

YOUR HIGHNESS.

'In 1293 Fasli I submitted a Progress Report of the Administration of your Highness' Dominions during the first six months of my term of office, which necessarily referred more to measures in contemplation than to what had already been accomplished.

I have now the honour to submit to your Highness the accompanying Report on the Administration of the year 1294 Fasli.

My late father, several years before his death, formed the intention of publishing reports of his administration, but owing partly to delays in receipt of information from the different departments, and partly to inaccuracies in the returns which rendered their compilation within a reasonable period of the close of the year to which they referred a matter of great difficulty, he was never able to give effect to his wishes in this respect.

In accordance with your Highness' express desire, from the early days of my administration, I have taken steps to secure the preparation of such reports, and although the report now submitted falls short of what is to be desired, in consequence of incomplete information from several quarters, I trust your Highness will be pleased to accept it as an earnest of the desire to furnish regular and accurate information in the future.

I trust your Highness may also see from this report that an honest endeavour has been made to improve the government of the country, and to advance the material prosperity of your Highness' subjects.

Further, that while having to gain experience in administrative matters, and at the same time to overcome obstacles of considerable magnitude, some progress has been made in carrying into effect the reforms which were either initiated or contemplated by the late Minister, or which have lately been sanctioned by your Highness.

As this is the first Administration Report for your Highness' Dominions which has been written for publication, it seemed to me desirable to preface the returns of the official year immediately under review with an account of the past history of the administration. For this reason the report has exceeded the limits usually allotted for annual Administration Reports of other Governments in British territory, and for facility of reference I would submit in this summary a brief outline of the subjects dealt with at greater length in the body of the report.

In future reports I hope to be able to furnish a more complete set of statistical tables than is possible on this occasion.

Although not actually falling within the 12 months, of which this report has strictly to deal, the installation of your Highness on the throne of your illustrious ancestors was an event of so great importance to the people in every part of the Dominions that it has been referred to in detail in this chapter. It will ever be remembered that, following this auspicious event your Highness was pleased to issue a proclamation, in which, after commands for the administration of the country, your Highness expressed your aims and hopes in the following felicitous words :—

“ Nothing will afford me greater happiness than to see my people living in peace and prosperity, engaged in the development of their sources of wealth, in the acquisition of knowledge and the cultivation of the arts and sciences, so that by their efforts the country may rise to a high state of enlightenment, and thereby derive benefit and support from their knowledge and intelligence.

“ It is my earnest hope that the Minister and all the officers of State relying on my protection and support will always be zealous in the promotion of good and the suppression of evil, and will protect the rights of the people without fear or favor.”

It is with these sentiments in view that the administration of the country is now being carried on, and although progress must necessarily be slow, and difficulties not always easily overcome, there are grounds for entertaining the hope that, strengthened by your Highness' support, and helped with the advice and experience of the Imperial Government, always so readily given through the British Resident, the fabric of Government has now been established on a sound and firm basis, and that in process of time it will bear the fruits anticipated of it.

Among other chief events of the period under review noticed in this chapter, the offer of the Hyderabad Contingent and the Reformed Troops for service at one time in Egypt, and on another occasion in Afghanistan, although not accepted by the Government of India, indicated the readiness with which this Government is prepared to place its resources at the disposal of the Imperial power when troubles and war menace the Empire. The cordial reception of your Highness' deputation at Rawal Pindi Camp was felt by all to be peculiarly gratifying.

Looking more at home, the epoch is marked by the appointment of the Council of State ; by your Highness' repeated visits to the Madrassa-i-Aliya

institution which is deriving the greatest benefit from the deep interest taken in it by your Highness, not only as evinced at the annual distribution of prizes, but more especially in the practical shape of several of your Highness' relations having joined its classes; by your Highness' visit to several of the public offices in the city. Among the events of the year has also to be noticed the outbreak in the Central Jail which led unfortunately to considerable loss of life, for which the troops were chiefly to blame; the disturbance at the Mohurram in 1884, caused by the Arabs belonging to Sultan Nawaz Jung, who failed to restrain his men. The action of Government in the latter case has shown that riots will no longer be tolerated in the city. The Sultan was tried by a Commission and found guilty of abetment of the riot, and the sentence passed upon him was one of banishment from Hyderabad and a fine of a lakh of rupees. The fine was duly paid, and although some apprehensions were entertained at one time of his submitting to the sentence, they were proved to be groundless, and he took his departure quietly to Bombay. Being a large creditor in the city, and having also claims against the Government, he was subsequently permitted to return to settle his financial affairs. The claim against the Government was referred for enquiry to a Commission, but before any report was made, it was deemed advisable to effect a compromise.

The year has also been noted for the exposure of a system of forgery in connection with sanads prepared for presentation in the Inam Department.

The changes in the administration during the period under review are extremely important, and extend to almost every department. Administrative changes. First of all, the Sadr-ul-Mahams have been replaced by Muin-ul-Mahams, or Departmental Ministers with fuller powers. Of the latter, there are now four, viz., the Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk, who has charge of Revenue, Finance and Troops; Nawab Shahab Jung in the Police Department; Nawab Fakr-ul-Mulk in the Judicial Department; and the Nawab Khan Khanan, who has charge of the Municipal, Medical and Public Works Departments. The Secretariats have also undergone a radical change, two new offices of Political and Finance Secretary and Home Secretary having been created, while the office of Miscellaneous Secretary has been abolished. The Political and Financial Secretary is now responsible for all financial matters, for the compilation of the Administration Report, Statistics, Government Press, Translation Department, and issuing of general orders not connected with any special department, which are issued under the sign and seal of the Prime Minister.

The Miscellaneous Secretary's duties have been distributed by giving the Medical Department to the English Secretary, the Government Press to the

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Political Secretary, the Sanitation of the city and suburbs to the Home Secretary, while the Educational Department remained with Ali Yar Khan Bahadur Motamen Jung, the officer who previously held the post of Miscellaneous Secretary. The office of Secretary, Irregular Forces, was abolished, the duties connected with Irregular Forces being given to the English Secretary, and the Mansab Department to the Accountant-General. To the Home Secretariat the Departments of Railway, Post Office, Sanitation of city and suburbs, Mint, Stamps, and Forests were given.

In the Revenue Department a most important change was effected, the full results of which have yet to be seen, in the abolition of the Board of Revenue, and the appointment of Subadars with enhanced powers in place of the Sacar Taluqdars, who previously held the position corresponding to Commissioner of Division. The four divisions into which the Dominions are now divided are called Subas, and the Subadars who preside over them are the heads of all branches of the administration within their territorial jurisdiction, being vested with most of the powers formerly exercised by the Board of Revenue. Rules for the guidance of Subadars, defining their powers in detail, have been drafted, but not yet sanctioned by Government.

In the Judicial Department civil functions have been withdrawn from Revenue officers in the Western Division, and separate Civil Courts established. This measure had been in consideration for some time during the life of the late Minister, and was advocated by Sir Steuart Bayley. An early opportunity was therefore taken of introducing it as an experimental measure in the Western Division, where there is more litigation than in other parts of the country. Another very necessary reform introduced during the year, and from which the best results may be anticipated, is the extension of the powers of the High Court, under which the Court will now supervise the work of the subordinate members of the judicial service.

The Public Works Department has also been reorganized and more closely connected as regards initiation of works with the Revenue authorities in the districts. The benefit of this change has already become apparent, the friction which formerly existed between Engineers and District Officers having almost entirely disappeared.

Another important measure during the year was the creation of the appointment of Inspector-General of Revenue. The office was not entirely an unknown one. In the year 1875 the late Minister found it necessary to appoint a special officer to exercise a general supervision over the Revenue Administration, to report on the condition of the people, and to draw the attention

of Government to any existing defects or wants, suggesting at the same time a remedy for the same. The first officer selected for this post was Moulvi Syed Mahdi Ali (Munir Nawaz Jung Bahadur), and during two years that he held the post, his services were so valuable that the Minister acquired a deeper insight into the working of the Revenue Department than he ever had before, and was enabled thereby both to remove many existing evils and irregularities that were pointed out to him, and to introduce many necessary and useful reforms. Moulvi Nazer Ahmed, who succeeded Moulvi Syed Mahdi Ali on his transfer to another appointment, held the appointment for only a few months. The appointment then remained vacant owing to the difficulty experienced in finding an officer sufficiently qualified to discharge satisfactorily the duties connected with it.

With your Highness' sanction, and the concurrence of the Government of India, the appointment was, however, revived in the year under report and given to Mr. A. J. Dunlop, of the Berar Commission, who, not only had had wide experience of the Revenue and Judicial administration in Berar, but had, for two years, been in charge of Pagah Taluqs, and was therefore not unacquainted with the condition of the people of this country and the general measures of Government adopted from time to time for the improvement of the Dominions. Mr. Cordery, in approving of the selection of Mr. Dunlop, expressed his opinion in the following words:—"I most fully concur with you in thinking that the services of such a travelling official will be most beneficial, and that they are rendered all the more needful owing to the recent abolition of the Revenue Board. I also believe that in Mr. Dunlop you have secured a most competent and trustworthy officer for the fulfilment of the very delicate and confidential duties which the appointment will sometimes involve." In addition to the Revenue Department, the Inspector-General has to inspect and report on the working of the Abkari, Stamp, Mint, Forests, Customs, and Postal Departments. He has also, since the disclosure of frauds, been appointed Inam Commissioner.

The necessity for this post has been clearly proved by the excellent work that has already been done by Mr. Dunlop.

The Police Department has also been placed on a better footing, Colonel Ludlow, C.I.E., of the Berar Commission, having been appointed Inspector-General, and, as in the case of the Public Works, the working of the Department as regards detection of crime being more closely connected with the District Magistrates.

The last important measure to notice under this head, and one from which I expect to derive great benefit, is the appointment, with the sanction of your Highness, of a Special Finance Committee to examine the expenditure and income of the State. It was at first intended that this Committee should carefully review

the Budgets for 1295 Fasli before they were submitted to Government for sanction, and this is practically being done, but the work has proved of so arduous a nature, and has also, for unavoidable reasons, been so frequently interrupted, that the results of the Committee's labours are more likely to be seen in 1296 Fasli and the succeeding years. The importance of thoroughly examining the financial expenditure of the State, and of giving publicity to the measures of Government, cannot be over-estimated.

The constitution of Government, as now revised, comprises your Highness as Ruler of the State, to whom all important matters are referred by the Prime Minister ; the Council of State, composed of eight of the chief nobles of the State, and your Highness as President ; (to this Council matters of importance in State policy are referred, and it has also been constituted the Legislative Council of the Government) the Prime Minister, as the Head of the Executive, having under him the Secretariats, as follows :—

Constitution of Government.

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|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Political and Finance. | 6. Duffat Mulki, or Persian Office. |
| 2. Home and Railway. | 7. Public Works. |
| 3. Revenue Department. | 8. Regular Troops. |
| 4. Judicial and Police. | 9. Irregular Troops. |
| 5. English Office. | |

To assist the Prime Minister, there are four Muin-ul-Mahams, or Ministers of Departments, who transact a great deal of the routine work of the Government, referring matters beyond their powers to the Prime Minister. This arrangement has relieved the Prime Minister of much work, which would otherwise distract his attention from the more important measures of Government. The Prime Minister exercises, however, a close control over the Financial Department of the State. The Peshkar exercises a share in the administration of the Irregular Troops, and the old Government records are kept in the custody of Rajahs Sheoraj and Rai Ryan Bahadurs. The Revenue Administration of the districts is supervised by the Subadars, the District Officers under them being 1st Taluqdars (corresponding to Deputy Commissioners) with Assistants, and Tehsildars in charge of Taluqs.

The Judicial Department has now been placed under the control of the High Court, and it is intended that some of the Judges of that Court shall make tours in the districts to inspect the working of the Subordinate Courts.

The Public Works Department is in charge of the Secretary, who practically is also Chief Engineer.

An account has been given in Chapter IV. of the Physical and Geological features of the country taken from the interesting work of "Historical and Descriptive Sketch of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions." The reports on the coal-fields in the State are

Physical and Geological features.

peculiarly interesting at this time when the new railway is fast progressing towards the Singaperi fields, which when once reached by the railway are expected to yield an abundant supply of coal for railway purposes in Southern India, and more especially for the railway in your Highness' own dominions.

The census of the Dominions taken in 1881 showed the population of the

Census	country to be—
	Males..... 5,002,137
	Females..... 4,843,457

Total.....9,845,594

of whom a little short of one-tenth are Mahomedans. Hindus number 8,893,181, being about 90 per cent. of the population. Taking the area of the Dominions, exclusive of the Assigned Districts, at 82,697 square miles, these figures give an average population of 119.06 per square mile. No previous census having been taken in the same way, it has not been possible to compare these figures with any preceding time, and it is therefore impossible to conjecture with any degree of certainty the changes that have taken place. Government also not having yet seen its way to introduce a system of registration of vital statistics, it is not possible to show the ratio of deaths and births. The late famine, as shown in a subsequent chapter, reduced the population by 71,000, from which, perhaps, it has not yet yet fully recovered. It is to be regretted also that there are no returns of emigration or immigration. But of this we may at least feel assured that the people generally are more comfortable, more contented, and more industrious than was the case thirty years ago, and this state of things is certain in time to lead to an increase of population, and to the rehabilitation of those parts of the Telingana districts which still bear the marks of the unsettled times and harsh measures of previous governments.

The Council of State, under the presidency of your Highness, is now the
 Course of Legislature. Legislative Council of the Dominions, and no laws or regulations are issued until they have been passed by the Council and sanctioned by your Highness. The proceedings of the Council are regularly published in the *Fareeda*, and thus a greater publicity is given to the measures of Government and to the Bills which it is proposed to pass than was ever the case at any time before. Robillas and Pathans, other than those employed in the forces of the State, and thus subjected to a salutary discipline, have for many years been the cause of considerable anxiety to Government. Much of the serious crime in the districts was, and indeed is still, committed by this class, and to such an extent was this carried on that large sums were from time to time expended by Government in deporting them from the country which necessitated their conveyance by rail to

Peshawar on the North-West Frontier. It was found, however, notwithstanding measures adopted by the British authorities to check the influx of Rohillas, that many, including even those previously deported, found their way back to Hyderabad by cross routes, and that simple deportation was not a sufficient remedy for the evil complained of. Rules were, therefore, framed for licensing all Rohillas, and for adopting the chulān system on their moving from one place to another. These have been duly passed by the Council of State, and it is anticipated that there will now be less trouble in dealing with Rohillas. Without the special sanction of Government in each case, no immigration of the class is permitted. Of the other measures before the Council at the end of the year may be mentioned a Code of Civil Procedure, and a Bill for the limitation of suits, both of which are much required for the newly-constituted Civil Courts. Questions regarding the levy of Local Funds and a modification of the Customs tariff are also before the Council.

A regular Police force in these Dominions was first formed in 1275 Fasli
 Police. (A. D. 1865), the arrangements previously made in the Restored

Districts by British Officers being taken as a model. Two years later the territory was parcelled out into divisions, each division being composed of three districts. These, for police purposes, were placed under a Naib Sadr Muhtamim, who reported to a Sadr Muhtamim, whose office was held in the city. At this time the Police Department in the districts was quite separate from, and independent of, the Revenue authorities; while in the city the Kotwal exercised full and independent powers, being responsible only to the Minister. Of the Courts also, such as they were in those days, the Police were, to a great extent, independent, a Muhtamim, or Superintendent of a district, having power to pass sentences of six months' imprisonment, or fines of Rs. 150. In process of time the Police came under the authority of the Sadr-ul-Maham of the Police Department, and all cases of a criminal nature were transferred to the Courts of law, Police officers being only empowered to punish for such offences as were committed against the Departmental regulations.

Since the commencement of the present administration, the Department has, however, undergone several further changes of great importance, which are calculated to render it more efficient. The office of Sadr Muhtamim, or Divisional police officer, has been abolished; an Inspector-General has been appointed to the District Police, whose duty it is to travel for eight months of the year and to see for himself the working of the Police. Lastly, the Police have been associated with the magisterial authorities in the district, to whom they are now subordinate in all matters connected with the detection of crime and prosecution of cases.

The appointment of Inspector-General of Police was given, as already stated, to Colonel Ludlow, C.I.E., of the Berar Commission. This officer made a

lengthened tour in the year under report and brought to my notice many defects in the Department, for the rectification of which orders have since been issued.

The office of Kotwal in the suburbs of the city has been abolished, and the Suburban and City Police are now under the City Kotwal. Arrangements have also been made for employing, whenever practicable, Mahabdas in the Police forces, and the ranks are hereafter to be recruited from the Irregular Troops.

The strength of the District Police in the year under report was 10,085, and of the City Police 3,116, giving a total for the whole country of 13,201. The proportion of Mahomedans in the District Police is 78·5 per cent. and of Hindus 21·3 per cent. In the city these proportions are 83·3 and 16·9 per cent. The number of Hindus in the latter Police was increased by 137 during the year.

The changes in the Force were —

	District.	City.
Discharged	223	371
Resigned.....	41	98
Died	222	103
Deserted	89	4
	<u>578</u>	<u>576</u>

As the City Police is about only one-third the strength of the District Police the number of dismissals in it appears unusually large. The resignations are also more than double the number in the District Police.

No system has yet been introduced of granting pensions or gratuities to constables unfit for duty, and men have hitherto been accustomed to remain on until they died, their sons expecting to succeed them. As regards the drill and general equipment of the Force, the Inspector-General found many defects, and has taken steps to have the men better drilled and equipped in future.

After all the orders that have been issued on the subject, it is disappointing to find that the Police returns of crime and cases prosecuted are still very unreliable. The Inspector-General himself admits that they are “very inaccurate,” and several discrepancies that appear in the body of the report confirm this view. Such as the figures are, however, they show that the Police admit 7,098 cases reported during the year as against 6,829 in the preceding year. Of serious crimes, there were 109 murders, 117 dacoities, 112 highway robberies, 221 robberies, 636 cattle thefts. Thefts numbered 1,156 as against 1,363 in the preceding year. Of the 109 murders reported, 17 were in connection with Thuggee, which, it is presumed, means by men who are registered in the Thuggee Department, 5 in dacoities, 11 in highway robberies, 16 by poisoning, and 60 from other motives. Under dacoity and robbery

there was a serious increase of crime, chiefly in the Parbhani, Nagar-Kurnul and Indur districts. In Indur the dacoits give great trouble, and committed 50 dacoities as against 29 in the preceding year. Special measures have been adopted to put down these men, and the Inspector-General fully expects to check this abnormal amount of crime. One of the great difficulties in the Police working is the refuge dacoits obtain in Jagir villages, where the Government Police have no jurisdiction. This is a question which will probably have to be dealt with hereafter.

The estimated value of property stolen in the districts during the year was Rs. 3,90,689, of which Rs. 1,20,043, or 30·7, was recovered, a result which is not on the whole unfavourable. The returns show that the Police traced 87·2 per cent. of the cases reported and obtained convictions in 86·8 of the cases traced. Of the total number of cases investigated, convictions were obtained in 75·7. These figures are almost too good to be true, and the Inspector-General himself seems to think that they are open to some suspicion, but at any rate they are an improvement on the preceding year, when the percentage of convictions to cases traced was set down at 95·1—a figure which has probably never yet been attained in any part of India, and is, of course, entirely fictitious. 15,261 persons were arrested during the year, of which only 12,212 were placed on trial, indicating that a large number of hasty arrests were made. The Inspector-General has already taken up this point, and it is hoped that the Police action in respect to it will show an improvement next year.

The City Police had to deal during the year with 1,035 cases as against 930 in the preceding year. Here, again, the returns are doubtful, and it is not clear whether the number of cases in 1293 Fasli was 930 or 910. This increase in crime is confined entirely to minor offences. In serious offences there was a marked improvement. Thus, riots, or offences against the public tranquillity, decreased from 38 to 9. Murders numbered 7 as against 27 in the preceding year, and of serious offences against person and property there were 52 cases as against 88 in 1293 Fasli. Of the total number of cases reported, arrests were made in 971 and convictions obtained in 626, the percentage of arrests being 93·7.

Out of 1,556 persons arrested, 1,511 were committed for trial, of whom only 538 were convicted. The percentage of convictions of those arrested was thus only 34·5, which, although indicating unsatisfactory Police work, or perhaps a failure on the part of the Courts, or more probably a combination of these two, has at least apparently the merit of being a true return. The value of property stolen in the city and suburbs was Rs. 92,213, of which Rs. 41,338, or 44·8 per cent., was recovered.

The reforms in the Judicial Department stand next in importance to those introduced in the Revenue Department as described in a later chapter. Until the Zillabundi system was adopted by the late Minister, there was not a Court in the districts worthy of the name, and pure justice was a thing almost unattainable, nor was the city much better off. In 1869 a Judicial Minister was placed at the head of the department, and in 1872 a Central or High Court was established, with powers to dispose of appeals from the District Courts. But all cases of importance were still ultimately submitted to the Minister, who, notwithstanding the other multifarious duties devolving on his office, was frequently appealed to as the highest judicial authority in the Dominions. The administrative charge of the District Courts also remained entirely with Government in the Judicial Department, the High Court having no powers in this respect. In 1875 rules were framed for the working of the department. At the time of the death of the late Minister other reforms were in contemplation, but his untimely removal prevented their being immediately carried out, and it is only in the period now under report that they have been given effect to with some modifications. One of these measures has been to confer administrative functions on the High Court, which is now responsible for the control and general working of the Divisional, District and Subordinate Courts, as well as for the Courts in the city. It has also the power of appointing subordinates to the judicial establishments.

The establishment of a separate Judicial Department in the Western Division has already been noticed. The scheme, which was entrusted to Mr. Ikbal Ali, one of the Judges of the High Court, consists of 14 Munsiffs' Courts, 4 District and one Divisional Judge. The Munsiffs and District Judges exercise civil powers only; the Divisional Judge is also the appellate authority for appeals against the decisions of the Taluqdars in criminal cases. The cost of the scheme has been about Rs. 75,000, and it is doubtful whether the benefits derived from it entirely justify the additional expenditure. The experience of eight months has at least shown that several of the Courts have not sufficient work to do, and it has since been determined to retain only those which are fully occupied, and in the case of others to revert to the previous system by which Revenue officers exercised civil powers. The measure has certainly shown that the country generally is not yet ripe for a separate Judicial Department, and that in most places civil litigation can easily be disposed of by the Revenue officers. It has also been urged against the new system that there is an undue tendency to override the interests of the agriculturists. This, no doubt, has been found to be the case in other parts of India, and is the general effect of civil litigation, unless specially guarded against. But the returns for the past year do not, as pointed out by the High Court, support the charge, and there is no reason to think that up to the

present time the Courts have done any harm in this respect. By the rules in force certain restrictions are placed on the sale of agriculturists' property, and it is now contemplated to go even further and to provide for the execution of all such decrees by Revenue officers instead of by the Civil Courts.

The High Court, in its administrative capacity, has drawn up a Code of Procedure, which, as already stated, is now before the Council of State. It has also prescribed periodical returns, and it is hoped that its efforts in this respect may be successful, as hitherto a great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining correct returns from the different Courts, and I have been very disappointed to find that even those submitted in the year under report are incorrect and deficient in several respects. A system of inspection of Courts has also been introduced. The language of the Courts is now Urdu instead of Persian, but every officer is in future to be required to pass in one of the vernacular languages, either Mahiatha, Telugu, or Canarese. Steps have also been taken to improve the tone of the local bar. According to the accounts of the High Court, the foregoing measures have on the whole resulted in a saving to Government. Allowing for differences in the mode of keeping the accounts in the two years, in 1293 Fasli the total expenditure of the Judicial Department was Rs. 7,66,053 ; the receipts, Rs. 2,98,889 ; and the nett expenditure, Rs. 4,67,164 ; while in the year under report the figures were:—

Total Expenditure	Rs. 6,18,083
Receipts.....	„ 3,73,568
Nett Expenditure.....	Rs. 2,44,515

Or allowing for calculations similar to those made in 1293 Fasli, the nett expenditure of 1294 Fasli would not exceed Rs. 3,82,652, which shows a saving of about Rs. 84,000. In the year under report there were in all 239 Courts, of which 21 had civil powers only, 66 criminal powers only, and the rest had both civil and criminal powers.

Referring now to the details of the civil work, the total number of suits instituted rose from 11,074 in 1293 Fasli to 13,492 in the
 CIVIL year under report ; the number for disposal was 16,622 as against 13,477 ; and the balance remaining was only 1,597 as against 2,346 in 1293 Fasli. These figures show that the Courts had considerably more work than in the preceding year, and performed it more expeditiously, leaving the pending balance smaller than it was in the preceding year, notwithstanding that there were then fewer suits to deal with. Of the total number of suits disposed of, 10,798 were in Tehsil Courts, 1,345 in District Courts, and 11 in Divisional Courts. The Courts of lowest grades had thus the greatest amount of work to dispose of. The City Small Cause Court

disposed of 75 per cent. of the whole litigation in the city, while the Tehsildars had 90 per cent. of the entire litigation in the districts. The annual average number of suits for each of the Tehsil Courts is not, however, unduly high, being—

Southern Division	86.6
Northern do.	40
Eastern do.	33

In the Western Division, where it was deemed desirable to relieve Tehsildars of civil work, they had an average of 138 cases in 1293 Fasli. If any Tehsildar is found to be burdened with more civil work than he can properly undertake, it will be the duty of the Subadar to bring it to the notice of Government. That the new Munsiffs' Courts in the Western Division had not sufficient work to do is shown from the fact that they disposed of on an average about three suits every two days. Of the total number of suits disposed of, 2,661 were withdrawn or dismissed for default; 6,181 were disposed of without contest; and 6,183 were contested. The question of pauper suits, and suits by persons exempted from payment of stamp duty, received the attention of Government towards the end of the year. During the year there were 321 pauper suits of a nominal value of Rs. 50,02,084 as against 231, valued at Rs. 26,64,770, in the preceding year. But this is not likely to recur, as strict orders have been issued by the High Court regarding the more cautious acceptance of such suits. About the middle of the year a previous exemption in favour of suits below Rs. 16 in value was done away with, by which the number of exempted suits will be slightly decreased in future. The average duration of suits shows considerable improvement, having fallen from 105 days to 78. The duration of uncontested cases rose from 65 to 68 days, due chiefly to the Darul Kaza Court, where the duration was as much as 170 days. The number of appeals disposed of was by the High Court 436; Courts in the Western Division 965; in the Southern Division 326; in the Northern Division 226; and in the Eastern Division 86. Of the district work, Divisional Courts disposed of 601 appeals and District Courts 858. Of the total number of appeals, 448 were disposed of summarily and 1,465 after hearing. Of the appeals heard, the decision of the Lower Court was confirmed in 48.3 per cent. and reversed or modified in 38.4 per cent. and remanded for further enquiry in 13.2 per cent.

The number of applications for execution of decrees was 8,312 as against 6,363 in the preceding year; and the number for disposal in 1294 was 10,764, of which 9,389 were disposed of and 1,375 remained pending. Consequent on the increase in the disposal of suits and appeals there was an increase of about 31 per cent. on the applications for executions, and of about 47 per cent. in the number of execution proceedings disposed of, the balance of execution cases remaining undisposed of at the end of the year being less than in the previous

years. The increase in the number of execution proceedings was chiefly in the Western Division.

In disposing of execution cases satisfaction was obtained in full in 3,335 cases ; in part in 1,582 cases; arrangements were made for satisfaction in 1,273 cases; and in 3,199 cases no satisfaction was obtained. These results all show an improvement on the preceding year.

In 1294 sales of moveable property fell considerably, the chief increase being in the number of persons whose property was attached, and who presumably settled the decrees before sale was effected. In 4,000 cases property was attached, and in only 585 cases was it sold. Immoveable property was sold in 244 cases, and in 178 cases the judgment debtors were imprisoned. In 38 cases arrests were made against none in 1293 Fasli. It is understood that the latter are cases in which the judgment debtors were released after arrest without being sentenced to imprisonment. In the execution of decrees against agriculturists there were 1,000 applications for execution of money decrees to the amount of Rs. 1,25,447, of which Rs. 19,992 were realized without the issue of any process, Rs. 35,840 were realized by attachment, and Rs. 9,153 by sale of moveable property. Rs. 623 only were realized by sale of arable lands, of which Rs. 252 were realized by the District Courts, and Rs. 216 by the Tehsil Courts of the Western Division, and Rs. 155 by the Tehsil Courts of other Divisions ; Rs. 1,697 were realized by selling dwelling-houses, of which Rs. 1,097 were realized by District Courts of the Western Division, and the rest in other Divisions. These results are on the whole favorable, showing that the new Civil Courts have not, so far been used as an engine of oppression against the ryots.

Besides the High Court, there were, during the year, including Surfikhas, 217 Criminal Courts, presided over by 236 officers. The number of Courts was the same as in the previous year, the reduction of 4 officers being due to the judicial organization in the Western Division. The number of cases for disposal during the year in the High Court's Original Jurisdiction was 186, implicating 400 persons against 248 cases and 483 persons in 1293 Fasli. Of the total for disposal, 161 cases, concerning 363 persons, were disposed of during the year, as against 219 cases affecting 402 persons in 1293 Fasli. Of these, about 19 per cent. was disposed of without any investigation, and in the remaining 84 cases 27 persons were discharged, 89 were acquitted, and 63 punished. In 45 cases of murder 1 man died and 4 were discharged, 52 acquitted and 24 convicted. The percentage of convictions fell during the year from 38 in 1293 Fasli to 17.9 in 1294 Fasli. 25 cases affecting 37 persons remained undisposed of at the end of the year, as against 29 cases affecting 81 persons in 1293 Fasli. Of these three only have been pending for

more than 3 months. The average duration is 56 days as against 73 days in 1293 Fasli.

In Subordinate Courts the total number of cases for disposal was 18,823 affecting 38,364 persons, as against 18,922 cases affecting 36,905 persons in 1293 Fasli. Of the cases instituted, 9,091 cases affecting 20,181 persons were received from the Police, 7,296 affecting 13,201 persons were instituted on complaint, and 1,488 cases, concerning 2,906 persons, came for hearing in other ways. The details of cases for disposal by grades of Court were : in City Magistrate's Court 3,226 cases and 5,670 persons ; in Courts of the Divisions and Atraf-Balda District Court 15,301 cases and 32,266 persons ; in Naib Tehsildars' Courts 140 cases and 255 persons ; in Customs Courts 115 cases and 102 persons, and 41 cases and 71 persons in the Railway Nazim's Court.

The total number of cases disposed of during the year was 18,146 affecting 36,756 persons, as against 18,250 cases affecting 35,376 persons disposed of in 1293 Fasli. The Tehsildars did as much as 61.5 per cent. of the total work in the districts, which represents about one case in every three days. The First, Second, Third and Sadr Talukdars had only 17, 10, 8 and 1 per cent. respectively. The City Magistrate's Court disposed of less work than in the previous year, or about 17 per cent. of the total number of cases disposed of. Each officer in this Court disposed of a little more than 2 cases per day, or, excluding cases dismissed and compounded, about 1 case every day. The Talukdars and District Judicial Assistants disposed of 28 per cent. of the total cases, being on an average 1 case in every five days.

The 28 Customs Courts disposed of 64 cases only, as against 103 in 1293 Fasli.

Of the total number (36,756) of persons disposed of, 7,790, or 21 per cent., were discharged without enquiry ; 5,880 persons, or 15 per cent., were discharged after enquiry ; 10,576, or 28 per cent., were acquitted ; 11,357, or 30 per cent. punished ; and in the case of 1,153 persons (3.3 per cent.) reference was made for confirmation to higher authority. The number of persons to whom punishment was awarded was less than of those convicted, because in accordance with an old practice still prevailing in the Courts the conviction of an offender is not necessarily followed by his punishment, and the detention during period of trial and execution of a bond with or without securities for future good behavior often is regarded as sufficient penalty. This matter is under the consideration of the High Court. During the year under report 2,169 persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ; 509 to simple imprisonment ; 5,541 to fine only ; 498 to fine with other punishment ; 490 to only whipping ; 80 to whipping with other punishment ; 546 persons

were sentenced to forfeiture of property, and 211 to both forfeiture and other punishment. 677 cases, affecting 1,608 persons, were pending at the close of the year, as against 672 cases, affecting 1,529 persons, at the end of 1293 Fasli. Of the persons that remained under trial, only 470 were in custody chiefly in the Divisional and District Courts. The general average duration of criminal enquiries and trials was 12 days.

The total number of witnesses who appeared before all Criminal Courts during the year was 31,466, of whom 18,673 attended the Court without being called, and 12,793 on summons. Of those who attended, 27,888 were dismissed on the first day of attendance ; 2,288 in 2 days ; 911 in 3 days ; 299 in 4 days, and 80 between 5 and 8 days.

There were 328 appeal cases in the High Court for disposal during the year, against 381 in 1293 Fasli, of which 304, or 92·6 per cent., were disposed of as against 296, or 77·6 per cent., in 1293 Fasli. Of these the decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed in 113 cases ; modified in 75, and reversed in 109 ; and the remaining 7 otherwise disposed of. 24 appeal cases, concerning 33 persons, remained pending at the end of the year, of which 5 only were pending for more than 3 months. The average duration of appeals in the year under report was only 40 days as against 130 in 1293 Fasli. During the year 91 applications for revision, including 4 pending from last year, were for disposal ; of which 87 applications were disposed of during the year, the applications having been rejected in 74 cases ; a remand ordered in 10, and the order complained against reversed in 3. 172 cases, affecting 508 persons, were before the High Court for confirmation of sentences ; of which 156 cases, affecting 462 persons, were disposed of, with an average pendency of 60 days for each case. There were 1,468 appeal cases, affecting 2,085 persons, for disposal in the Subordinate Courts in 1294 Fasli, against 1,150 cases in 1293 Fasli, of which 1,320 cases, affecting 1,847 persons, or 90 per cent., were disposed of against 80 per cent. in the previous year. Of the appeals disposed of, 3 appeals were dismissed on account of the death of appellants ; 16 appeals, by 24 persons, were dismissed for default ; 120 appeals, by 229 persons, were dismissed for other reasons, and of the balance, a fresh enquiry was ordered in 83 cases, affecting 137 persons ; in 383 cases, affecting 601 persons, the decision of the Lower Court was confirmed ; in 483 cases, affecting 636 persons, the decision of the Lower Court was reversed ; in 163 cases, affecting 209 persons, it was modified ; and in Western Divisional Courts in 7 cases, affecting 9 persons, some other order was passed. 148 appeal cases, affecting 238 persons, remained undisposed of. Among the District Courts the balance was generally low. The average duration of appeal cases was 47 days only. In the Eastern Division the average duration in Divisional Courts was 85 days,

against 36, and in District Courts 88 days, against 37 in the previous year, which was too long, especially as the Courts had very little work to do. The total amount realized on account of fines (excluding Aurangabad District, for which returns have not been received) was Rs. 80,999 against Rs. 67,300 in 1293 Fasli. The outstanding balance at the end of 1294 Fasli was Rs. 33,977. The receipts under the head "unclaimed property" have fallen during the year from Rs. 65,783 in 1,293 to Rs. 55,001 in 1294 Fasli, the decrease being chiefly in the Western Division.

The total number of Jails in His Highness' Dominions is 20, exclusive of Tehsil lock-ups, in which under-trial prisoners and persons sentenced to less than a month's imprisonment are confined. The District Jails are under the supervision of the Judicial Assistants to the Talukdars. The Superintendent of the City Jails was appointed Inspector-General of District Prisons, in addition to his other duties; but his services are required so constantly in Hyderabad that he has been unable to proceed to the districts, and the appointment is in abeyance.

During the year under report there were 1,636 under-trial prisoners for disposal. Of these 2 escaped, 4,098 were convicted or discharged, and 536 remained at the end of the year, of whom 501 were males and 35 females. The daily average of under-trial prisoners was 597.82 against 714.05 in 1293 Fasli. There were 3,101 admissions of convicted prisoners, as against 3,092 in 14 months of 1293 Fasli; the daily average in 1294 being 2,360 as against 2,578. Of the 6,986 convicts in the jails during the year, 876 were transferred to other jails, 1 executed, 2,814 discharged after expiry of time, 151 died, 29 escaped, and in one case punishment was remitted. 3,114 persons remained in the jails at the end of the year, against 3,022 in the preceding year.

The number of deaths, *viz.*, 151, is very high, and points to the necessity of improved arrangements for the custody of prisoners. No detailed analysis has been given of the causes of death, except that 20 prisoners, as returned by the Jail authorities, and 30 by the Medical authorities, died from cholera at Indur. In Gulberga there were 49 deaths. The total number of prisoners admitted to hospital in 1294 was 17,256 as against 22,975 in 1293 Fasli. Out of 3,114 convicts, 492 prisoners were sentenced to imprisonment for life, 49 to periods exceeding 14 years, 242 not exceeding 11 years, 553 not exceeding 10 years, and 1,178 to different terms not exceeding 1 year. 31 prisoners escaped during the year, of whom 13 effected their escape from inside the jail and 18 while outside or in transit. 12 were re-arrested and 57 prisoners are still at large, of whom 35 escaped in previous years and 22 in the year under report.

Of the prisoners (excluding Western Division) admitted to jail during the year 26·41 per cent. were Mahomedans ; 43·80 Hindus ; 29·79 other castes against 22·17, 50·84 and 26·99, respectively, in 1293 Fash. The professions of the prisoners are—

Watandars and Cultivators	725
Traders.....	30
Artizans.....	41
Servants ..	219
Other occupations	1,583

Of the total number of convicts only 125 are educated.

As regards sexes, there were 2,838 males and 263 females against 2,866 males and 286 females, respectively, in 1293 Fash. There were 90 prisoners twice convicted and 33 thrice, against 226 and 100 respectively in 1293 Fash. 139 males and 2 females were punished during the year for offences against jail discipline, of which 89 were whipped, 28 males and 2 females punished by reduction of diet, and 22 by punishments of other kinds. In addition to the above 7 males and 1 female were committed to Court for trial. It must be admitted that the management and discipline of the jails falls very far short of the standard which is to be desired. Measures are being taken by Government to remedy the defects which now exist, but the administration of the jails can never be placed on a thoroughly sound footing until more suitable buildings are provided, and this can only be done gradually as funds are provided. A Committee has been appointed to report on the jails and to submit proposals for improving the accommodation. Of the number of prisoners at the end of the year (3,114), 39 were engaged in printing, 23 in writing, 383 in making carpets and tents, and the rest 2,669 engaged on roads, buildings, &c.

Jail manufactures were carried on at a nominal profit of Rs. 79,734-3-7, the expenditure being Rs. 1,36,938-1-5 and the receipts Rs. 2,16,672-5-0.

In some jails the prices charged for articles (and which were simply adjusted by departmental book entry) was much above the true value, and if the estimates of profit were properly checked, there would probably be some reduction in the estimated profit.

The total expenditure in jails during the year amounted to Rs. 3,07,611-6-4. against Rs. 3,56,794-4-9 in 1293 Fash, which gives an average cost per prisoner of Rs. 116-2-8 as noted below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Food	44	10	6
Clothing.....	4	10	3
Establishment	15	13	1
Guards	44	4	4
Other Expenses	6	12	6
	<u>116</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>

For the city and suburbs of Hyderabad there is a Municipal Commissioner with a staff of Assistants, Sanitary Inspectors, and a Municipal Engineer. There is also the Chadderghat Municipality and 16 Municipal Committees at the head-quarters of districts. These are all however practically Government departments, drawing their incomes chiefly from Government sources. Local self-government, as understood in British India, has not yet been introduced, and the country is scarcely yet ripe for it. The burden of sanitary measures has, therefore, so far fallen chiefly upon Government. The total expenditure in the different Municipalities has been as follows:—

	1294 Fash.
City and Suburban Municipality.....	Rs. 2,01,998
Chadderghat Municipality	„ 55,785
District Municipalities	„ 49,272
	<hr/>
Total.....Rs.	3,07,055
	<hr/>

The income during this period was in the City and Suburban Municipalities Rs. 46,775-10-5½ and in the Chadderghat Municipality Rs. 285-11-6; figures for the districts have not yet been received. Much has been done in late years for the improvement of the city and suburbs, including Chadderghat. Whereas formerly it was scarcely possible to drive through any part of the city, it is now the exception to find a street through which a carriage cannot be taken. The main streets are wide and handsome, bearing the impress of the improvements introduced during the administration of the late Minister. The water-supply of the city is defective; but this is likely to be soon remedied, as a scheme is now being prepared in the Public Works Department for bringing in an abundant supply. The question of making the Municipalities more self-supporting and more independent of Government is now under consideration. As regards Chadderghat, a Committee has been appointed to draw up a complete scheme for the administration of that Municipality, and to provide for an income being raised by taxation sufficient at least to meet the expenses incurred on sanitary establishments.

For the first time in the annals of this State, information has been published regarding the strength of the military forces under the orders of Government. These forces are composed of the Regular and Irregular Troops, the Sarfikhas, the Paigah, and other troops maintained by Jagirdars; but only the first two are referred to in this report, as they alone are under the orders of Government.

Mangunpett on the Godavari, 16½ miles : (4) Hyderabad towards Nagpur, 19½ miles, (5) Hyderabad to Modak, 51 miles, (6) Aurangabad to Nandgaon 54 miles, and some other roads of comparatively less importance.

Irrigation Works received only 25.11 per cent of the grants during the year. The annual report of the department not having yet been received, it has not been possible to give full details of these works, of which the most important under this head have been on the Balkapur Channel which feeds the Hussain Sugar Tank, and the restoration of the Amberpet and a considerable number of other tanks. It is contemplated to expend more money on irrigation works in future, and, as far as funds will permit, gradually to restore the several thousands of tanks that are now in disrepair. Money judiciously spent in this way brings in a large return, and is more than repaid in a very short time. The expenditure on civil buildings includes sums spent on your Highness's new palace. The percentage of cost of establishment to works shows an increase on the preceding year, when it was only 27 per cent. During the five preceding years the average was 25.6. It has been explained however that the chief cause of the increase in the year under report was the amalgamation of the Abpashi and Municipal Departments with the Public Works, which added to the establishments. The estimate for 1295 Fasli is 23.3 per cent. The whole position of the Public Workshops is now under consideration. They are estimated to have cost Government up to the present time Rs. 1,08,770, and it is questionable whether any corresponding benefit has been derived from them. If retained at all, it will certainly be necessary to introduce some radical changes in the system of managing them, and the question is now being considered by the Finance Committee. The Civil Engineering College has been abolished during the year, and students will, in future, be sent to study in colleges in British India.

One of the most important channels in which the enlightened policy of the late Minister is discernible is the extension of the Railway to your
Railways.

Highness' dominions. Not only was Sir Salar Jung a strong advocate for the construction of railways as rapidly as the finances of the State would permit of, but at a time when the Government of India were constructing lines on the narrow gauge, and proposed to introduce this gauge into these dominions, he emphatically declared himself in favour of a broad gauge. It is due to the views he expressed on that occasion that the railway from Wadi to Hyderabad is on the same gauge as the two great trunk lines with which it is connected, and that the inconvenience which experience has shown to be attendant on the narrow gauge has been avoided.

On the 17th July 1874 the first railway in the Hyderabad State was opened for traffic. The cost of this portion, which is 121 miles in length, amounted to H. S. Rs. 1,46,00,000, being Rs. 1,21,600 per mile. The original estimate was H. S. Rs. 1,28,02,521, but before the work could be carried out the price of iron had doubled, and ten lakhs more than the estimate were expended on the permanent way and other iron work. Financially the railway up to the present time has not been a success. The highest percentage of earnings on Capital in any year was 3.07 in 1882, while in the following year it fell as low as 1.94, and Government has had to make up the difference in the guaranteed interest from the General Revenues of the State.

The chief difficulty experienced in working the line has been that the great bulk of the goods traffic is to Hyderabad and Secunderabad, and that vehicles are returned empty to Wadi. Hence, the more than ordinary necessity for carrying the line into the territory beyond Hyderabad to secure an export traffic. How this work is now in process of being carried out has been explained in detail in the body of the report. Your Highness has recently been pleased to officially open the first portion of the new extension as far as Warangal, a distance of 87 miles, and the Company is now pushing on the works to Dornakul Junction and thence to the Singareni coal-fields. The railway system in these Dominions either constructed, in process of construction, or contemplated, comprises a total length of 493 miles, of which 208 miles from Wadi to Warangal are open for traffic; 69 miles to the coal-fields are under construction, and a further distance of 56 miles from Dornakul to Kummamet on the borders of the Madras Presidency will be constructed in its turn. In addition to these lines, the concession to the present Company embraces the construction of a line northwards from the station of Kazipet to Chanda, in the central Provinces, about 160 miles in length. But in addition to the value of having these lines constructed, the Government has also gained by the new arrangements, under which the present Company of the *Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Limited*, has been floated. Instead of being burdened with a perpetual guarantee of 6 per cent. on shares to the value of £500,000 held in London, there is now a guarantee of 5 per cent., limited to 20 years, and, as I lately intimated at the public opening of the Warangal extension, it is estimated that the Government liability will not exceed on the average the sum of 11 lakhs per annum, a liability which, I asserted, the general financial condition of the State admits of being met without the least difficulty. In the reserve fund at the National Provincial Bank of England, Government has £500,000 worth of shares and £241,000 worth of debentures in the Company, and 52 lakhs of rupees in 4½ per cent. paper, thus making in all, according to the present rate of exchange, about Halli Sicca Rupees 1 crore

78 lakhs. According to the above calculation, the total interest that will have to be paid during the remaining 17 years of guarantee amounts to 1 crore 87 lakhs, so that the amount in the reserve fund will nearly cover the amount which Government is liable to pay from its treasury. The value of what I have called the reserve fund will depend, of course, so far as concerns the £741,000 invested in the Company, on the success of the railway, but although much adverse criticism has been pronounced on the scheme, your Highness' Government has deliberately arrived at the conclusion that the prospects of the railway are encouraging, and that the cost of construction being as low as £5,400 per mile, a satisfactory return for the outlay may be fairly expected soon after the extensions, now under construction, are completed.

The declared policy of the Government in regard to education is “(1) that the education and training of the descendants of the nobility is indispensable, both as regards befitting them for the discharge of Government duties and their own private affairs; (2) the spread of primary education amongst the cultivators and ryots, to enable them to understand their position, and the relations which exist between them and the Government.” To attain the first of these objects, the late Minister established the Madrassa-i-Alia for the education of the sons of nobles and gentlemen, and to which your Highness has lately been pleased to send some of your relations. The object of this school is to provide a sound English and Oriental teaching on the model of an English Public School, and at the same time, the school authorities endeavour to remove the boys as much as possible from enervating home influences, and to train them to become healthy, soundly educated gentlemen. The success of the school has on several occasions been marked by your Highness, and indeed the increase in attendance is in a great measure due to the interest evinced in it by your Highness. The attendance during the year under report was greater than it has ever been before, the number of scholars on the rolls being 85 as against 57 in the preceding year. As a result of the larger attendance, the cost of the school per pupil has fallen from Rs. 1,643 in 1878 to Rs. 393 in the year under report.

The opening of a Civil Service Class in this school has marked a new departure in the history of education in the city. Hyderabad boys of good birth are selected for this class by public examination, and are trained for two years in the school, receiving scholarships of Rs. 50 per mensem. They are then sent to approved District Officers to learn their duties, and will finally be drafted to substantive appointments in the public service. 20 such probationers are now under instruction, and 10 will be selected every year. Other boys are being sent to England with State Exhibitions to qualify in Engineering, Medicine, Forestry, &c.

The Madrassa i-Aizza is another very flourishing institution which provides for the education of the sons of the higher classes. Its constitution is chiefly on the same basis as the Madrassa-i-Ahla, differing from it only in laying greater stress on Oriental studies. Of purely Government institutions under the direction of the Educational Department, there are two Arts Colleges, known as the Hyderabad College in Chadderghat, and the Dar-ul-Ulum or Oriental College in the City. The former includes a large primary and middle department, known as the Collegiate school; the latter has a large middle school attached to it, the lower Dar-ul-Ulum, and also a class of normal students.

The Hyderabad College has undergone some vicissitudes, and was not long ago reduced to a lower standard, but a Sub-Finance Committee has lately reported on these colleges, and their whole position is now shortly about to be changed in a manner which, it is hoped, will be a distinct advance on the existing arrangement. The two institutions will, in future, be worked in the same building, the former as a Second Grade College and the latter in conformity with the curriculum of the Punjab university. While a great deal is thus being done in the Capital for the advancement of education, especially in the higher branches, it must be admitted that education is still very backward in the districts, and that the pronounced policy of Government has not yet been fully given effect to. Since the close of the year under report, measures have, however, been adopted for increasing the number of Primary Schools, and now that a special officer has been appointed to the charge of the department, who will devote his whole time to its development, this backwardness, which cannot but be recognized as a blot on the administration, will to a great extent be removed. The extension of the department must, of course, be conducted with due regard to the financial resources of the State, but the Finance Committee has lately recommended the grant of a larger sum for district education, and it is hoped also that it may be possible to add to the Government contribution by the levy of a small Educational cess. A more complete system of grants-in-aid will also be introduced by which existing indigenous schools may be improved and rendered more useful, as well as encouragement given towards the opening of new ones. The total number of schools of all kinds during the year was 209 with 11,846 scholars, as against 192 with 11,669 in 1293. The increase in schools is chiefly nominal, being due to a new classification. Of the total number undergoing instruction, 5,699 are Mahomedans, 5,363 Hindus, 561 Europeans and Eurasians, and 223 of other classes. As the population of Hindus is as 9 to 1 of Mahomedans, these figures show that much still remains to be done to reach the mass of the people. The foregoing number of 209 schools is composed of 168 institutions under the direct management of the Educational Department; 19 schools under Local Boards,

Municipalities and other Committees recognized by Government, as well as private institutions receiving aid; 21 Missionary schools, and the Madrassa-i-Alia, which is classed as a special institution.

The total number of pupils in purely Government Schools was 9,394 as against 9,401 in 1,293, showing a decrease of 7. The two colleges in Hyderabad had 66 pupils on their rolls, while 5 High Schools, also in Hyderabad, had 709 pupils. Of English Middle Class Schools, 5 are in Hyderabad with 589 pupils, and 1 in Aurungabad with 158 pupils. Purely Vernacular Middle Class Schools are established in every district, except Aurungabad, where English is also taught. In Hyderabad there are also 10 English and 4 Primary Schools with 646 pupils. In all the other districts, including aided institutions, there are only 133 vernacular primary schools with an aggregate attendance of 6,429.

The only female school in the whole of the districts is a small one at Medak, which is returned as having 39 pupils on its roll. On this point the Educational Department reported in 1293 that "should female education be encouraged and liberal grants be given, there is every promise of great and steady progress. The special want with reference to this is a Female Normal School. Till the country is able to turn out a fair supply of trained and certificated women teachers for itself, this promise can only in part be fulfilled." But up to date no real progress has been made in this direction. The Educational Report for the year 1294 not having been yet received, the working of the Department can only be judged from the statements published in the Appendix. No information has been afforded of the work done by the Inspecting Staff, or of the results of the examination of District Schools. Steps will be taken to secure a more prompt submission of the report in future.

The total grant by Government for educational purposes during the year amounted to Rs. 2,28,178-14-4, of which Rs. 34,127-3-3 were expended on direction and inspection, Rs. 19,360-13-9 were contributed to the Aligarh College and other miscellaneous objects, and the balance was distributed as follows :—

Collegiate Education.....	Rs. 37,147	0	0
Secondary Education { Government Schools.....	„ 41,516	7	4
{ Aided Schools	„ 13,815	0	0
Primary Education { Government Schools	„ 39,999	6	0
{ Aided Schools	„ 6,093	0	0
Special Education, Madrassa-i-Alia.....	„ 36,120	0	0
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Total...Rs.	1,74,690	13	4
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The total expenditure from all sources, including grants from the British Government and school-fees, is shown to have amounted to Rs. 3 03,406-13-5. A sum which must be regarded as totally insufficient to meet the educational requirements of the State.

Medical. The Civil Medical Department in all its branches has the benefit of the experienced Residency Surgeon's control. The Medical School, one of the oldest institutions in Hyderabad, has been favorably reported on by Dr. Lawrie, who holds the appointment of Principal. 34 Hakim pupils were on the rolls during the year, of whom 10 passed out and 24 remained at the end of the year. There were also 10 Hospital Assistant pupils of whom 3 passed out. Besides these, 24 Bejar students, who will eventually be posted to hospitals in Bejar, attended the school. Of the 10 Hakim pupils 5 were said to have passed a creditable examination; 2 Hospital Assistant pupils also passed. The Afzul-Gunj and the Residency dispensaries are attached to the school for teaching purposes, and as these are both largely resorted to by patients, the pupils have good opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of medicine and surgery. Including one new dispensary opened during the year, there are in all 48 dispensaries, of which 7 are in the city and suburbs and 41 in the districts. The services of a European commissioned officer were secured some time ago for the purpose of inspecting dispensaries; but on the outbreak of the Burmese War, Surgeon Evans, who then held the post, was withdrawn by the Government of India, and the appointment has not since been filled. The civil Dispensary in Chadderghat is in charge of Surgeon Greany, who also holds the appointment of Civil Surgeon in that station. The report on the district dispensaries is not altogether of a satisfactory nature, but I have every confidence in Dr. Lawrie's bringing them to a state of greater proficiency, and it is now contemplated to give that officer more independent and complete control over them than has hitherto been the case. Dr. Lawrie has reported that admirable work was done during the year at the Afzul Gunj Hospital by Dr. Dora White, who holds a clinic for women daily.

Vaccination. The Vaccination Department is also under the Residency Surgeon. The total number of successful operations performed during the year amounted to 44,062 by 48 vaccinators. Considering the area over which the operations have to be carried on the strength of the Department is far below the requirements, and endeavors will be made to allot more money for this purpose in future.

Customs. The Customs revenue reached its highest point in 1291 Fasli, when it amounted to Rs. 50,34,743. Since then it has been steadily declining, and in the year under report receded to Rs. 44,24,038.

A short cotton crop both in the Western and Southern Divisions accounts for a decrease of Rs. 2,90,000 in the income of the preceding year, but in other respects the returns do not show that elasticity which might be expected of them, and this is partly, I believe, due to lax supervision on the part of the officers of the Department. It has been quite the exception for some of these officers to make a tour in the districts, and this state of things, in a department like the Customs, where everything depends on the vigilance of the Collectors, is almost certain to lead to a loss of revenue. Strict orders have been issued requiring the Talukdar and his assistants to make regular tours of inspection, and a committee has been appointed to revise the Customs tariff, which was framed about 20 years ago. That such revision is necessary is evinced by the fact that a large trade has lately sprung up in the Eastern Division in castor-seed, which is extensively exported to the Madras Presidency. When the Customs tariff was originally framed, no such trade existed, and probably for this reason castor-seed was entered in the list of exemptions in common with other minor articles of produce. But now that it has developed into a large local trade, it should obviously be placed on the same footing as other oil-seeds and pulses; to leave it free of duty, while the others are subjected to taxation, would, as pointed out by the Inspector-General of Revenue, "be to encourage the cultivation of castor-seed in preference to grain; to discourage the local manufacture of oil; and not only would the income derived from the export of grain decrease, but the food-supply of the people would be materially affected." The proposal, if finally sanctioned by this Government and by the Government of India, is calculated to increase the Customs revenues by about two lakhs per annum.

The question of the general effect of Customs duty on the trade of the country was reported on during the year by the Inspector-General of Revenue, who advocated a gradual abolition of these duties. But, while fully recognising the importance of this question, I have been unable to recommend the adoption of such a course to your Highness, as to do so at present would seriously cripple the finances of the State, and all that is practicable at this time is to so revise the tariff that it will not act injuriously on any particular article of commerce, while others are entirely exempted from duty. The duty on salt realized Rs. 7,91,518 as against Rs. 8,50,421 in the preceding year. Compared with the figures for 1292 Fasli there was, however, a slight increase, the receipts in that year having been Rs. 7,23,458. A case of embezzlement in the Residency Bazaar office to the extent of Rs. 21,120 was brought to notice during the year and is still under enquiry. As the frauds could not have been perpetrated if the Superintendent had exercised ordinary care, he has been suspended till further orders.

The receipts of the Post Office show an increase under every head, being Rs. 1,03,509 as against Rs. 91,942 in the preceding year. The Post Office. expenses amounted to Rs. 2,40,343, the nett charge to Government being Rs. 1,36,834. The postage on official covers, however, if realized, would have amounted to Rs. 3,18,733. Notwithstanding that some slight improvement is noticeable in the returns for the year under report, the department is still defective in several respects, and measures are now in contemplation for a thorough revision of its rules and working arrangements in communication with the officers of the British Post Office.

The working of the Mint shows considerable improvement on the preceding year, consequent chiefly on a new system having been adopted Mint. for the coinage of copper. Formerly a uniform rate of Rs. 6-12-0 per maund was charged to all applicants whose indents were directed to be complied with in the order in which they were received. Under the new arrangement, the monopoly of copper coinage has been given to one person, who tendered for it at the rate of Rs. 10-12-0 per maund. The contractor is restricted to a certain selling price, the objections generally held against monopolies of this kind being thus to a certain extent overcome. At the same time the effect of the contract, which is only for a short period, is being closely watched by Government, and the system will not be continued if it is found in any way to have a detrimental effect. Government has not yet seen its way to improving the coinage of the State. The matter is, however, being kept in view, and it is hoped may be dealt with at no very distant date.

With regard to the outturn of stamp papers in accordance with indents received from the different departments, and from the Assigned Stamps. Districts through the Resident, the remarkable feature of the year is that, while the number of papers increased from 1,103,688 in 1293 Fasli to 1,134,573 in the year under report, the value of the stamps decreased from Rs. 26,23,993 to Rs. 11,19,919, and this peculiarity is noticeable quite as much in Berar stamps as in other kinds. Thus, the average value of stamps supplied to the Resident in 1293 Fasli was Rs. 4-6-0 and in 1294 Fasli Rs. 1-3-0, while for the districts under the administration of your Highness' Government, the figures are Re. 1 for 1293 Fasli and As. 10-0 for 1294 Fasli. The point has not been noticed by the Superintendent of Stamp Revenue, or by any of the district officers, but it may be conjectured that the cause is probably an excessive stock of the higher denominations of stamps from preceding years, combined with an insufficient issue of these stamps to the Judicial Department which led to some complaint. Whatever the cause may be, however, the returns of the depart-

ment shew that the revenue, although still very backward when compared with the adjoining districts in Berar, is steadily increasing. The revenue in the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,13,544 from Revenue stamps, and Rs. 2,77,654 from Judicial stamps, which compared with six years previously shows an increase of 65.73 per cent. in the former and 76.17 per cent. in the latter. The revenue from Judicial stamps shows the largest increase in the city, where it has risen from Rs. 42,517 in 1289 Fasli to Rs. 91,823 in 1294 Fasli, and in the Western Division, where in the last two years only it has risen from Rs. 22,299 to Rs. 46,709. The present average income per head of population is 7 pies in the case of Judicial and 4 pies in the case of Revenue stamps. The revenue is still, however, Rs. 2,06,115 less than in the much smaller province of Berar. The main causes of this are the exemption of Jagirdars and many other wealthy persons from payment of stamp-duty; the laxity with which Civil Courts have hitherto accepted pauper suits; and insufficient measures for the sale of stamps in the districts. All these points are now receiving the attention of Government. The improvements in the Judicial Department are already bearing fruit, and it is hoped that Government may gradually be able to reduce the number of persons exempted from stamp-duty, while document stamps will come more generally into use as the people realize the value of them in monetary transactions.

The Abkari revenue is realized in the districts by farming it out to contractors, the right to the farms being sold at public auction.

Excise

In the city and suburbs, and British Cantonments, there is a special Government agency under the supervision of the Talukdar of Abkari. Taken as a whole, the revenue has been steadily increasing since the introduction of the Zillabundi system, and the demand in the year under report is the highest ever yet attained, viz., Rs. 35,01,890. Allowing for the additional two months of which 1293 Fasli was composed, these figures represent an increase of Rs. 3,94,526 on the preceding year. The largest revenue is derived from toddy, which is chiefly consumed in the Telingana districts, the figures being Rs. 19,01,800; country spirits yielded Rs. 9,58,057, and Mowha flowers Rs. 5,09,577, the balance being made up by opium, ganja, poisons and miscellaneous items. Excluding opium, the total income per head of population is 8 annas 2 pies, which compares favourably with 6 annas 11 pies in Berar. But when the figures are more closely scrutinized, it becomes apparent that the increase is due to the greater amount of liquor consumed by Teligus, a caste which is unknown in Berar, and a comparison between the Marathwari districts

under your Highness' Government with Berar shows that the income per head of population is 4 annas 6 pies as against 6 annas 11 pies in Berar. There is thus a difference in favour of Berar of 2 annas 5 pies, showing that, notwithstanding the advance made in recent years, there are still grounds for expecting a further increase in the Abkari revenue of these Dominions. In the Telangana districts the income per head of population is 7 annas 5 pies. In the city and suburbs, where the income per head is Rs. 5-0-7, the increase in revenue is most noticeable. This is due in a great measure to the duty on Mowha flowers having been raised from Rs. 12-8-0 to Rs. 16 per pulla, and to certain exempted villages within the Abkari cordon having now been made liable to pay duty on importations for distilling purposes. Of the total demand of the year, Rs. 33,92,707, representing 96.88 per cent., were collected, leaving a balance at the end of the year of Rs. 1,09,183, which is a more favorable result than in any of the preceding years. Very large balances are still, however, outstanding from former years. At the beginning of the year under report these balances amounted to Rs. 6,51,415, and they have since been reduced to Rs. 5,03,452, of which the largest items are Rs. 1,47,907 outstanding in the city and about two lakhs in the Medak district. The latter sum has been outstanding for the past four years on account of a contractor whose case is still pending settlement. Efforts will be made in the current year to have the balances either collected or written off as unrecoverable.

In the administration of the Abkari Department considerable difficulty is felt from the number of scattered Jagirdars who collect their own Abkari revenue, and there can be no doubt that smuggling is carried on between the Jagir and the Government villages. The department is also capable of some improvement in several other respects, and I believe that more stringent Abkari rules, a better system of detection, and more liberal rewards to informers would result in a further increase of revenue. It might be advisable to appoint for a time a Commissioner of Excise, who would devote more time to the department than Talukdars can afford, and who would conduct the administration from a provincial and not merely a local district point of view.

It is in respect to opium revenue, however, that there is most room for improvement. The cultivation of opium was prohibited some years ago, and with a view to assimilating the practice to that prevailing in the adjoining British provinces importers are made to procure their supplies from Indore, where a duty of Rs. 10 per seer is levied on behalf of your Highness' Government. In the year under report 44,380 lbs. of opium were imported in this manner from Indore, the duty on which amounted to Rs. 2,21,900. During the same period the imports in Berar were 33,810 lbs., which shows a much higher quantity per head

of population. As the Telugus consume very little opium, being chiefly heavy drinkers, the difference in this respect is not, however, more than might be expected

But the mode of dealing in Berar with shops for the retail sale of opium is one which probably might be adopted in the City of Hyderabad to the advantage of the revenues. In Berar, retail shops are farmed out at auction on the same system as is adopted by your Highness' Government with liquor and opium shops in the districts, and the result is an income of Rs. 3,62,000, which comes to more than double the duty collected at Indore. In this Government, the rule in the City is to charge a license fee of Rs. 16 for opium shops, and hence the income realized from shops amounted to only Rs. 71,087 as against the large figure just quoted. Including revenue from shops and duty at Indore, the total opium revenue in Berar for the year 1884-85 was Rs. 5,31,050 as against Rs. 2,92,987 realized by this Government. The revenue per head of population was thus 2 annas 2 pies, and 2 pies, respectively, or calculating the income per pound imported in Berar, the State received Rs. 15-0-3 per lb., while your Highness' Government received only Rs. 6-9-0.

I hope it may be possible to deal with this question in the current year.

The general features in the weather were a light rainfall in the early part of the monsoon, and heavy, and in some parts unseasonable, rain at the end of the year. In the Southern districts of Raichur, Lingsugur, and parts of Gulberga there was a deficiency of timely rain, which caused a general failure of the kharif and rabbi crops. The average rainfall in the year was 33.11 inches, as compared with 31.68 inches, which is the average fall in the past 10 years. But it was the untimely periods at which the rain fell, and not a deficiency in the total quantity that caused the damage in the year under report.

In the Western Division the kharif crops suffered from a scanty rainfall, while the rabbi crops were damaged by excessive rain, but in no instance was the damage so extensive as to affect the revenue.

In the Eastern Division the late sowings of jowari in the Khammam district were damaged by heavy rain. It was in the Nalgunda and Nagar-Karnul districts, however, that most loss was occasioned. In the Taluks of Dewerkunda, Nalgunda, and Wemalkunda of the former district the rainfall was not much above 12, 17 and 18 inches, respectively, and remissions had to be made in the assessments to the extent of Rs. 1,93,373. In the Nagar-Karnul district matters were even worse. In one taluk the rainfall did not exceed 10 inches 69 cents, and the total remissions in the district amounted to Rs. 5,81,647.

In the Northern Division, for which the actual figures have not been received, the weather was on the whole favorable. The early rains were heavier than in other parts, and the damage by the later rains to the kharif or rabi crops was more than compensated for by an improvement in the rice crops.

The Southern Division, as already stated, suffered severely. At one time grain was selling at almost famine rates, and special orders were issued prohibiting the use of coercive processes in the realization of Government revenue in the affected parts.

Taken as a whole the season did not compare unfavourably with previous ones. Parts of the country are always more or less affected by either a deficiency or an excess of rain, and the revenue of the current year, although it might have been more under better circumstances, was generally satisfactory.

The Reserved Forests of the State are managed by a special Conservator while the District forests are under the control of the Revenue authorities. Although the Forest Department has been in existence for a period of 15 years, it has not yet shown the results that were anticipated of it, and more activity and skill is required in its management. The receipts amounted during the year to Rs. 1,28,620 as against Rs. 1,81,495 in 1293 Fash. The decrease is mainly attributed to the latter year being composed of 14 months, and to an increase of rates for timber which had the effect of temporarily checking sales. The chief source of income is teakwood, which realized Rs. 62,862. Bamboos come next in order, yielding Rs. 12,169. The expenses of the Department in 1294 Fash were Rs. 78,208 and the net income Rs. 54,080 as against Rs. 72,248 in the preceding year. Provision is now being made for demarcating the largest of the Reserved Forests. The District Forests yielded Rs. 91,010 which is a slight increase on the figures of the previous year.

Concurrently with the Railway extension to the coal-fields a concession of the mining rights in these Dominions has been granted to a syndicate in London, the chief features of which are that within six months of the opening of the Railway to Singareni they shall form a Company with a capital of not less than £1,000,000, the chief object of which shall be to work the coal-fields. The royalty payable to Government is to be 8 annas per ton of coal if the sales be less than 100,000 tons per annum, and on any excess above that quantity a higher rate not exceeding Rs. 1 per ton may be charged. The Company will also have the exclusive right of prospecting for gold, silver, iron, precious metals, mineral oils, &c., during the currency of the lease which has been granted for a period of ninety-nine years. As security for the *bonâ fide* nature of the agreement a sum of £100,000 has been deposited in London by the concessionaires.

Two Cotton Mills are now at work in the Dominions, one at Hyderabad and the other, recently opened, at Gulberga. The old native manufactures, such as the carpets and rugs at Warangul, and the fine cloths of Aurungabad and Nander, &c. are not in a flourishing state, notwithstanding that every effort has been made to bring them to notice at the various Exhibitions that have been held in late years.

The trade of the Dominions is estimated to have been about 709 lakhs, of which 360 lakhs were imports, and 349 lakhs exports. Compared with the figures of the preceding year, the imports fell off by about 55 lakhs and the exports by about 31 lakhs. The decrease in imports occurs chiefly in grain, cloth, silk, minerals and fruits; in exports it is chiefly under the heads cotton, minerals and live stock. The imports of salt increased in value by about 3 lakhs, which would seem to show that the price of salt was higher than before, as according to the Customs receipts, the quantity imported was less than in the preceding year. It is possible, however, that some error has crept into the Customs returns in this respect. In the trade in grain it is noticeable that the imports which are free from duty fell from 27 lakhs to 16 lakhs; while the exports on which duty is charged rose, in the same period, from 42 lakhs to 61 lakhs. The above returns do not include a large trade in castor seed, which has lately arisen in the Eastern Division for the supply of a demand in the Madras Presidency.

The only fair of which any account is available is that of Malligaon, chiefly known on account of the number of horses brought for sale. Major Gough, who is now in charge of the horse-breeding operations, attended the fair in the year under report, and awarded the prizes, amounting to Rs. 1,800, which are annually given by Government. Owing to unseasonable weather just before the date fixed for the opening of the fair, the attendance was less than in preceding years, the number of horses being only 1,593 as against 3,935 in 1883. There is no reason to suppose that the falling off was due to any but temporary causes.

The measures adopted for the improvement of the land administration are perhaps the greatest of all the reforms introduced by the late Sir Salar Jung during the period of his Ministry. They seem entitled to this position in the history of the State, not only because they so directly affected the most important interests of the mass of the people, and raised the Government from a condition of bankruptcy to one of prosperity, but even more because of the enormous interests that had to be contended against, and were finally overcome. These measures were, in fact, the basis, or groundwork of the reformed government, and without them all attempts to improve the

other departments of the State would have ended in failure. Seeing, then, the importance of the measures introduced, an account of the state of the country at a period prior to the accession of the late Minister to the office of Diwan has been given in the body of the report, to show the difficulties that had to be overcome, before anything like a settled or strong government could be established in the districts. The khalsa, or rent-producing part of the territory, was farmed out at this period to contractors, or Guttildars, who nominally undertook to administer their districts for a remuneration of two annas per rupee of revenue realized, but who virtually made much larger profits, having, on the one hand secured their contracts at estimates much below the true value of the taluks, and, on the other, knowing that their tenure was uncertain, and having no interest in the future development of the territory temporarily under their charge, they rack-rented the ryots to the utmost possible extent, their sole object being to obtain a large income in the shortest possible time. Under other classes of tenures the ryots were no better off. Creditors of Government were given taluks with a view to their claims being settled out of the revenues, but they also were only concerned in securing as much revenue as possible, and whoever the contractor or agent of Government might be, no one had a thought for the interests of the ryot further than was necessary to secure his services for the cultivation of the land. The question of tenant-right was unknown, or ignored, and the relations that existed at this period between the ryots and representatives of Government were no better than the worst system of serfdom. The late Minister, youthful and inexperienced as he was at the time, saw at once where the evil lay, and set himself vigorously to remove it. Orders were accordingly issued abolishing the contract system; the old Talukdars were replaced by salaried officials; measures were adopted for the redemption of taluks mortgaged for State debts; and, lastly, cash rates were substituted for the previous system of *battai* or payment of rent in kind. Notwithstanding the difficulties attendant on the introduction of such sweeping changes into districts over which Government had practically only a weak control, and the fact of the Minister being thwarted at every step in his progress, the first ten years of the new administration resulted in an increase of land revenue from 64 lakhs to 1 crore 19 lakhs.

It was in the period from 1273 to 1283 Fasli that the greatest progress was, however, made. In 1271 Fasli the Raichur Doab had been restored to the Nizam's Government after having gone through a series of reforms under the British Government. Taking these as a model, the zillabundi system, or the division of the country into districts for administrative purposes, was introduced in the whole of your Highness' territories. The country was thus divided into five divisions,

containing in all 16 districts, each district being divided into a certain number of taluks, and paid officials of different grades, as explained in the remarks in administrative changes, were appointed to carry on, in their respective spheres, the revenue and judicial administration of the country. The rights of the ryots now came to be respected ; no holder of a field could be ousted so long as he paid the Government demand, and in the Marathwari districts endeavours were made to effect a rough and ready settlement, with a view to prevent the uncertainty of annual assessments. Protection was also extended to the ryots against the execution of decrees for debt. It was ruled that a cultivator's house, his agricultural implements, cattle, and a supply of grain sufficient to keep himself and his family until the next harvest, should be exempted from attachment, and Civil Courts were empowered to reduce interest if charged at a usurious rate. The result of these measures in the second period referred to was to raise the land revenue to Rs. 1,55,55,000.

The third period, embracing the last ten years of the late Minister's life, was spent in elaborating the system previously introduced. During this period the Government had to contend with one of the severest famines on record, though happily in your Highness' Dominions it was confined chiefly to the Western and Southern Districts. The measures adopted on this occasion for the relief of the famine-stricken people afford one of the best proofs of the improvement that had taken place in the government of the country. As soon as it became apparent that famine was imminent, a Relief Committee was appointed, and a systematic plan of procedure settled upon. Relief-works were opened on the 9th December 1876 and were continued for 287 days, during which time there was an average daily attendance of 21,665 persons. On the 11th January Sir Richard Temple, who had been sent to Southern India as the Famine Delegate, visited Hyderabad and pronounced his opinion that "the arrangements made to meet the distress, and the diagnosis of the coming trouble, were creditable to the prudence and foresight of His Highness the Nizam's Government." The total cost on relief-works amounted to Rs. 8,38,122, which was expended chiefly on roads, tanks and wells. For the distribution of food, 10 poor-houses were established, at which, during six months and seventeen days, relief was given to 1,998,038 persons, or a daily average of 15,173, at a total cost of Rs. 2,44,347 and other expenditure was also incurred through district officers, &c. In addition to this, remissions of land revenue, amounting to Rs. 32,59,169, were granted in those districts which had suffered, and the total loss to Government by the famine, including relief-works for which of course some return was received, amounted to Rs. 46,34,676. Under the old regime of Government it would have been simply impossible to have carried on relief operations to this extent.

The attempt to introduce a rough survey settlement proved a failure, and in 1285 Fasli it was resolved to introduce a regular system of survey and classification, the Bombay system being finally adopted as the best suited for the country. Accordingly, a special department was formed and placed under the control of a Survey and Settlement Commissioner. From the commencement of the Survey up to the end of 1293 Fasli, the measurement work done by this department in the Western Southern and Northern Divisions was 6,278 villages, comprising 619,472 Survey numbers with a total area of 11,174,552 acres. In the year under report, a further number of 1,028 villages, containing 113,055 Survey numbers and 2,141,653 acres, were completed. These figures include the whole of the Aurungabad, Birh, and Parbhaini districts, and six taluks in the Nander district in the Western Division. In the Southern Division the measurement of the Naldurg, Bidar and Lingsugur and two taluks of the Raichur district has been completed, and measurements are in progress in four taluks of the Gulberga district. In the Northern Division the measurement work has been completed in the Medak district and in two taluks of the Nagar-Karnul district, and is in progress in four other taluks of the latter district. Classification work was completed up to the end of 1293 Fasli in 5,786 villages, containing 536,796 numbers, with an area of 12,560,963 acres. Since then, in the year under report, 1,295 villages, containing 178,092 numbers and 2,610,334 acres, have been completed. In the Western Division this work has been completed in the Aurungabad, Birh, and Parbhaini districts, and in six out of seven taluks in the Nander district. In the Southern Division it has been completed in the Naldurg, Bidar, and Lingsugur districts and in two taluks of the Raichur district, and is in progress in five taluks of the Gulberga district. In the Northern Division the work has been completed in the Medak district, and operations have been started in five taluks of the Nagar-Karnul district. The total cost of measurement and classification up to the end of 1294 Fasli (exclusive of the Settlement Commissioner's Office) is Rs. 25,69,789-12-9, which gives an average of As. 1-9 for measurement and Pies 9 for classification, or both combined As. 2-6 per acre. Up to the close of the year under report, Survey rates have been introduced into the following districts :—

Western Division... { Aurungabad.
Birh.
Parbhaini.

Southern Division.. { Naldurg.
Bidar.

containing in all 16 districts, each district being divided into a certain number of taluks, and paid officials of different grades, as explained in the remarks in administrative changes, were appointed to carry on, in their respective spheres, the revenue and judicial administration of the country. The rights of the ryots now came to be respected; no holder of a field could be ousted so long as he paid the Government demand, and in the Marathwari districts endeavours were made to effect a rough and ready settlement, with a view to prevent the uncertainty of annual assessments. Protection was also extended to the ryots against the execution of decrees for debt. It was ruled that a cultivator's house, his agricultural implements, cattle, and a supply of grain sufficient to keep himself and his family until the next harvest, should be exempted from attachment, and Civil Courts were empowered to reduce interest if charged at a usurious rate. The result of these measures in the second period referred to was to raise the land revenue to Rs. 1,55,55,000.

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Western Division...	{	Aurungabad.
		Birh.
		Parbhaini.
Southern Division..	{	Naldrug.
		Bidar.

Settlement operations have not yet been commenced in the Northern Division. The effect of the survey and settlement in the Western Division has been to increase the recorded area by 17·80 per cent. and the revenue by 10·04 per cent. The average rate per acre is however one anna less, being 14 annas $2\frac{3}{4}$ pies as against 15 annas $2\frac{3}{4}$ pies prior to the settlement. In the Southern Division the survey measurements show an increase, as compared with the old recorded area, of 1,054,750 acres, or 67·96 per cent. The assessment has been reduced however by Rs. 23,850, or 1·8 per cent. The reduction occurred in the Bidar district, where the old rates were too high and pressed heavily on the ryots. The former average rate per acre in this district was Rs. 1-6-7 $\frac{1}{2}$, while the survey rate amounts to only 13 annas 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ pies per acre. The nett result of the new rates on the revenue of the district is a loss of Rs. 1,31,252. Combining the Western and Southern Divisions, the nett increase resulting from the settlement is Rs. 2,68,360, or 4·10 per cent., on the former revenue. Comparing the increase obtained with the cost of the survey operations in these divisions, which for this purpose has been calculated at Rs. 21,31,941, the figures represent 12·58 per cent. on the outlay—a result which may be regarded as very satisfactory. We have also the satisfaction of feeling, on the authority of Mr. Beynon, late Superintendent of the Berar Survey, who was deputed to report on the operations in the Aurungabad district, that the work has been carefully and correctly done.

The survey operations are now nearing completion in the Marathwari districts, and it will shortly only remain to complete the Telingana country. How this can best be done is a question which is now under the careful consideration of Government. As an experimental measure, a survey and rough settlement has been commenced by the Subedar in the Nalgunda taluk, the result of which has not yet been fully reported. At the close of the year, measurements had been completed in 73 villages and were in progress in 59. The total area measured up to this period was 238,005 acres dry and 21,655 acres wet land. The estimated cost is 9 pies per acre for dry land and annas 3 for wet. Although the cost may be less, it is doubtful whether it would not be better to leave the work to the special department which is naturally best able to deal with it; and if this was found to be the wisest course in the Marathwari districts, where the assessment of land is very low, it should be much more so when we come to deal with the more complicated question connected with the survey and classification of highly-assessed wet lands. The question is one however on which Revenue Officers hold divided opinions, and Government will come to no decision until the results of the Nalgunda survey are clearly seen and tested. I may mention that the Revenue Officers selected to supervise the survey have had some previous experience in the Survey Department.

In the year 1285 Fasli a special department was formed for enquiry into the validity of Inamdars' titles. During the nine years this department has been at work, claims amounting in all to Rs. 14,68,490 have been dealt with, of which claims representing Rs. 6,24,494 have been disallowed and others valued at Rs. 8,43,990 admitted. Of the total amount admitted, Rs. 2,83,875 are granted for one life, Rs. 4,888 for two lives, and Rs. 5,55,233 in perpetuity. Judged by these figures, the general result of the enquiries may be regarded as on the whole satisfactory, but it remains to be seen how far forged sanads have passed undetected in the decided cases. The year has been noted in the Inam Department for the exposure of the frauds already referred to. In consequence of these frauds, it was found necessary to temporarily close the Inam Office and to issue special instructions for the safe custody of the records and for enquiry into cases in which false sanads are alleged to have been presented. These measures, the result of which will be more apparent next year, have interfered with the disposal of new cases, of which there were 6,649 pending in the Head Office and 37,820 in the districts at the end of the year. The Inspector-General of Revenue has drawn up a scheme for the re-organization of the Inam Department, which is now under consideration and will shortly be submitted to Your Highness. The chief point in it is that it provides for the Inam Commissioners holding their enquiries in the districts, and withdraws the power of preliminary enquiry from Talukdars who have not sufficient time to devote to the work.

Special rules were framed some years ago, offering favourable terms for the cultivation of waste lands, and the extent to which these have been availed of is one of the fruits of the better administration of the lands since the introduction of the Zillabundi system. From 1263 to 1290 Fasli no less than 799 deserted villages were re-occupied, and the figures for the subsequent years are 1291 Fasli 52 villages, 1292 Fasli 75 villages, 1293 Fasli 40 villages, and 1294 Fasli 17 villages, giving a total of 983 villages. It is to be regretted that the rental of these villages has not been shown separately by the Revenue Department. 421 villages are still deserted, the particulars of which are—

Ryotwari tenure, 359 villages, containing 12,979 acres.

Muktas	56	"	1,004	"
Peshkash	6	"	258	"

Wards' estates are managed by Talukdars of districts under the control of the Home Department. There are in all 16 such estates pending in the Home Office, but full particulars of them have not been furnished in time for insertion in this report.

The total culturable area of Khalsa lands is 16,427,301 acres, which shows an increase of 791,108 acres on the figures of the preceding year.

Land revenue

The information afforded by District Officers on this head does not permit of a close analysis of the variations in the area of different districts. To some extent the increase is due to the introduction, for the first time, of the more accurate survey measurements. An increase of 35 in the number of Khalsa villages, consequent on the resumption of jagirs, is also a factor which may be taken into account. Changes in the boundaries of some districts and taluks, by the transfer of villages from one taluk to another, have also complicated the returns, and as full details of these changes, in so far as they affect the area, have not been received, it is not possible at this time to attempt to reconcile the figures of the two years. Great efforts having been made however to obtain accurate statistics, the figures for the year under report may be considered the most correct. Of the total culturable area, 76 per cent. is now under cultivation as against 74.57 per cent. in the preceding year. This result may, on the whole, be considered satisfactory. Still it shows that there is yet a large area to be brought under cultivation. In some districts in the Marathwari country, cultivation has now extended to almost its full limits, as some lands must necessarily be left for village pasturage. Thus, in the Naldurg district 98.93 per cent. of the culturable land has been taken up for cultivation. The Nander district comes next in order with a percentage of 97.66. Bidar is well advanced, the percentage of cultivated land being 96.62. The most backward Marathwari districts are Gulberga and Raichur, where the percentage of cultivation is only 75.75 and 69.88 respectively, the result, no doubt, of the light rainfall from which they periodically suffer. They have also not yet fully recovered from the effects of the famine of 1877. In the nine districts forming the Marathwari Division, the percentage of total culturable land under cultivation is 87.31. It is in the Telhngana districts that most room for extension exists. In this part only 51.86 per cent. of the total culturable area is cultivated. In the Nagar-Karnul district the percentage is as low as 43; and Sirpur-Tandur and Indur show scarcely better results with percentages of 44.92 and 47.47 per cent. The Railway extension to the Telhngana districts will, it is fully expected, lead to an increase of cultivation, the more so as the survey, which has now been commenced, will, as it progresses, place the cultivators in a better position, and improve the demand for land. One great difficulty however, in the way of a spread of cultivation, is the paucity of population, and the fact that the Mahrattas in the more thickly-populated parts will not migrate to the Telhngana district, the climate of which is regarded as unhealthy at some seasons of the year.

In the Marathwari Division 97.54 per cent. of the total cultivated area is under dry crops and wet cultivation, which is confined chiefly to garden lands

under wells, is carried on to the extent of only 2·46 per cent. In the Telingana district the wet cultivation is 12·14 per cent. of the total cultivated area, the acreage being 2,388,232 acres dry crops and 329,931 wet crops. In the Eastern Division 188 tanks and channels were repaired by Government during the year at a cost of Rs. 32,647. The return from these works in one year is estimated at Rs. 24,028, showing how productive well-selected schemes of this description can be made. Measures have also been adopted in the Eastern Division for the repair of old wells, of which there are no less than 11,345. The restoration of any considerable number of these would require a sum that it is quite beyond the means of Government to provide; and hence a scheme has been devised and sanctioned in one taluk tentatively, by which private aid is encouraged. Special leases are granted to cultivators who wish to restore wells and to convert a portion of their dry into wet cultivation. The land so converted is assessed at the ordinary wet rate, but from the total assessment a deduction is made of (1) a sum equal to 6 per cent. on the outlay on repairs, (2) Re. 1 per bigha for annual repairs. The scheme thus provides for Government practically borrowing money from the cultivators at 6 per cent. interest, for although the well remains in the possession of the ryot, who has the usual occupancy tenure, Government participates in the profits by charging a wet rate, where formerly it obtained a dry rate, or, in the case of dry land, no revenue at all; and, further, the scheme possesses the advantage of giving the ryot a greater personal interest in his holding. During the six months it has been in force, 212 leases for an area of 720 bighas have been granted, and this land, which was fallow before, will now yield a revenue of Rs. 2,712 per annum. The capital expended on the repair of these wells by private individuals amounted in the same time to Rs. 67,676. The Subadar, who is entitled to the credit of initiating the scheme, reports that it is popular with the well-to-do landholders, and I have no doubt it will prove advantageous to Government and a benefit to the country generally.

Compared with the figures of 1286 Fasli, there has been a total increase in dry cultivation of 27·6 per cent.; but, for purposes of comparison, the figures cannot be regarded as reliable, as a considerable portion of the increase must be due to the introduction of survey measurements and resumptions of jagir villages. Moreover, the wet lands vary from year to year according to the water-supply, and comparisons of this kind have, therefore, little or no value as showing the general spread of cultivation. The advance made in land administration can best be seen from the accounts of revenue collected. Comparing the first year of the late Minister's administration with the year under report, we find that the total land revenue collections have increased from 64 lakhs to 186 lakhs, while at

the same time, as has been shown elsewhere, the people are now better off, have greater security in their holdings, and pay lighter land rates than were formerly exacted from them.

The year under report promised, at its commencement, to be the most favourable one on record. There was an increase in the assessment of ryotwari land taken up for cultivation of Rs. 9,34,468, and the total gross demand for land held on this tenure was Rs. 1,79,84,311 as against Rs. 1,70,49,843 in 1293 Fasli. But unfortunately, owing to a failure of the rains in certain parts of the Telingana districts, which curtailed the sowings of rice, and to a failure of the kharif and rabbi crops in the Southern districts, remissions had to be made to the large extent of Rs. 15,60,899 as against only Rs. 4,46,013 in the preceding year. Instead therefore of the increase anticipated, there was a falling-off under this head alone of one lakh and eighty thousand, the actual figures being—

Nett demand of 1293 Fasli.....	Rs. 1,66,03,830
Ditto of 1294 Fasli	„ 1,64,23,412
	<hr/>
Decrease ...	Rs. 1,80,418
	<hr/> <hr/>

Under the other sub-heads of land revenue there was also a decrease of Rs. 1,26,340. The revenue from Muktas increased by Rs. 3,390 and from Miscellaneous by Rs. 20,950 ; but, on the other hand, there was a loss under the head of Fruit Trees of Rs. 48,933 and of Kunchas, or pasture lands, of Rs. 1,01,747. The nett loss under all heads of land revenue thus amounted to Rs. 2,77,470.*

In the demand for ryotwari land revenue, there is a satisfactory increase in the districts of Aurungabad, Birh, and Parbhaini. As these are districts in which dry cultivation is chiefly carried on, and the cultivators are independent of tanks, the increase may be considered of a permanent nature. The largest increase occurs in the Elgundal district, where it amounted to as much as Rs. 93,968, but the cultivation being to a great extent under tanks, it must be expected to fluctuate with the seasons. In nine districts there was an improvement in the ryotwari revenue to the extent of Rs. 2,57,504, divided in almost equal proportions between the Marathwari and Telingana divisions ; and in eight districts there were losses aggregating Rs. 4,37,922, of which Rs. 1,58,600 were in the former and Rs. 2,79,322 in the latter.

* Siwai Jammabundi, amounting to Rs. 29,288, has been included in this calculation.

98.73 per cent. of the ryotwari land revenue was collected within the year, the outstanding balance on account of the year being Rs. 2,07,483. The largest balances were in the Raichur, Lingsugur, and Nalgunda districts, where there were special reasons for not pressing too closely those of the ryots who suffered severely from the bad season.

Coercive measures were resorted to in only 26 cases, the value of the property sold being Rs. 2,544, of which Rs. 2,116 was moveable and Rs. 428 immoveable property.

No return has been received of property attached and subsequently released on payment of the Government demand.

Considerable progress was made during the year in the recovery of old balances. The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 10,66,579, of which Rs. 3,27,837, or 30 per cent., were recovered during the year; and it will probably be found that a large part of the balance is irrecoverable and must be written off.

Including all heads of land revenue, the arrears for the year 1294 Fasli are Rs. 3,09,094. This includes Rs. 79,981 for mukhtas, chiefly in the districts of Lingsugur and Nagar-Karnul, which were affected by the rainfall.

Compared with the preceding year, the number of cultivators increased from 495,843 to 672,772; but no explanation has been afforded on this point, and the increase is more likely due to a different method of enumeration than to an actual increase in the number of occupants. In the Marathwari districts, the average area of each holding is 27 acres 14 guntas dry land and 28 guntas wet land, the average assessment of both classes being 15 annas 1 pie. The average assessment of each class of cultivation separately is not obtainable from the returns received up to date. In the Telingana districts the holdings are much smaller, being 7 acres 14 guntas dry land and 1 acre 1 gunta wet land. The average assessment in these districts is Rs. 2-10-5 per acre.

According to the figures for 1293 Fasli, the average assessment per acre in the Marathwari districts was 15 annas 5 pies for dry and Rs. 5-12-9 for wet land; while in the Telingana districts, in the same year, the average was Re. 1-4-8 per acre for dry and Rs. 14-3-11 per acre for wet land. It would appear at first sight from these figures that the rates of assessment in the Telingana districts are comparatively very high; but it has to be borne in mind, first, that double crops are frequently taken from wet land, and, secondly, that this part of the country has not yet been surveyed, and that the actual holdings of

the ryots are very largely in excess of their nominal holdings. In the Marathwari districts, the average assessment of 15 annas 5 pies compares favourably with Madras, and is only slightly higher than the assessment in Berar. It is remarkable that the holdings in the Marathwari districts are larger than in Berar, being on an average 28 acres 4 guntas as against 18 acres.

In the surveyed districts however, for which the measurements are strictly correct, the holdings are much larger, being 54.03 acres in the Western Division and 49.61 acres in the Eastern Division.

The administration of the restored districts, known as the Raichur Doab, has been specially referred to in the body of the report. These districts had the benefit of 8 years' British administration, and when they were restored in 1271 Fasli, the late Minister carried on the same system. For some time special arrangements were necessary for this purpose; but since the constitution of a Revenue Secretariat, the whole of the Khalsa territory has been administered from the one department. The restored districts have shown considerable advancement in material progress since 1270 Fasli, notwithstanding that they were affected by the last famine. The number of cultivators increased from 103,000 in 1271 Fasli to 115,000 in 1293 Fasli, the area occupied having increased in the same period by about 860,000 acres and the revenue by about 8½ lakhs.

The return for the year under report shows a decrease of about 12,000 cultivators; but this is due to *Shuknidurs* having been removed from the village returns, and does not indicate any appreciable falling-off in the number of holdings.

The effect of the late famine can still, however, be seen in these and adjoining districts. It has been computed that the total loss in revenue since the famine year, on account of land being thrown out of cultivation, is about 46½ lakhs. In the year before the famine, the affected districts had 132,067 cultivators, the occupied area being 3,114,268 acres and the land revenue Rs. 33,84,531. In the year after the famine, the number of cultivators was reduced to 125,310, the occupied area to 3,051,302, and the revenue to Rs. 32,51,987; and in the two subsequent years, the revenue still further declined to 27 lakhs. Several seasons subsequent to the famine have been unfavourable, although not actually disastrous, and this no doubt has retarded the recovery of the districts to their original degree of prosperity, so that, even nine years after the event, the districts are still backward as regards both the number of cultivators, the area occupied, and the revenue.

A review of the general financial position of the country is a matter of so great importance, as much in forming a just estimate of the past administration as in realizing the present position and future prospects of the Government, that special prominence has been given to the subject in the report. Statements are given in the Appendix, showing in detail the revenue and expenditure for fifteen years, commencing from 1280 Fasli, with the figures also for 1263 and 1270 Fasli ; and, as a comparison of the accounts of individual years is not always reliable, owing to a faulty system of audit that was in force until recently, by which large sums were kept in suspense over a series of years, and then entered in the accounts in one sum, a statement has been added, giving the same information with averages for periods of five years each. It is thus possible to see the progress made in the financial administration of the country.

The result of thirty years' administration by the late Minister can be judged by the fact that, while during the first six months of 1263 Fasli the receipts in the Public Treasury at Hyderabad, which was then the only treasury in existence, amounted to 8 lakhs, the cash balance at the end of that period being only Rs. 13,000, the total receipts at all treasuries in 1292 Fasli were 350 lakhs, and the balance on the day of his death 81 lakhs. These figures do not, of course, represent the actual increase in the revenue during the period under review ; but they show, perhaps more forcibly and concisely than could be shown in any other way, how the finances of the State were developed and brought under the control of Government. Prior to Sir Salar Jung's administration, no treasuries existed in the districts ; there was no regular system of accounts ; the country, as already shown, was either farmed out to contractors, or held as military fiefs by nobles, Arab Jemadars, and others for the maintenance of troops ; the people generally were harassed by transit dues and many other petty cesses ; and yet, notwithstanding numerous taxes, and the fact that nothing was expended in the improvement of the country, or on the administration of those departments which in all civilized Governments are necessary for the convenience of the public, the income was generally less than the expenditure ; and from one reason and another, the finances of the State were in such confusion that the Government was brought to the verge of bankruptcy.

One of the first measures of the late Minister was to appoint two competent officials to examine and prepare the accounts under his own personal supervision. Strenuous efforts were at the same time made to relieve the country from the constantly recurring deficits. Exclusive of loans and deposits, the total recorded revenue of the State in 1263 Fasli was little more than 75 lakhs of rupees. In 1270 Fasli it was brought up to 110 lakhs. Excluding State Railway and Debt Heads

which comprise (1) Village Service Funds, (2) Deposits, (3) Advances Recoverable, (4) Railway Capital, (5) Loans, (6) Money Order Remittances, and (7) Promissory Notes, &c., the average revenue in the period ending 1279 Fasli exceeded 228 lakhs ; in the next period ending 1284 Fasli, it advanced to nearly 252 lakhs ; in the period ending 1289 Fasli, notwithstanding the famine which occurred in 1286 Fasli, the average revenue was 266½ lakhs ; and in the fourth period, bringing it up to the year now under report, it increased to more than 296½ lakhs. The highest point yet reached was in the year under report, when the revenue was Rs. 3 46,48,609. The enormous increase in revenue indicated by these figures is the result, not of enhanced taxation, but of the measures adopted for the development of the resources of the country. Although the land revenue has increased nearly three-fold, the incidence per acre is now less than was formerly paid by the cultivators, and the oppression from which this class suffered is a thing of the past.

The Excise duty has increased about seventeen-fold ; and the income from Customs has risen more than eleven-fold, chiefly in consequence of the expansion of local and foreign trade. New sources of income were also introduced, such as from Forest, Law and Justice, the Post Office, &c., which helped to meet the expenditure in these departments. On the other hand, it is computed that taxes, yielding not less than 20 lakhs yearly, were abolished by the Minister, while, in addition, large sums had to be given for compensation to persons whose vested interests were injuriously affected by the remissions, as, for instance, in the case of transit dues, where land yielding a gross revenue of more than Rs. 2,85,000 had to be given as compensation to Jagirdars. The expenditure in the corresponding periods shows that every department received, more or less, suitable grants, the extent and effect of which may also be approximately gathered from the preceding remarks on the working of each department. Before the close of the second decade of the late Minister's tenure of office, the annual expenditure, on measures directly affecting the convenience of the people, had increased from 1 to 75 lakhs ; or comparing the two periods 1270 and 1294 Fasli, the expenditure has increased under the heads of—

Law and Justice	...	...	...	...from Rs. 39,000 to Rs. 7,49,000
Jails	...	...	...	... „ „ 63,000 to „ 3,27,000
Police	...	...	...	... „ „ 96,000 to „ 24,77,000
Post Office	...	...	...	... „ „ 11,000 to „ 2,45,000
Education	...	...	...	... „ „ 510 to „ 2,48,000
Public Works	...	...	...	... „ „ 1,64,000 to „ 15,85,000

While administrative improvements were being introduced to the extent indicated by these figures, it is not surprising to find that the expenditure frequently exceeded the revenue.

In the quinquennium ending 1279 Fasli, the expenditure was only 85·1 per cent. of the revenue, and a surplus amounting to about a crore and a half of rupees accrued during this period to Government. In the next period, however, from 1280 to 1284 Fasli, the system of cash payments to village and pargana officers came into operation, the amount disbursed under this head being 30 lakhs, as against an average of 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in the preceding five years. During the same period a Police force was organised, which raised the expenditure under this head from 8 to 21 lakhs ; and under other heads there was also an increase, so that the average expenditure exceeded the average income by more than 9 lakhs, or 3·6 per cent. In the following five years the average expenditure exceeded the income by 2·2 per cent. ; but this was in a great measure due to the adjustment in 1288 Fasli of a sum of over 69 lakhs which had been held in suspense account for a number of years.

It is chiefly within the past five years that a proper equilibrium of the finances has been obtained. During this period the revenue increased by 11·2 per cent., while the expenditure increased by only 2 per cent., the latter being 93·6 per cent. of the revenue.

The foregoing figures are exclusive of the State Railway and Debt Heads.

Since the construction of the Railway was commenced in 1271 Fasli up to the end of 1294 Fasli, the line has cost Government for guaranteed interest on shares and loans and other charges over and above the prospective liability on capital raised Rs. 89,82,984, which has been disbursed from the general revenues of the State.

Including all heads of Revenue, Receipts, Expenditure and Disbursements, the figures for the periods quoted above are as follows :—

					Average Revenue and Receipts. Rs.	Average Expenditure and Disbursements Rs.
1263 Fasli	...	...	...	...	1,08,14,047	89,53,251
1270 Fasli	...	...	...	...	1,80,64,063	1,82,05,122
1275 Fasli to 1279 Fasli...	...	...	...	...	2,84,99,419	2,49,19,349
1280 Fasli to 1284 Fasli...	...	...	...	...	3,28,33,218	3,45,20,331
1285 Fasli to 1289 Fasli...	...	...	...	...	3,79,98,800	3,68,47,682
1290 Fasli to 1294 Fasli...	...	...	...	...	4,00,96,004	3,78,59,600

On the present Administration devolves the duty of elaborating and further developing the system of finance now in force, and of fostering and improving the credit of the State. Under the advice given by Lord Ripon, your Highness laid particular stress on this point in the proclamation issued after your Highness' installation, and the commands laid upon me on that occasion have been constantly kept in view.

The revenue returns of 1294 Fasli compare very favourably with preceding years. The total revenue of the year (excluding State Railway and Debt Heads) amounted to Rs. 3,46,48,609 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,03,02,780, leaving a surplus of Rs. 43,45,829. These figures include the Berar surplus, which amounted during the year to Rs. 21,29,859, and, if this sum be deducted, the actual surplus from the territory administered by this Government is Rs. 22,15,970. Compared with the revenue of 1293 Fasli (12 months), there was an increase of Rs. 67,81,769 in the year under report, or, if compared with the 14 months of 1293 Fasli, the increase is Rs. 29,29,989. The percentage of total expenditure (excluding State Railway) to the total revenue is 87·6 for 1294 Fasli as against 101·8 in 1293 Fasli (12 months), when there was a deficit of Rs. 4,92,442. There is reason, therefore, to congratulate ourselves on the working of 1294 Fasli.

The Railway receipts in 1294 Fasli amounted to Rs. 13,31,906 against an expenditure of Rs. 25,00,895, and, when these are added to the account, the surplus (exclusive of the Berar surplus) is reduced to Rs. 10 47,081.

The transactions referring to Village Service Funds, Deposits, Advances Recoverable, Loans, and Money Order Remittances are not included in the foregoing. The total receipts and disbursements under these heads in 1294 Fasli amounted to Rs. 1,19,07,485 and Rs. 1,42,63,575 respectively. Adding these to the ordinary revenue and expenditure, the total receipts under all heads during the year amounted to Rs. 4,78,88,000, as against the total disbursements of Rs. 4,70,67,250, thus showing a surplus of Rs. 8,20,750.

Looking at the details of revenue, 53·9 per cent. of the ordinary revenue is composed of Land Revenue. The receipts under this head, *viz.*, Rs. 1,86,70,558, are Rs. 7,28,484 more than the revenue of 12 months of 1293 Fasli and Rs. 85,490 less than the sum credited in the 14 months of that year.

The expenditure under this head is Rs. 29,84,325, or 16·0 per cent. of the total collections. Compared with 1293 Fasli (12 months), this shows an increase of Rs. 5,86,411, which is chiefly due to the payment of arrears to Village Officers. The expenditure includes the items of—

Collection and Management	Rs. 10,59,359
Village Officers	„ 14,55,513
Survey and Settlement.....	„ 3,82,045
Inam Commission	„ 87,408

Excluding the last two items, the cost of collecting the land revenue, inclusive of Village Officers' pay, was thus 13·5 per cent. of the collections.

The Abkari revenue, amounting to Rs. 35,86,580, bears the proportion of 10·3 per cent. to the total revenue. It shows a satisfactory increase over the

preceding year, when the receipts were only Rs. 31,57,365. The cause of the increase has already been explained.

The revenue from Forests, Rs. 1,93,068, Customs, Rs. 48,25,442*, Stamps, Rs. 4,09,855, Mint, Rs. 96,976, and Post Office, Rs. 1,17,725, has been referred to in the remarks on the administration of these departments.

The receipts on account of Berar surplus were larger than in the preceding year, being Rs. 21,29,859 as against Rs. 15,10,977 in the 14 months of 1293 Fasli, and represented 6·2 per cent. of the total revenue.

Under the head of Law and Justice, there is an increase from Rs. 1,08,263 to Rs. 2,40,197, which occurs chiefly under the heads of magisterial fines, unclaimed and escheated property, and lapsed deposits.

Under the head of Interest, there is a falling-off from Rs. 71,298 in 1293 Fasli to Rs. 1,586 in the year under report, which is due to the interest on Government paper held in England not having been adjusted within the year.

Under the head Miscellaneous there is an increase of nearly 35 lakhs, the figures being Rs. 39,34,422 in 1294 Fasli as against Rs. 4,55,944 in 1293 Fasli (12 months). The greater portion of this increase is due to the transfer, from the head of deposits, of certain claims of zemindars, &c., previously held in deposit, pending enquiry and settlement by the Inam Department. This item, it will be seen, has largely helped towards the surplus revenue referred to above, and, as it does not strictly refer to the revenue of 1294 Fasli, an allowance has to be made on this amount when calculating the actual surplus in the ordinary revenue of the year. The matter rights itself however when the surplus is calculated on the total receipts and expenditure under all heads, as on the expenditure side "Deposits" are debited with these transfers to the same extent as they are credited to "Miscellaneous" on the receipt side of the account, the result being, as already shown, a cash surplus of Rs. 8,20,750.

An increase under the head of Public Works from Rs. 16,865 in 1293 Fasli to Rs. 72,747 in the year under report is due to the transfer of the receipts of the workshops from Minor Departments to this head.

Under the head of State Railway, the receipts are Rs. 13,31,906, as against Rs. 19,10,723 in 1293 Fasli (12 months), the decrease being accounted for by the fact that the figures for 1294 Fasli represent 6 months of the year only, the line having been taken over by the new Company in the latter half of the year.

* This sum includes duty paid in advance.

Turning now to the expenditure, it is interesting and instructive to note how the revenue of the State is expended, and for this purpose it might be classed as follows :—

								Percentage of
								Total Expenditure.
1. Cost of collecting Revenue :—								
Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.8
Abkari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.6
Forests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.2
Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.7
Stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.3
Mint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.3
								<hr/>
								12.9
2. Expenditure on Public Justice, Protection, Instruction and Convenience :—								
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.5
Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.1
Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.2
Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.2
Administration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.2
Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.1
Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.8
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.7
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.8
								<hr/>
								42.6
3. Improvements :—								
Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.2
Municipalities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.2
								<hr/>
								6.4
4. Pensions and Allowances :—								
Pargana Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.7
Mansabs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.4
Allowances and Assignments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.1
								<hr/>
								15.2
5. Payments to Your Highness								14.9
6. Other items :—								
Khillats, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.8
Refunds and Drawbacks...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.9
Interest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.3
Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.9
								<hr/>
								8.0

It will thus be seen that 12·9 per cent. of the expenditure is on account of Collection of Revenue, 42·6 per cent. on Public Justice, Protection, Convenience and Instruction, 6·4 per cent. on Public Improvements, 15·2 per cent. on Pensions and Allowances, 14·9 per cent. paid to Your Highness, and 8 per cent. under the head of Miscellaneous, which includes the cost of public entertainments.

The striking feature in these figures is the high expenditure on the Military and Mansab Departments, which together absorb 28·6 per cent. of the total expenditure, while for Public Works only 5·2 per cent. is allotted and for Education only ·8 per cent. I have already referred to the measures which are now being gradually adopted to remedy this state of things, both by the reduction of the number of irregular troops, and by employing Mansabdars in the Police and other departments of the State. In time the results of these measures will become apparent in the distribution of expenditure.

The expenditure on Public Works is disproportionate both to the income and requirements of the State, and the Finance Committee have lately made a proposal for an increase in the grant under this head, which will receive due consideration at the hands of Government.

It has already been shown that the cost of management and collection of land revenue is 13·5 per cent. The Alkari revenue is collected at a cost of 5 per cent., the Forest revenue at 27·5 per cent., and the Customs at 10·7 per cent.

Law and Justice is administered at a cost of Rs. 7,49,093, which is an increase of Rs. 25,016 on the cost in 12 months of 1293 Fasli. The additional expenditure is on account of the new Courts in the Western Division. The figures, it may be noted, do not tally with those supplied by the Judicial Department, the difference being in the method of distributing the pay of officers who perform both revenue and judicial work.

The total expenditure on Jails in the year under report was Rs. 3,27,157, as against Rs. 2,57,741 in the preceding year. The expenditure on the Police also increased in the same period from Rs. 21,39,377 to Rs. 24,77,931, the increase being due to the adjustment of arrears to village police.

The total expenditure on Education was Rs. 2,43,763, as against Rs. 1,91,216 in the preceding year. The expenditure on the Medical Department was Rs. 2,03,263; or about Rs. 4,300 more than in 1293 Fasli. The cost of Administration was Rs. 12,81,339, being about Rs. 6,000 less than in the preceding year. Payments to Pargana Watandars amounted to Rs. 14,24,290, as against Rs. 6,68,009; and Allowances and Assignments to Rs. 15,44,030, as against Rs. 7,97,596 in the pre-

ceding year. The increase under these two heads is entirely due to the payment of arrears on account of previous years. Under the head of Khillats, &c., there is a saving of Rs. 65,000, viz., from Rs. 2,99,081 in 1293 Fasli to Rs. 2,34,004 in the year under report. The expenditure was unusually high in 1293 Fasli, consequent on your Highness' installation. For the same reason the payments to your Highness show a large saving, viz., from Rs. 57,71,011 in 1293 Fasli to Rs. 45,15,206 in 1294 Fasli. The former figures include Rs. 11,19,443 expended at the time of the installation. The figures of 1293 Fasli also include Rs. 14,33,708 paid to the Samasthan of the Shorapur district ; and 5 lakhs are also included in the figures for 1294 Fasli on this account. If these items are excluded, the actual payments to your Highness will stand at Rs. 32,17,861 for 1293 Fasli and Rs. 40,15,206 for 1294 Fasli.

The expenditure on Mansabs was Rs. 16,45,927 as against Rs. 13,97,549 in 1293 Fasli. The increase on this head is owing to the payment of arrears, and not to the grant of new Mansabs.

The expenditure under the head of Miscellaneous is Rs. 14,83,691, being an increase of about Rs. 42,000 on the figures for 1293 Fasli.

The main heads of this expenditure are :—

1. Payments of salaries not falling under any other service heads, such as establishments under reduction, archæological and geological establishments, establishments employed on water channels, expenses in connection with the compilation of "Hyderabad Affairs," &c.Rs. 3,59,738
2. Subscriptions and donations and charitable and religious grants..... „ 1,53,491
3. Travelling expenses of His Highness and Ministers „ 3,58,045
4. Secunderabad and Bolaram Police outposts „ 2,76,036
5. Other miscellaneous items, such as compensation for jagirs resumed, purchase of tents, charges in connection with public prosecutions „ 3,36,381

The military expenditure was Rs. 70,36,332 as against Rs. 68,00,514, the increase being due to the supply of new clothing at your Highness' installation, which cost Rs. 87,201, and to the payment of arrears amounting to Rs. 1,97,859. Had it not been for these circumstances, the charges for 1294 Fasli would have fallen below those of the previous year.

The expenditure on Public Works, amounting to Rs. 15,85,195 has already been referred to. The expenditure on the Railway was Rs. 25,00,895, as against Rs. 22,74,211 in 1293 Fasli.

The following figures show the receipts and disbursements which are not of the nature of ordinary revenue :—

Receipts.	1293 F.	1294 F.
Village Service Fund Rs.	5,97,750	4,11,184
Deposits	46,59,018	64,38,638
Advances Recoverable	12,77,527	9,67,080
Railway Capital	975	859
Loans	7,23,455	33,66,124
Money Order Remittances	4,38,485	7,23,600
Total...Rs.	77,47,210	1,19,07,485
Disbursement.	1293 F.	1294 F.
Village Service Fund Rs.	3,62,785	5,22,338
Deposits.....	22,97,876	1,01,53,108
Advances Recoverable	19,80,563	12,51,064
Loans.....	8,03,245	17,11,611
Money Order Remittances	4,89,455	6,25,454
Total...Rs.	59,33,924	1,42,63,575

The chief cause of the large excess of disbursements over receipts in 1294 Fasli, amounting to Rs. 23,56,090, is, as already mentioned, the large adjustments under the head of deposits both in cash and by book entry. The cash payments were on account of purchase of Government Promissory Notes to the extent of Rs. 31,98,250, and the further debits on this account refer to (1) adjustments of the balance of the Public Works Department drawing account, Rs. 7,25,737; (2) Customs duty paid in advance, Rs. 4,20,928; and (3) the payment into the Resident's treasury of the Imperial postal collections deposited in the treasuries of this Government. With regard to the second of these items, it may be explained that customs duty is not really levied in advance, but bills on the customs offices are sold in Hyderabad, and the hundi rate being favourable, the purchasers accept the bills at periods of fifteen days and upwards.

The year under report opened with a cash balance of Rs. 44,51,115 and closed with Rs. 52,71,865, which show an increase on the closing balance of the preceding year of Rs. 8,20,750.

The sum of Rs. 52,71,865 was held as follows :—

Cash in District Treasuries	Rs. 17,95,408
Do. Sadr Treasuries	„ 19,41,201
Promissory Notes	„ 1,24,684
Hundis	„ 7,838
Advanced by Your Highness—	
Promissory Notes	Rs. 12,11,000
Cash	„ 1,91,734
	„ 14,02,734
Total...Rs.	52,71,865

The total amount received from your Highness in 1293 Fasli was H. S. Rs. 31,79,630, of which Rs. 14,02,734 were credited in the Treasury, and the balance remained in the Bank of Bengal invested in Government Paper.

In obedience to your Highness' commands, the question of State Liabilities was specially reported on by me in reference to statements that were made at the time of your Highness' installation. In my memorandum on this subject, I classified the liabilities as—

- (1) Liabilities incurred anterior to the late Sir Salar Jung's accession to office, and
- (2) Liabilities incurred during the late Minister's tenure of office.

The latter head was sub-divided into—

- (a) Liabilities up to the close of 1291 Fasli for sums actually borrowed.
- (b) Liabilities for money not actually borrowed.
- (c) Claims against the State for sums lent by sowkars to private persons, Arab Jemadars, and others on Government security.

Many claims under the first head have been put forward from time to time, and some of these have been admitted and adjusted. The great majority of them, however, have been found on close scrutiny to dwindle down to very small dimensions.

After going fully into the question of the remaining claims of this nature, I arrived at the conclusion that the few claims which remained unadjusted might be omitted altogether from an estimate of the actual liabilities of the State, as they are based upon no reliable evidence, and the State possesses counter claims of considerable magnitude.

With regard to liabilities of the State under the sub-head 2 (a), at the date of the late Minister's death (8th February 1883), the nett liabilities of the State, including sums due to bankers and to the Sarfikhas, was Rs. 49,82,741. The transactions since that period have been referred to in the report, where it is shown that, at the end of Ardibahist 1295 Fasli (March 1886), the liabilities for loans amounted to Rs. 44,58,751, exclusive of the sum due to the Indian Shareholders in the first Railway Scheme.

The liabilities under the sub-head 2 (b) are composed of roosums or payments due to ex-pargana officers, yeomias, or charitable grants, village officers' allowances, and deposits.

The total sum outstanding under these four heads at the end of 1293 Fasli was Rs. 1,27,24,261, which, with the amount payable for 1294 Fasli, gave for settlement in the latter year :—

	Rs.
Roosums.....	37,33,092
Yeomias.....	28,11,099
Village officers' allowances	40,99,835
Deposits.....	65,62,521
	<hr/>
Total...Rs.	1,72,06,547
	<hr/>

Of this amount, more than Rs. 1,08,67,000 have been settled during 1294 Fasli, and the balance remaining for adjustment at the end of 1294 Fasli was Rs. 63,38,671.

The balance unadjusted at the close of 1294 Fasli does not, however, represent the actual liabilities of Government, but greatly exceeds the amount actually due.

The chief causes which have led to the accumulation of these large balances are.—(1) that deposits which remain unadjusted at the close of each year, instead of being treated as lapsed deposits and credited to general revenue, were till very recently carried forward from year to year ; and (2) that in cases in which inam lands had been attached, the receipts derived from them were held in deposit until the final disposal of the cases—of which several thousands have been pending for many years—whereas under a better system they should have been credited to Government, while any claim subsequently allowed should have been paid from the general revenues of the State. Of the total amount adjusted in the year under report, Rs. 35,33,873 were paid in cash and Rs. 73,34,002 by book entries.

The following items under these heads were also in course of adjustment at the end of the year —

	Rs.
To be adjusted by book entry	3,08,999
Awaiting sanction of higher authority	3,38,611
Delayed owing to absence of claimants	1,43,533
Amounts now payable without any objection	10,71,499
Amounts to be remitted to Judicial Courts	1,31,459
Pending adjustment for other reasons	11,98,290
Pending disposal in Inam Office	31,46,276

The foregoing particulars are taken from a report on the subject recently compiled by the Inspector-General of Revenue. After perusing the said report, the Resident on a recent occasion was pleased to express his opinion that the settlement of these outstanding balances was as thoroughly satisfactory a piece of work as any which have been accomplished during the present Administration.

With a view to prevent the accumulation of unadjusted balances in future, the following suggestions have been under the consideration of Government :—

- (a) To permit village officers to deduct their allowances at the time of making remittances to the tehsil.
- (b) To fix once for all, on the basis of ten years' revenue, the cash allowance of Roosumdars, and to empower Talukdars to disburse the amounts at a fixed period, in each year.
- (c) To cancel the order requiring one-third of Roosums to be kept under attachment, until the decision of the Inam Commission.
- (d) To adopt the system of adjusting deposits unclaimed at the end of twelve months, any subsequent repayments being charged to refunds, for which suitable provision should be made in each annual budget. This order not to have retrospective effect in cases connected with the Inam Department.
- (e) To abolish the system of crediting to deposits receipts from land or jagirs under attachment.
- (f) To re-organise the Inam Department.

Orders have since been issued sanctioning some of these proposals, and referring others for decision in the departments of Government to which the subject-matter of them pertains.

With reference to the State Liabilities under sub-head 2 (c)—claims for money lent by sowkars to private persons on Government security—a Commission was appointed to hear and decide these claims. On the appointment of this Commission, claims were preferred in a most haphazard and promiscuous manner. It cost nothing to institute claims, and many of the most imaginary description were laid before the Commission. The total number of claims was forty-five, aggregating Rs. 6,27,92,041, of which Rs. 2,03,20,931 was for interest. The Commission have lately completed their enquiry with the result that only Rs. 18,199 have been awarded against Government. As the subject is one of considerable public importance, the full text of the Commission's report, and the Government Resolution thereon is given in the Appendix. In the case of eight claims, which were dismissed for default of the parties, I have ordered a re-hearing, as I wish particularly to have these cases once for all decided on their merits.

I have already briefly alluded to Sultan Nawaz Jung's case. At his request a special Commission was appointed last year to enquire into his claims against the Government, based upon the security given to his brother Barrak Jung, since deceased, by the late Minister on behalf of the firm of Poorunmull. For this enquiry a European official was nominated by the Resident, a second member

being appointed by this Government. For some time the Commission sat as a special Court, but, as it became apparent that the settlement of the case would occupy a much greater time than had been anticipated, and that even then the result would probably be unsatisfactory, a compromise was made, subject to the confirmation of the Council of State, whereby the claim was reduced from Rs. 1,02,00,000—including principal and interest—to Rs. 34,00,000, which it was agreed should be discharged by instalments of Rs. 2,00,000 yearly. No interest is to be charged against the Government for five years from the date of the compromise. This settlement was considered an equitable one by the Resident, and the Government of India expressed their complete approval of it, characterising the result as wise and satisfactory in every respect.

Your Highness has been pleased to express approval of this termination of the proceedings, but the consent of the Council of State has still to be accorded to it. I may mention that it is not anticipated that the Government will be called upon to make good from its own coffers any large portion of the amount payable under this compromise, as the firm of Poorunmull is possessed of considerable property, and has, moreover, large claims upon various persons residing in Hyderabad, which, when recovered, will assist largely in liquidating the claim of Sultan Nawaz Jung. Steps are being taken by Government to recover these claims, and it is hoped that they may all be brought to a settlement in the course of a few months.

It will thus be seen from the foregoing that the liabilities of the State have been greatly exaggerated in some quarters, and that the financial position of the State may be regarded as quite sound.

The question of the constitution of the Civil Service has lately been the subject of much comment and some misrepresentation. When the late Minister began to introduce his numerous reforms, one of the great difficulties he experienced was to find officers of sufficient education and experience to carry out his instructions. Hyderabad, with a few exceptions, did not contain men of this stamp. Those who were willing to accept service had no previous training, and having to be taught themselves, were incompetent to initiate reforms or to hold charge of responsible offices. Moreover, at the time referred to, men of good birth in the city rarely evinced any desire to accept service under Government. Hence the Minister was obliged to look elsewhere for officers, who, by their education and training, were suited for public appointments, and, in the course of years, the service has, for this reason, been largely recruited from the adjoining British provinces. Of late years, however, the status of Hyderabadees and their general fitness for service have undergone a very marked change. The younger generation of families of good position has been educated on modern

Appointment of
Officers.

principles, and naturally looks for some employment under Government. Under this altered condition of things, it is now therefore the policy of Government to give young men born in Hyderabad the preference of appointments, subject, of course, to their qualifications, and not to bring in officers from other provinces, unless they possess special qualifications which render their entertainment desirable. Statistics have been given in the body of the report which show that the number of officers who are not born subjects of your Highness has been greatly exaggerated in some quarters. Still there is no doubt a very large foreign element in the service, and even stricter measures than before are now adopted to promote the interests of Hyderabadees. Another class, however, to be considered as much as Hyderabadees, *viz.*, the sons of those foreign officers who, by good services rendered to the late Minister, have in no small degree helped to bring the Government to its present state of efficiency. To provide for them, it has therefore been ruled that descendants of persons who are already State servants, and whose service is of twelve years' standing, shall be defined for the purposes of these rules, as subjects of His Highness.

Another difficulty that has presented itself is the disposal of claims of persons who have come under reduction on the re-organization of departments. Some of these are, by reason of age, unfit for further service, and rules have been framed for granting them pensions or gratuities, according to their length of service. Others are, however, fit for employment, and are gradually being drafted into the permanent service as vacancies occur. Since the reductions were effected, 235 such persons have been re-appointed, of whom 160 are natives of Hyderabad.

The necessity of tours of inspection in the districts has been strongly enjoined on superior officers in the service, and your Highness has
Tours of inspection. set an example in this respect by visiting several offices in the city, and by combining with the pleasures of sport an inspection of the districts or taluk records in such towns as have lain in your Highness' route. I have myself made short tours of inspection in the surrounding districts, where I have examined the revenue and judicial offices and seen how they are working.

The Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk has also inspected several district offices, and in order to become acquainted with the Revenue system in different parts of British India, he visited Madras, Bangalore, Ootacamund, Poona, Akola, Amraoti, and Nagpur. On this tour he was accompanied by the Revenue Secretary, the Accountant-General, and the Settlement Commissioner, and much information was obtained which has since proved highly useful in dealing with revenue questions in these dominions. Subadars, Talukdars, and their Assistants, and Tehsildars are required, by the orders of Government, to be constantly moving about their districts or divisions, except in the rains when marching is not practicable; and

in addition to these officials, there is, for general inspection duty, the Inspector-General of Revenue, who, besides inspecting the Revenue Department in all branches, may also be required to report on the District and Subordinate Courts. The Police are inspected by the Inspector-General in that department, and hereafter inspection duty in the Educational Department will, it is expected, be ably carried out by the newly-appointed Director of Public Instruction with his staff of Inspectors. Stringent orders have been issued for a fuller inspection of the district customs offices, which hitherto have been neglected by the senior officers in the department. Ample provision has thus been made for the inspection of all departments, and it is my intention to see that this duty is thoroughly carried out, as on it the ultimate success of the administrative measures of Government greatly depend.

In concluding this summary of the general administration of your Highness'

Conclusion

Government, it only remains for me to mention the assistance

I have received from the Muin-ul-Mahams in their respective departments. To the Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk Bahadur I am specially indebted for the excellent manner in which he conducted the ordinary work of the administration during my absence on more than one occasion from Hyderabad.

The thanks of Government are also due to the Secretaries and Heads of Departments for the manner in which they have generally carried on the work allotted to them.

SALAR JUNG.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS

FOR

1294 Fasli (1884-85).

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

H. H. THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS

For 1294 FASLI (1884-85).

CHAPTER I.

POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

The installation of His Highness the Nizam, which was performed by His Excellency the Viceroy in the presence of a large and distinguished assembly of visitors and State Nobles on the 5th of February 1884, was the most important event of the year. As it was the first occasion on which a Viceroy of India had visited Hyderabad, coupled with the circumstance that His Highness was the first of the Rulers of the Deccan who was placed on the *Masnad* by the representative of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, great preparations were made by command of His Highness for the fitting reception of His Excellency and the distinguished visitors who accompanied him.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Ripon reached Madras at the close of January, and travelling from thence by special train reached Raichore, a town close to the confines of His Highness' dominions, early on the morning of the 2nd of February. At Raichore they were met by the First Assistant Resident and a deputation consisting of the Senior and Junior Administrators (the Peshkar, Maharajah Narrainder Pershad Bahadur and Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur).

The Viceregal special train arrived at Hyderabad at half-past four on the afternoon of February 2nd. His Excellency the Viceroy was received by His Highness and twenty of the Chief Nobles of the State, the Resident and staff, and the Generals Commanding the Subsidiary and Contingent Forces with their Staffs, and the Heads of all the Civil and Military Departments. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Ripon, accompanied by the Resident, &c., drove from the Hyderabad Railway Station to Bolarum, where an extensive camp had been pitched

by order of His Highness the Nizam, and every possible arrangement made for the comfort and convenience of His Highness' distinguished guests. The Bolarum Residency was reserved for their Excellencies, the other guests being accommodated either in adjacent bungalows (the Governor of Madras and Mrs. Grant Duff occupying Nawab Salar Jung's house) or in the large camp close by. The roads leading from the Hyderabad Railway Station to Secunderabad were tastefully decorated with triumphal arches, Venetian masts, evergreens and flags of all nations, and were lined with a dense but most orderly crowd of sight-seers, who cheered their Excellencies as they drove by.

On Monday morning (February 4th) a deputation, consisting of Nawabs Shuja-ud-Dowla, Vikar-ul-Umra, Zaffer Jung and Mir Surfraz Hussain, proceeded by command of His Highness to the Bolarum Residency to inquire after the Viceroy's health. This ceremony is known as the *Mazaj Pursi*. A few hours afterwards His Highness paid a private visit to the Viceroy. His Highness was attended by eight of his principal Nobles, and was received by the Viceroy at the Residency. After a brief conversation between His Highness and the Viceroy, the Hyderabad Nobles were introduced to His Excellency and presented Nazars of five gold mohurs each, which were touched and remitted by the Viceroy. His Excellency and His Highness then retired to a private apartment, and had a long conversation together. The Viceroy returned His Highness' visit in the afternoon, and was received with becoming ceremony by His Highness at his Palace, the principal State Nobles being also in attendance.

On the next day (February 5th) the installation ceremony was performed at His Highness' Palace. His Excellency the Viceroy, attended by his Staff and the Officers Commanding the Subsidiary and Contingent Forces, reached His Highness' Palace at 10-30 A.M. The hall or khilwat in which the installation ceremony was performed was filled with distinguished guests, the Residency Officials, Officers from Secunderabad and Bolarum, the State Nobles, and European and Native Officials of His Highness' Government. Amongst those present were Sir Donald Stewart (Commander-in-Chief of India), His Excellency the Governor of Madras, Sir Frederick Roberts (Commander-in-Chief of Madras), Mrs. Grant Duff, Lady Gough, Lady Keyes, Lady Macgregor and Lady Anne Blunt. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught had also been invited by His Highness the Nizam to witness his installation, but were unable to be present. Sir James Fergusson, the Governor of Bombay, General Hardinge, the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, and the Residents of Mysore and Baroda had also been asked by His Highness to be present, but were unable to accept the invitations sent to them.

On His Excellency the Viceroy's arrival, he was received by His Highness and the Resident, and a procession was formed as follows :—

Officer on special duty in the Foreign Department.

The Foreign Secretary.

His Excellency the Viceroy's Staff.

His Excellency the Viceroy.

The Major-General Commanding Hyderabad Sub-idiary Force Staff.

The Resident.

His Highness the Nizam's Staff.

His Highness the Nizam.

The Brigadier-General Commanding Hyderabad Contingent. Staff.

His Excellency the Viceroy and His Highness then took their seats on the dais, a Royal Salute of 31 guns being fired in honour of His Excellency. At the back of the dais on a raised platform two chairs were placed, one representing the *Masnad*, to which the Viceroy led His Highness at the conclusion of his speech. After His Excellency and His Highness had taken their seats, the Viceroy addressed the Nizam as follows :—

The Viceroy's
Speech

“I can assure your Highness that it affords me great satisfaction to be able to be present here to-day to discharge, in the name and on behalf of the Queen-Empress, the duty of declaring your Highness to be invested with full powers over the administration of your State. When I learnt from your Highness a few weeks ago that you had a great wish that I should come to Hyderabad for this purpose, I felt a strong desire to comply with your request, in which I saw a proof of your Highness' attachment to the British Government, and of your confidence in the strength and sincerity of its friendship.

“I am, I believe, the first Viceroy or Governor-General who has ever visited Hyderabad, and my presence on this occasion is a mark not only of the close and intimate ties which unite the Ruler of this great State to the Government of the Queen-Empress, but also of Her Majesty's deep interest in the welfare of the Nizam.

“During the long years of minority, your Highness and your people enjoyed a signal advantage in having at the head of the administration of the State one of the foremost statesmen of India—a man who, by his high intelligence, his varied capacity, and his devotion to your Highness' interests, was able, amidst all the difficulties of a minority, to conduct the government of the State with a success which entitles him to the grateful remembrance both of your Highness and of the Government of India. Sir Salar Jung, during your Highness' youth, had done much to reform the administration in many ways, to improve the revenue

system, and to give increased security to life and property, and at the moment of death he was contemplating further measures of improvement. It had been my hope that when your Highness came of age he would have been at hand to aid you with his long experience, and to serve you with his well-tried zeal: but it has pleased God to ordain otherwise, and to take him from your side at the very moment when in some respects you must stand in need of such assistance as he could have given to you, and his absence from among us casts a shade even over the brilliant ceremonies and heartfelt rejoicings of this auspicious day. But his work survives him—I trust that your Highness' Ministers will ever make it a guiding object of their administration to preserve and to extend that work.

“I have now a few words of practical advice to offer to you. Look to your finances—disordered finances are the ruin of States. It is so everywhere. It is very specially so in India. Carelessness and extravagance in financial matters means first heavy taxation and then gradual impoverishment and ruin of the people, and then loans with increasing interest and final bankruptcy. Reasonable economy and just aid, equal taxation, means ever-increasing prosperity and expanding wealth. A good revenue system is the foundation of good government in India, and without it the Prince is embarrassed and the people miserable. Again I earnestly trust that your Highness will keep a strict watch over the honest and equal administration of justice. That the Judicial Officers of a State should be pure, above the taint of suspicion, and courageous, above the influence of fear, secures for a Ruler the gratitude of his subjects and the admiration of his neighbours. Pure justice is the brightest jewel that can adorn a coronet. Let it ever shine forth on yours.

“Your Highness has before you a great and arduous task; you are the Ruler of some ten millions of men; their welfare will henceforth depend greatly upon you, upon your wisdom, your industry and your self-denial. Let me entreat you not to look in vain satisfaction upon the outward show of power—upon the wealth and splendour by which you will be surrounded—upon the submission and often the flattery which will meet you on every hand. Your territories are extensive, their revenues great, their population numerous, but let none of these things be your pride. You are young and will be exposed on many sides to the temptations to which youth is specially exposed, but never let them gain the mastery over you. You have nobler aims to follow and greater deeds to do. If you would make for yourself a name among the Princes of India, you can only win it in the days in which we live by the justice of your government and by the acknowledged prosperity of your people. That people's loyalty to your honour and to yourself is manifest and unquestioned; it rests with you to preserve it, and, as years go on, to deepen it into the most precious possession of a ruler, the unfeigned love of his subjects. The care of those subjects has not been entrusted to you by God

that you may make them the instrument of your pleasure or your pride. He has given them into your care that you may rule and guide them for His glory and their welfare. In their well-being you will find your truest happiness, in their contentment your best security. Set before you no lesser aim, be satisfied with no meaner fame, but as you look back over the roll of your ancestors and recall the annals of your house, let it be your ambition that when you too shall be gathered to your fathers men should say of you 'he left his people the better for his rule.'

"And in this great work, difficult and trying as it will often be, I can promise you the constant support and the never-failing assistance of the Government of the Queen-Empress. The single object of the British Government in regard to this or any other Native State is that it should be prosperous and well governed. So far as we can aid you to promote that end, you may ever command our help. The maintenance of the Native States of India is a cardinal point of English policy in these days, and the existence of these States is, in true judgment, of the greatest advantage to English interests. That your Government should be strong and orderly, that your finances should be well managed, and your taxation justly raised, and that your Nobles should be faithful and your people contented, is, as I well know, the earnest wish of the Sovereign whom I represent here to-day. She will watch your career with a strong and unfailing interest ; do not disappoint her hopes.

"And now, my friend, in whom I shall ever feel a deep personal interest, it only remains for me to place you on that *Masnad*, and to express my earnest hope that it may please God to bless and guide you, and to make your reign prosperous and your rule just and honorable, so that the fair promise of this day may not be blighted, and that future generations of your grateful people may recall the date of your installation as the commencement of a bright era in the history of this State."

A Persian translation of the Viceroy's address was then read by the Foreign Secretary, and His Highness' titles were proclaimed as follows :—

"HIS HIGHNESS ASAF JAH, MUZAFFUR-UL-MUMALIK, NIZAM-UL-MULK, NIZAM-UD-DOWLAH, NAWAB MIR MAHBUB ALI KHAN BAHADUR FATEH JUNG."

The Viceroy then proclaimed His Highness to be invested with full powers of administration, and salutes of 21 guns were fired in the Palace court-yard and at Secunderabad and Bolarum. The *Khillat* for His Highness was then brought in, and the Viceroy fastened a jewelled sword of State, which formed part of it, to His Highness' waist. The *Khillat*, which was valued at Rs. 60,000, consisted of the following articles :—

Sword and belt.

*Khillats for
His Highness and
the Principal
Nobles.*

- 1 Clock.
- 1 Telescope.
- 7 Horses.
- 1 Silver centre-piece.
- 2 Candelabra.

The *Khillats* for the four principal Nobles which were conferred at the same time were as follows —

NAWAB MUNTEER-UD-DOWLAH SALAR JUNG BAHADUR.

1 Sword with jewelled belt

1 Jewelled chain.

PESHKAR.

1 Sword with jewelled belt

1 Jewelled chain.

1 Diamond ring.

NAWAB SHAMS-UL-UMRA AMIR-I-KABIR KHURSHED JAH BAHADUR.

1 Sword with jewelled belt

1 Jewelled chain

NAWAB BUSHIR-UD-DOWLAH BAHADUR

1 Sword with jewelled belt

1 Jewelled chain

As Nawab Bushir-ud-Dowlah was unable to be present, owing to indisposition, his *Khillat* was forwarded to him. After the bestowal of the *Khillats* His Highness the Nizam rose and addressed the Viceroy as follows —

“YOUR EXCELLENCY,—It gives me the greatest pleasure to be able to offer your Excellency a very hearty welcome to Hyderabad. It would have been to me and to all my people a matter of much regret and disappointment if the occasion of my installation had not been graced by your Excellency's presence. I am sure we owe this honour to your Excellency's well known solicitude for the welfare of this State, as well as to your Excellency's personal kindness to myself, of which I have recently received proofs which I shall never forget. I assure your Excellency that I am deeply sensible of both.

“I hope your Excellencies will accept my warmest thanks for having incurred the trouble and fatigue of a long journey in order to honour me on the present occasion. The event augurs well for the future of my Government, and I accept it joyfully as a fresh token of the amicable and kind relations which have always subsisted between the British Government and my predecessors in this State.

“The advice which your Excellency has been kind enough to offer me I accept with the greatest sincerity. I shall ever endeavour in all matters that concern the prospects and prosperity of this State to consult the wishes of your Excellency and of the Government of which your Excellency is the honoured head. I am sure that in doing so I shall be consulting the best interests of myself and of my subjects.

“I hope your Excellency will take an early opportunity of conveying to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India the sentiments of friendship and devotion which I entertain towards Her Imperial Throne.”

His Highness then received the congratulations of the Commander-in-Chief of India, the Governor of Madras, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, and the ceremony concluded with the distribution of *pan* and *attar*.

In the afternoon, His Highness received the Nazais of his Nobles and conferred the *Khillat* of Dewanship upon Nawab Muneer-ud-Dowlah Salai Jung Bahadur. On the day previous to his installation His Highness had intimated to the Viceroy his desire to appoint the eldest son of the late Sir Salar Jung to the position so long and honourably filled by his father. The Viceroy expressed his approval of His Highness's wish, both verbally and in writing, in a letter which was received from His Excellency on the evening previous to the installation.

In the evening a banquet was given by His Highness at the Palace to the Viceroy and the other distinguished guests. Upwards of three hundred invitations were issued, and the entertainment was a splendid success, the Palace and grounds being superbly illuminated, and the display of fireworks surpassing everything ever previously exhibited in Hyderabad. At the conclusion of the banquet, the Viceroy, in proposing the Nizam's health, spoke as follows —

“I have a toast to propose to you which will not need more than a few words from me to recommend it to your acceptance. The occasion is not one for making speeches, and the toast that I have to offer to you is one which I am sure will meet with a cordial reception from you, for I am about to ask you to drink to the health of His Highness the Nizam. It is not only that we may express our thanks to His Highness for the princely and magnificent hospitality with which he has entertained us this evening, but it is for more that we take this opportunity of assuring him how heartily we pray that it may please God to grant him a long life and a prosperous and happy reign, and that the personal government which he has taken upon himself to-day may be as successful as I am confident that we all desire it should be.”

His Highness then proposed the Viceroy's health, and His Excellency replied as follows —

‘YOUR HIGHNESS,—I am very grateful to you for having proposed my health and that of Lady Ripon upon this occasion. As I said to your Highness this morning in Durbar, it has been a source of very great pleasure to be able to be here upon an occasion of such great historical interest, because it is the first occasion upon which Her Majesty's representative has visited Hyderabad, and also because of the interesting event which has occurred to-day, in respect to which we all entertain a deep and earnest desire that your Highness' reign thus begun may be continued

prosperously to the end. I can assure your Highness that so long as I hold the office which I now fill, it will be my constant desire to afford to your Government every help and assistance in my power, and I am quite sure that you will receive from the Resident here, Mr. Cordery, the best advice and the most constant support both to your Highness and to your Government. I greatly regret that Lady Ripon is not able to be present to-night. Unfortunately she met with a slight accident two days ago, which, although not of a serious character, has prevented her accompanying me. I should regret her absence under any circumstances, but I regret it the more for her sake, because she has lost one of the most beautiful sights which it has ever been my good fortune to witness."

The next morning a parade of all the troops in garrison was held at Secunderabad, His Highness being present on horseback. In the evening a return banquet was given in the ball-room of the mess-house belonging to the Hyderabad Contingent at Bolarum. His Highness, attended by his Minister and eight of the chief State Nobles, was present. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Ripon left Hyderabad (from the Secunderabad Station) by special train at 2-30 on the afternoon of the 8th February.

His Highness, accompanied by the Minister and some of the chief Nobles of the State, was present to bid farewell to their Excellencies, and a salute of 31 guns was fired as the train left the station.

A few days after his installation, His Highness issued a special Government Gazette (*Farida*) announcing to his subjects his accession to the *Masnad* and setting forth in detail the administrative policy which His Highness intended to pursue. The following is a translation of the Proclamation :—

"The long wished-for and auspicious day having at length arrived, I assumed the Government of my Dominions on Tuesday, the 7th Rabi-us-Sani 1301.

"As, owing to the minority of the Sovereign and the untimely death of the enlightened and able statesman Nawab Shuja-ud-Dowla, Mukhtar-ul-Mulk, Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor, the State was in the condition of a body without life, I commenced work at once. The first thing towards which I turned my attention, and which seemed essential for the future good administration of the State, was the appointment of a Minister. I have, therefore, with the concurrence of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, appointed Mir Liak Ali Khan Bahadoor, Salar Jung, Munir-ud-Dowla, to that responsible post as he commends himself to me, not only by his own personal abilities, but also in recognition of the transcendent services of his father, the late Sir Salar Jung, and his loyalty and devotion to the State.

"Both my own Government and that of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India trust that, in loyalty to the two Governments and devotion to the interests of the State and its

subjects, he will follow in the footsteps of his father, so that the loss sustained by the State in Sir Salar Jung's death may be repaired. It is hoped that all my subjects will receive these glad tidings with great joy and satisfaction.

“The most fortunate incident of my installation was the presence of His Excellency the Viceroy, who kindly accepted my invitation and honoured my capital by coming here with a distinguished suite of high British Officials. By his presence His Excellency strengthened and cemented the friendship that has long existed between the two Governments, and conveyed to me Her Majesty's congratulations and such friendly advice as was suitable to his position as representative of the Queen-Empress of India; thus assuring the well-wishers of this State of the continuance of the friendship and alliance of the Government of the Queen-Empress of India.

“As it is my determination to devote my undivided attention to the welfare of the people in every respect, be it known to all State Officials, Noblemen, Rajahs, Zemindars, public servants, civil and military, and the public at large, without distinction of caste and creed, that they are hereby enjoined to live in peace and freedom, abiding by the laws of the country and the orders of the Government with due regard to the requirements of loyalty, honesty and good faith; be it known, also, that this is the only path that will lead them to prosperity and the favour of their Sovereign.

“The expenses of the State having considerably increased of late years, it will be my first care to attend to the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government, so that by the practice of economy and by the opening out of new source of income, the resources of the State may be increased, the expenses diminished, and henceforth an ever-increasing surplus insured to the State.

“As the proper administration of justice is one of the greatest essentials of good Government, I shall devote my special attention to the improvement of the Judicial system of the country. I hope to attain this end by the selection of able, honest and upright officials, the introduction of proper laws for the protection of the rights of all classes of my subjects without distinction, by the punishment of all evil-doers, and by the strict enforcement of all the orders of Government. Government officials failing to perform their duties honestly and faithfully shall receive condign punishment as a warning to others. The Minister has my commands to enforce these principles without fear or favour.

“Nothing will afford me greater happiness than to see my people living in peace and prosperity; engaged in the development of their sources of wealth; in the acquisition of knowledge and the cultivation of the Arts and Sciences, so that by their efforts the country may rise to a high state of enlightenment, and the State derive benefit and support from their knowledge and intelligence.

“It is my earnest hope that the Minister and all the officers of State relying on my protection and support will always be zealous in the promotion of good and the suppression of evil, and will protect the rights of the people without fear or favour.

“In conclusion, all the Government Officials, Jagirdars, Rajas, Zemindars, Jamadars, Merchants and the Ryots, &c., are hereby desired to conform to all the orders by the Government in whatever department they may be issued, and pray for the prosperity of my Reign and of this State.”

The Minister also issued the following special notification, announcing his appointment by His Highness to the responsible position of His Highness' chief adviser, and reviewing the past and future administrative policy of the Government :—

“Whereas, by the grace of God, His Highness the Nawab Mir Mahabub Ali Khan Bahadur, Fateh Jung, Nizam-ud-Dowlah, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah, having assumed the reins of Government on the auspicious day of the 7th of Rabi-us-Sani 1301, and having thus become the ruler of more than a crore of people, and, whereas, the first act of his Sovereignty, with the view of carrying on the administration, was the appointment of a Minister, and, whereas, His Highness, with the consideration usual in his exalted family for the ancestral claims of their servants, has appointed me to that high position, and has laid his commands on me with regard to the policy to be pursued in the administration of his dominions, it is therefore hereby proclaimed for the information of all that the administration will be carried on upon the principles herein laid down by order of His Highness, and all Nobles and Jagirdars, Officials, Jemadars, Zemindars and the people in general are herewith required to be guided by the pleasure of His Highness as made known in the proclamation of 11th Rabi-us-Sani, and to rest assured that in this auspicious reign His Highness' Government will ever keep in view the progress of the country, the happiness of the people, the cultivation of the Arts and Sciences, and the extension of industry and commerce.

“1. During the 30 years of the late Sir Salar Jung's Ministry the progress made in every department is so well known that it is unnecessary to recapitulate it here. During that period the revenues of the State have risen from 63 lakhs to over three crores ; similarly, in the Revenue, Judicial, Police, Educational, Public Works Departments, &c., great improvements have taken place. A stop has been put to the tyranny and oppression caused by Revenue farming, and the *Sarbasta* and *Battai* systems. These, together with a number of most vexatious imposts, have been abolished. The people have been freed from the fear of dacoits and robbers and the high-handed proceedings of armed mercenaries. Trade routes have been opened and commerce increased by the construction of roads, the maintenance of peace, the protection of Saukars and Traders and the abolition of transit duties, &c., so that the country has risen from a ruined condition to a high and flourishing state. The above improvements have resulted from the methods adopted by the late Minister, who divided the work of administration into different departments according to the subject-matter ; appointed responsible officers to each department, and gave them well-considered rules and regulations for their guidance. Everything was thus reduced to order, and the masses of the people, to whom law and order are never agreeable, owing to their ignorance, were compelled to yield obedience. But as public affairs do not undergo improvement except gradually, and in no country have they ever arrived at perfection except after the lapse of ages, notwithstanding the great work done by the late Sir Salar Jung, the condition of the administration is not such that the hand of reform should be withheld for a time and the Government remain contented with the existing state of things. Therefore, under the command of His Highness, the first measure towards which the present Minister will turn his attention will be the finances of the country, on which the entire administration hinges. Every effort will be made to curtail the expenditure as much as possible, so that the revenues of the

State, which are the outcome of the labour of the peasantry, shall not be spent in a way that will not benefit the country. Every effort will be made that the expenditure of the State shall be within the income, leaving an ever-increasing balance in the Treasury; that all the liabilities of the State shall be duly discharged and the means of income yearly increased.

“2. Attention will also be directed to the Judicial system of the country. As the administration of justice depends on the ability and independence of the tribunals of the country, whether civil or criminal, one of the first acts of the Government will be to carry out the Judicial reforms contemplated by the late Minister. The constitution of the High Court will be revised on the lines laid down by him with some slight modification, and greater powers and more extended jurisdiction will be given to it. The codification of laws will also be attended to. Although it will not be expedient to carry out the scheme of appointing Munsiffs and Judges in the districts forthwith, still immediate attention will be given to the reform of the system on which justice is administered in the zillahs. The High Court will be instructed to prepare a well-considered scheme on the subject; it will also be requested to submit proposals for the re-organization and reform of the local Bar. Be it also known to all concerned, that His Highness' Government will not interfere with the authority or jurisdiction granted by itself to any Court or tribunal without most urgent reasons, because the administration of justice will be greatly weakened by unnecessary interferences of this nature. Attention will also be directed to the due execution of all decrees and orders of Courts. All Judicial Officers discharging their duties with independence, honesty and zeal shall receive their due reward, while those who behave otherwise will be severely punished. Attention will also be directed to the condition of jails and prisoners, both with the view of reducing expenditure and of more efficient sanitation.

“3. The Revenue Department will receive special attention. One of the measures of the last year of the late Sir Salar Jung's Ministry was the formation of the Revenue Board, which has been a great help to the administration. It is hoped that, with the introduction of some further improvements and changes into the constitution of the Board, its usefulness will be increased. With the view of raising the status of the Board, it is intended to select some one of the Nobles of the State to fill the office of President. The equalization of rates, which is one of the results of the Revenue Settlement now proceeding, has been accomplished in some districts, and is going on in others. This measure will, no doubt, as it is expected to do, give confidence to the cultivators. Moreover, His Highness' Government will look closely into the nature and results of some of the petty imposts still exacted, and will abolish those which are of a vexatious nature and which bring in but small returns. The reclamation of waste lands will be encouraged, and the rights of those who reclaim them will be secured.

“The means for the export and import of produce will be increased by the construction and maintenance of roads. By this measure local produce will receive additional value, and the number and importance of local grain marts in the districts will also be increased. Tanks will be repaired as the means of increasing the cultivation and the population of the country; the ryots will be permitted to repair tanks, where practicable, at their own expense and to profit from the results.

“With the exception of two or three large cities, municipal committees have nowhere been formed, and though the people in general do not evince much interest in regard to matters of municipal improvement, the experience of the past 4 or 5 years assures me that the introduction of municipalities would, provided it is given the attention of able and experienced officers, command success. Early steps will, therefore, be taken to introduce the scheme drawn up by the late Minister for the improvement of large towns in regard to conservancy, the construction of roads, and the establishment of schools and hospitals.

“4. The fourth is the Police Department, and it is deserving of undivided attention, as on it depends the security of life and property. In this Department, too, the scheme drawn up by the late Minister, which was calculated not only to effect reductions, but also to improve the Department, will be carried out with slight modifications as soon as practicable ; steps will also be taken to put down dacoity where it exists.

“5. The Miscellaneous Department, of which the Public Works Department forms a part, comes next, and in this Department useful Public Works, such as the construction of roads, the repair of tanks as a means of improving irrigation, a revised system of contract and a strict system of supervision, &c., will receive due attention. The Educational Department, which is the most important of those under the Miscellaneous Branch, will also receive due attention. The reforms introduced from time to time by the late Minister have produced most satisfactory results, but there is still much room for improvement, and the first matter that will engage the attention of Government will be the carrying out of the scheme of the late Minister, prepared only a few days before his death, for the education of the children of the City nobles, so that they may be fitted for the Government service. It is also my intention to visit personally from time to time some of the local educational institutions. Every encouragement by way of scholarships will be given to the pupils, but the Government does not wish the students to consider admission into the service of the State the sole aim and object of their study, but that they should acquire knowledge for its own sake. Their claims, however, will not be overlooked when appointments are made in Government service, provided they can show that they possess ability, honesty and diligence, qualities so very necessary for the performance of Government work. There are two principal things in this Department that should always be borne in mind :—(1) The education and training of the descendants of the Nobility is indispensable, both as regards befitting them for the discharge of Government duties and their own private affairs. (2) The spread of primary education amongst the cultivators and ryots to enable them to understand their position and the relations which exist between them and the Government. Technical education will be carried out with due perseverance, specially in the Medical School, the oldest educational institution in Hyderabad. The services of able students will be appreciated, and encouragement will be given them for acquiring the English language as well as proficiency in their profession. The students of the Civil Engineering College also will, if duly qualified, be provided for in that Department. The allowances for mosques and temples, &c., will be continued as heretofore, but in regard to the granting of such allowances in future, the course proposed by the late Minister will be followed, and care will be taken that the amount thus granted for charitable purposes is not misappropriated or misspent.

“6. The Jemadars, Sepoys and other Military employés may rest assured that their claims will always be taken into consideration. Disobedience to Government orders, however, will be punished most severely, but loyalty to Government, zeal in the discharge of duties, and obedience to orders, will be rewarded. In short, the officers of all the Departments, Jagirdars, Zemindars and the public in general are expected to pay implicit obedience to the orders issued under the special sanction of His Highness, and to discharge the duties entrusted to them with the utmost care and circumspection. It must also be remembered that as the least act of disobedience will not be overlooked, the claims also of no individual will be ignored, due assistance will be given to the Merchants, Traders and Saukats, and Indigenous Arts and Industries will be duly patronized and encouraged.

“As the claims of the natives of the State are to be given precedence over those of other people, it is hereby notified that, in filling up vacancies hereafter, this point will never be lost sight of, and that no candidate who is an outsider will be appointed to any post without the special sanction of the Minister. In making appointments generally both the qualifications and the length of service will be taken into consideration. Although ability will go before seniority, yet where both exist, the claim of seniority will have preference. Dishonest officials, whoever they may be, and in whatever Department, will be most severely dealt with and punished like ordinary criminals, instead of being kept in nominal confinement as hitherto as in the cases of Maulvie Ahmed Ali and Hanmunt Rao, &c.”

His Highness, with the approval of the Viceroy, created a Council of State
 Council of State. consisting of the following noblemen:—Nawab Salar Jung

Muneer-ud-Dowlah Imad-us-Saltanat Bahadur, Rajah Narainder Pershad Bahadur, Nawabs Amir-i-Kabir Bahadur, Aswan Jah Bahadur, Vikar-ul-Umrah Bahadur, Shumsheer Jung Bahadur, Fakhur-ul-Mulk Bahadur, and Saheb Jung Bahadur. Moulvi Syed Hoossain Belgrami (Motaman Jung, Bahadur) was appointed Secretary to the Council, which was established in order that His Highness and his Minister might avail themselves of its advice and opinion on any important State matters which they might consider it necessary to lay before it.

A question of precedence which had arisen between the Nawabs Koorshedjah
 Question of Precedence. and Bashir-ud-Dowlah was enquired into, and previous to His Highness' installation was decided by the Government of India in favour of the former. Nawab Bashir-ud-Dowlah subsequently appealed to His Highness against this decision, and the Nizam forwarded his appeal to Lord Ripon, but the Viceroy declined to re-open the question.

In the month of March 1884 His Highness the Nizam was attacked by cholera,
 The Nizam's illness. and for some time grave fears were entertained of his recovery. It, however, pleased God to hear the prayers that were universally offered up for his recovery, and His Highness was pronounced convalescent after about a fortnight's illness.

On the 26th day of January 1884 His Highness' loyal subjects were gratified by the birth of a son and heir to his *Masnad*. This event was a source of deep gratification to His Highness and of universal joy throughout the Dominions. Shortly afterwards His Highness' family was further increased by the birth of a daughter.

Birth of a son and heir

Bestowal of titles

On the Id-i-Nowroz, 1884, His Highness held a Special Durbar, at which he conferred a number of titles on the chief Nobles and Officials of the State, the Minister receiving that of Imad-us-Sultan-at.

In December 1883, previous to his installation, His Highness the Nizam, accompanied by the Minister and the chief Nobles, paid a visit to Calcutta, and on his return stopped at Gulberga, where he laid the foundation-stone of the new Cotton Spinning Mills. Subsequently, from 25th May to 1st June 1884, His Highness made a tour of a few days in the Ibrahimpattan Taluk, personally inspected different villages, and heard in person the representations of the villagers.

Tours of His Highness and the Minister

Sir Oliver St. John's visit to Gulberga.

Towards the close of the hot weather in 1884 Sir Oliver St. John, who was officiating as Resident during Mr. Cordey's absence on leave, visited Gulberga in company with the Minister and some of the chief officials; while there he inspected all the local Government offices, including the Revenue Survey Department, and expressed himself as exceedingly pleased with what he had seen. Speaking at a banquet given at Gulberga in His Honor, he said:—

“It has given me great pleasure to visit this famous town of Gulberga. ‘Gool,’ it is unnecessary to remind you, means flowers, and I may well call this place the flower of Hyderabad. I hope that the excellent institutions I have seen here and the good administration I have witnessed will permeate into the most remote and benighted corners of the Hyderabad Dominions. When I first came to Hyderabad, I must confess, I was not favorably impressed by all the reports I had heard of the place, for most of my information had been gathered from the Indian Press. In that Press there have been both good and bad things said of Hyderabad, but more particularly the latter, but from my knowledge of Hyderabad, gained by my stay there for some months, I am perfectly satisfied that in point of administration Hyderabad is not far from being at the head of all Native States of India. If there are any faults, they are more political than administrative, such as there will be everywhere, but these are known and confessed, and when a fault is confessed it is half corrected. I am sure that under the auspices of my friend, the Nawab, and all his able assistants, most of whom I see here, these little defects will soon be rectified. When this is done there will be nothing left to be desired. I thank you Excellency and you all for the very kind manner in which you have received me here, and not only here, but also in Hyderabad. The time is now drawing near when my connection with Hyderabad will cease, and I shall carry away with me few, but pleasant, remembrances of the place.”

On June 12th, 1884 (19th Shaban), the Revenue Minister made a tour in the Pattencharoo, Seram, and Gulberga Taluks, and inspected the ^{Tour of the Revenue Minister} Divisional and District Offices and Accounts. In July and August 1884 the Revenue Minister, Nawab Muneer-ul-Mulk, made a prolonged tour to Madras, Bangalore, Ootacamund, Poona, Bera and Nagpur, accompanied by the Revenue Secretary and two other officers. The object of the tour was to enquire into the details of revenue management of the neighbouring Provinces, and the Nawab received every assistance from the British Officers.

In September 1884, His Excellency the Minister, accompanied by several ^{Minister's visit to Simla} officials, proceeded to Simla to have a personal interview with His Excellency the Viceroy.

During the year 1884 the country generally was in a state of profound peace, and shortly after its close only one event occurred ^{Disturbance caused by Sultan Nawaz Jung} which gave rise to some anxiety. On the last day of the Mohurrum a disturbance took place in the City between the followers of Sultan Nawaz Jung and the police. One of the Arab Chief's followers assaulted a soldier, and when he was arrested by the police, the Arab retainers of the Jemadar made a general attack upon the policemen of the city. Two persons were killed and several wounded, and for some hours the police stations in the City were in the hands of the rioters. The disturbance was the more dangerous because Sultan Nawaz Jung for some time made no attempt to restrain his followers. On order having, however, been promptly restored, a Commission was appointed to enquire into the conduct of the parties concerned, and to enquire how far Sultan Nawaz Jung himself was implicated. The result of these enquiries, which lasted for three weeks, was that the Arab Chief was found guilty of abetting the riot, and of having issued orders to his followers, in consequence of which they attacked the police who had arrested their comrade. Sultan Nawaz Jung was sentenced to pay a fine of a lakh of rupees and to be banished from the country. The fine was paid and Sultan Nawaz Jung complied with the order passed without any hesitation. During the enquiry the Arab Chief refused to attend before the Commission, and showed signs of insubordination. Some apprehension existed that he would refuse to submit to the orders passed, but the result showed that these apprehensions were unfounded. There can, however, be no doubt that had the attitude of the Government been less firm, complications would have arisen which might have caused serious trouble. During the continuance of this critical affair the Government received much valuable advice from the Resident, Mr. J. G. Cordery, and the decision arrived at, in due course, received the cordial approval of His Excellency the Viceroy.

Visit of His Highness to
the Madrasa-i-Aliya.

On January 20th, 1885, His Highness presided at the distribution of prizes at the Madrasa-i-Aliya, and at the conclusion of the ceremony the Minister, by command of His Highness, delivered the following address :—

“I am commanded by His Highness to express to the Head Master, Masters and pupils of the Madrasa-i-Aliya the great pleasure and satisfaction it gave His Highness to read the Progress Report of last year, which Mr. Hodson submitted to him, and which we have now heard him read. No one who has once assisted at the distribution of prizes of this Madrasa, or witnessed the craving for learning things useful which has developed itself here within the last few years, can accuse the people of Hyderabad of being behind other Provinces in the matter of Education. Indeed I am not aware of any other city in India where Mahomedan children of the better classes flock to English schools in such numbers as here. The proof of it is that out of the material thus provided, and towards the providing of which this Madrasa, to which I myself once belonged, has contributed more than any other school. I have at last been able to redeem the promise held out by my father to train the sons of our countrymen for a share in the Administration. I understand from Motaman Jung Bahadur that there were some forty applicants for the twenty scholarships offered by Government, and that several of them offered to enter without any assistance from the State, provided they were allowed to avail themselves of the training. Some five or six years ago, five or six young men would have hardly been found to compete for these appointments on the terms on which they are now offered. I may here mention that these young men are to be trained in practical Mathematics, rudiments of Engineering, such as Surveying, Drawing, &c., one of the Vernaculars, law, office work, and such other details as will best fit them for the public service. They will be under discipline for two years, after which they will be sent to the Districts to learn their actual work, and will receive permanent appointments as vacancies occur. It gives me great pleasure to find that Mr. Hodson has found it possible to take charge of this class at the suggestion of Motaman Jung Bahadur. I am sure the work will be well done. Motaman Jung Bahadur has taken great pains in selecting the best youths available, and his selection meets with my approval. It must, however, be understood that Government cannot afford in these matters to allow mere brain-work to carry the day. Birth and position in life have to be weighed, and allowances have to be made for services rendered to the State by the candidates' father or family. Once, however, the appointments have been made, diligence and intellect will be given full play, and those will carry off the prizes who work best. I will now say a few words regarding the general work of the Madrasa. The progress in English has been most satisfactory—and I understand that the Madrasa boys show a better and more practical knowledge of English than the pupils of any other school. I find from the report read by Motaman Jung Bahadur, and from the result of my own examination in Persian, that there has been considerable improvement of late in Persian and Arabic. Hyderabad youths cannot dispense with their own Classics if they wish to make themselves useful in after-life. In conclusion, I must thank the Head Master and his assistants, both in the English and Oriental Departments, for the manner in which they have done their work. To you boys I will only say that Providence helps those who help themselves, and that there is hardly a prize in life that is not within your reach, if you begin life with the determination to succeed. The secret of success is hard and conscientious work. If you do not work in your school well, you can never hope to work well in after-life, and to do the work that makes bread or wins fame.”

On the 5th of February 1885, being the anniversary of the installation of His

Installation Banquet.

Highness, the Minister gave a State banquet (which has now become an annual event) in honor of the occasion. In the course of his speech reviewing the chief administrative events of the past year the Minister spoke as follows :—

“To all His Highness’s subjects, servants, and friends the first anniversary of his installation ought to be a day of great rejoicing. His Highness’s reign was inaugurated at a time and under circumstances of peculiar difficulty. But the year that has passed has shown that difficulties are not always insuperable, and that as long as the good sense and the sound judgment with which His Highness is so abundantly endowed are backed up by the friendship and support of the Paramount Power in India, no element of trouble, within or without, need give him much concern. But, as a matter of fact, no really serious difficulty did arise, and the only trouble of any importance in the internal history of the city during the year was, thanks to His Highness’s firmness and his confidence in his official advisers, and thanks also to the cordial sympathy and support accorded by Mr. Cordery, firmly met and promptly remedied. It is to be hoped that such an occurrence will never be repeated, but if it ever is, His Highness’s Government will be prepared to suppress it with still greater promptness and severity. Some internal reforms have been inaugurated during the year—mostly reforms which had already been formulated by my father, but were left incomplete owing to his untimely death. These reforms embrace almost all departments of the State. One to which I attach great importance is the training of native youths of good family and education for the public service. Twenty youths are now receiving instruction in a special class opened for them in the Madrasa-i-Aliya. I have to thank Mr. Cordery for his courtesy and kindness in allowing me to send a few as attachés in the Berars. Some eight or ten are to be sent to England to finish their education prior to being employed in the service of the State. The irregular levies of the State, which hardly deserve the name of an army, have been placed in charge of an English officer and gentleman with the view of reduction being more promptly effected than has hitherto been the case. Education has received a fresh impetus by His Highness placing all the youthful members of his family in the two highest and best public schools here, and by the opening of the Civil Service Class for the training of deserving young men. The interest evinced by His Highness in the matter of education is doing much to further the good cause, and I firmly believe that in this respect in a few years Hyderabad will be the most advanced Mahomedan city in the world. Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India has been pleased to confer on His Highness a fresh mark of her confidence and favour by decorating him with the Grand Cross of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. His Highness, I am authorized to say, is truly grateful for the honour; and the choice of the day was a very happy one, since it is the anniversary of his installation. For this His Highness has to thank the courtesy and kindness of Mr. Cordery, to whom I am personally under many obligations for the cordial sympathy and support he has always extended to me.”

A short time previous to his departure from India in 1885 a deputation proceeded from Hyderabad to present Lord Ripon with an address
Deputation to the Viceroy from His Highness's subjects thanking the retiring Viceroy for having visited Hyderabad and installed His Highness on the throne of his ancestors.

In February 1885 the Minister visited Calcutta and
Minister's visit to Calcutta. had a personal interview with Lord Dufferin.

While the Minister was absent at Calcutta a disturbance occurred amongst the prisoners in the Central Jail at Chenchulguda, which resulted
Mutiny in the Central Jail in much loss of life and bloodshed. Owing to the withdrawal of certain privileges the prisoners, some 600 in number, refused to take their rations, and some of them, having armed themselves with crowbars, sticks and brickbats, refused to retire to their cells when ordered to do so by the Superintendent. The assistance of some of the City Police and the Regular troops was called in, but unfortunately, owing to a neglect of arrangements, fire was opened upon the prisoners, and some thirty or forty were killed and wounded before the firing ceased. The matter was immediately reported to the Resident, and a communication was subsequently received from him conveying the regret of the Government of India at the occurrence, and expressing a hope that a searching enquiry would be made as regarded the responsibility for what had happened. A Commission of Enquiry was appointed, which, after a careful investigation, arrived at the conclusion that the Troops which took part in the suppression of the mutiny were chiefly to blame for the loss of life which occurred. The Minister, with the approval of His Highness and the Resident awarded suitable punishment to the officers and men concerned, the rank of some of the former being reduced, the men being sent back to the ranks as recruits on a lower scale of pay.

His Highness created a G.C.S.I. HIS HIGHNESS CREATED A G.C.S.I.—On the 5th of February 1885 the Resident, by command of His Excellency the Viceroy, invested His Highness with the insignia of a Grand Commander of the Star of India. The ceremony took place at His Highness's Palace, and was witnessed by a large and distinguished assembly of Nobles and British officers and officials. At its conclusion His Highness requested the Resident to desire the Viceroy to present his most grateful thanks to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress for the honour she had so graciously bestowed upon him.

During the past year (1885) Hyderabad has been visited by a number of distinguished persons, amongst whom were the Princes of
Distinguished Visitors. Sweeden, the Duke and Duchess of Maclenburg, Prince Napoleon, Sir W. Gregory, Mr. C. P. Ilbert and Sir Stewart Bayley. The latter gentleman

while here in March last year availed himself of the opportunity of making personal enquiries regarding the progress of the State and visited the Revenue and Financial Offices. Before leaving, he was pleased to express to both His Highness and the Minister his great satisfaction with the condition of the Government and the very satisfactory manner in which the various departments appeared to be working.

In the commencement of May 1885, His Highness, accompanied by the Minister and a small staff of officials, proceeded to Ootacamund for the hot weather. His Highness remained there until the end of June, when he returned to Hyderabad, having benefited considerably by the change of climate.

His Highness' visit to the Nilgherries

During the past year the Resident (Mr. Cordery), accompanied by the gentleman who then occupied the position of First Assistant Resident (Mr. Cunningham) in response to an invitation from the Minister, visited the Revenue and Accounts Department, and made a careful inspection of both. In a letter addressed to Munir Nawaz Jung Bahadur the Resident said:—

Inspection of Public Offices by the Resident

“It appeared to me, as an office, to reflect the highest credit on your power of organization, and on the care and accuracy with which it was maintained and kept in order. The indices were written up to date, and the position of any file and record that I might have could be discovered, and was discovered in my presence in a very few minutes. As a means for checking and testing work, the system leaves no excuse for permitting delay in the disposal of business and in finding out what the district officials are about. But, as I have said to you before, though it is an excellent thing to desire and keep up a machine, yet the manner in which it is worked depends on the character of the officials who have to use it.

“So far as the Mahratta portion of His Highness' dominions is concerned, the system of assessment left nothing to be desired. This however is not the case on the Telingana side, where the annual jamabandi is much too complicated and long to be easily or accurately prepared. It will take some time however, and an advance in the summary settlement will be necessary before this can be reformed. The papers seemed to me to err in attempting to give too detailed information. But this again may be needed, if it is correctly furnished, on account of the fluctuating supply of water. The evil is however fully recognized by yourself.

“The arrangements of the record room were excellent, and files were produced with really remarkable promptitude.

“I also went through the system of account and of disbursement with Hassan bin Abdulla. This also is complete in itself, and is an excellent piece of machinery.

“I may say, in fact, that in all respects I found the office equal to the high reputation you have deservedly obtained for your skill in organization and for holding your subordinates well in hand.”

His Highness was also pleased during the year to signify his desire to the Minister to visit the office of the Revenue Secretary. Suitable arrangements were made for his reception, and His Highness spent some time in inspecting and enquiring into the working of the office in which he manifested much interest. The working of all the various branches of this important department was carefully explained to His Highness by the Minister, assisted by the Revenue Secretary (Moulvie Cheragh Ali) and the Political and Financial Secretary (Munir Nawaz Jung), who held charge of this Department for many years previous to his promotion to his present appointment.

Visit of His Highness to the Revenue Office.

His Highness also subsequently visited the City High Court, where he was received by the Chief Justice and all the Judges. His Highness inspected all the records of the department, and remained in the Chief Court for some time while a civil case was being heard, putting many questions to the Judges and the Minister regarding the procedure of the Court, duration of cases, &c.

His Highness' visit to the High Court.

During his visit to Calcutta in February 1885, the Minister, with the consent of His Highness, addressed the Viceroy, through the Resident, offering the services of the Contingent and His Highness' Reformed Troops for employment in Egypt. The following correspondence shows how His Highness' offer was appreciated by the Viceroy and the Home Government. Writing to the Resident on February 28th, the Foreign Secretary said:—

Offer of the Contingent and His Highness' Reformed Troops for service in Egypt.

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated Calcutta, the 20th of February 1885, communicating an offer from His Highness the Nizam to place the services of the Hyderabad Contingent or of the Reformed Troops at the disposal of the Government of India for the campaign in the Soudan.

"The Governor-General in Council fully appreciates, and desires me to acknowledge, the loyalty and good-will shown by His Highness in this matter; and I am to convey to you, for transmission to His Highness, the cordial thanks of the Government of India. I am to add that the Indian Contingent required for service in the Soudan* has already been organized, and that the Government of India do not therefore find themselves in a position to make use at present of the Contingent or Reformed Troops. But His Highness' offer will be borne in mind, and an early opportunity will be taken of reporting it for the information of Her Majesty's Government."

Writing to the Minister on March 9th, the Resident said:—"Since the receipt of the letter from the Foreign Secretary, I have also received a telegram, saying that the offer has been reported to Her Majesty's Government, who desire that the expression of their cordial appreciation may be conveyed to His Highness."

In March 1885, when hostilities with Russia, on the Afghan Frontier, appeared to be imminent, His Highness offered to place his troops at the disposal of Government of India for active service in the event of War breaking out. Writing to the Minister on March 18th, the Resident said :—"I am directed to convey to His Highness an expression of the Viceroy's most cordial thanks for the offer of troops in the event of military operations beyond the North-Western Frontier. His Excellency trusts that this occasion for their services will not arise, but he will bear the offer in mind, and he is confident that Her Majesty's Government will hear of it with gratification as a fresh proof of His Highness' loyalty and good-will."

Writing on March 28th, the Resident said :—"His Excellency the Viceroy has received the command of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress to convey to His Highness the Nizam Her Majesty's warm appreciation of His Highness' friendly and loyal offer of assistance in the field, and I have accordingly the pleasing duty of asking you to inform His Highness of this message from Her Majesty."

In accordance with the desire of His Highness a deputation, consisting of Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk Bahadur and a suitable staff of officials, was sent to represent Hyderabad at the Rawal Pindi Camp. As His Highness' representative the Nawab was received with great kindness and distinction by His Excellency the Viceroy, who expressed to him personally his sense of the loyalty which had prompted His Highness to send the Nawab to the Camp.

In May and June 1885, Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Inspector-General of Revenue, succeeded in exposing a daring system of forgery in connection with Sanads and false seals, which had existed at Hyderabad unchecked for many years. A gang of men who made a livelihood by the preparation of these articles were apprehended, and after a careful trial sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Mr. Dunlop, who is still engaged in the prosecution of enquiries which are likely to lead to fresh discoveries, received the warm thanks of both His Highness and the Minister for his successful exposure of these frauds.

The Arab Jemadar, Sultan Nawaz Jung, whose implication in the disturbances of the Mohurrum of 1884 has been already alluded to, brought a large claim against the Government for money lent on Government security to a firm of Marwari Bankers named Poorunmull, during the life-time of the late Minister. In April last year a Commission was appointed to enquire into and settle this claim, both the claimant and His Highness' Government being represented by counsel. After a lengthy hearing it was decided to settle matters by effecting a compromise, particulars of which are given in the Financial

section of this Memorandum. The compromise received the sanction of His Highness, and all the papers relating to the case are now before the Council of State for final confirmation.

The Commission which has been appointed for the purpose of enquiring into and settling claims brought by Arab Jemadars, Saukars and others against the State is still sitting. A statement showing the work performed by the Commission since its appointment will be found in the Financial section.

The Debt Commission. In November 1885 a Joint Commission, consisting of Mr. Lee-Warner, on behalf of the British Government, and Sirdar Diler-ud-Dowlah Bahadur, representing His Highness' Government, was appointed to examine and decide upon certain claims preferred by Yadneshwar Balkrishna Dixit against His Highness' Government. The annual value of the claims made by him was Rs. 31,214 and arrears, with mesne profits, for 34 years, amounting to nearly 11 lakhs of rupees. The Commission, after a patient investigation, arrived at the conclusion that the documents on which these claims were based were all forged, and they were therefore disallowed. In arriving at this conclusion the Commission was greatly assisted by the Inspector-General of Revenue (Mr. A. J. Dunlop), who acted as prosecutor on behalf of His Highness' Government and succeeded in proving the seals and sanads on which the claimant relied to be forgeries.

The Dixit Inam Commission. In December 1885 the Resident paid a visit to Aurangabad, and whilst there inspected all the local Government Offices, with the condition of which, and the manner in which the work was performed in all, he expressed his warm satisfaction.

Resident's visit to Aurangabad. In January of the present year His Highness presided at the general distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Madrassa-Alia, and at the conclusion of the ceremony delivered the following address :—

His Highness' visit to the Madrassa-i-Alia, "It gives me great pleasure to see the Madrassa so well attended, and to hear such a satisfactory report of the progress made in the course of last year. I attach great importance to this and similar other institutions since they tend to simplify the work of Government by spreading loyal and enlightened ideas among the influential classes, and bring home to us all the necessity of helping the humane and civilizing Missions which the British Power is carrying out in India.

"I am sorry to see that there is a complaint of irregularity against some of the boys I sent to the Madrassa. I assure them now that if the Head Master is not able to send me a better report of their attendance during the present year, severe notice will be taken of their conduct.

"The work of the Civil Service class is very interesting, and I am sure will bring good results. I think the Head Master and his assistants have fairly earned my thanks and those of my Government by the measure in which they have done their work."

In pursuance of a promise made by His Highness when returning from Calcutta two years ago, it had been his intention to open the new Spinning and Weaving Mills at Gulburga last month. He was, however, unable to fulfil his intention owing to indisposition, and the Minister was deputed by His Highness to represent him. The Minister was accompanied by the Resident and a large party of guests.

Minister's and Resident's
visit to Gulburga.

On February 5th in the present year the Minister presided at the annual Banquet given in honor of the anniversary of His Highness' installation. The Minister's speech, reviewing the events of the year, was as follows :—

Installation Banquet.

“The 5th of February of the year 1884 will ever be remembered in the annals of Hyderabad as a day of general rejoicing and happy festivity. For, on that auspicious day, His Highness ascended the “musnad” of his illustrious ancestors, and was then invested by the late Viceroy with sovereign rights, authority and power over his broad dominions. It is to celebrate the second anniversary of that joyful event that we have met here this evening. This festivity will henceforth become an annual institution, and I fervently hope and pray that the King of Kings may ordain that for very many years to come His Highness' Government may celebrate, with rejoicing, the anniversary of His Highness' installation. Last year I availed myself of the opportunity afforded me, on a similar occasion, of taking a retrospective view of the principal events that had occurred in His Highness' dominions, and the principal reforms that had been inaugurated by this Government under His Highness' directions. I shall now venture, with your permission, to do so again, for I think, gentlemen, that this is a befitting occasion for a brief exposition, not only of the principal events that have occurred, but also of the new directions that Government have been able to take in the matter of reforming and improving the administration of the country at large. As regards Hyderabad itself, last year opened brightly in every way. Our beloved sovereign until recently enjoyed the full blessings of health, but unfortunately about a fortnight ago he was, I am grieved to say, temporarily prostrated by a sharp attack of fever. I am, however, happy to be able to announce that he has now completely recovered from his indisposition, and will shortly be able to go about as usual. The agricultural prospects of the country also opened brightly, and although at the commencement the rains partially held off, causing slight damage to some of the early crops, they made up for their deficiency at the end, and by the blessing of Providence we were then favoured with a bountiful rainfall which greatly benefited our later crops. The revenues have come in steadily and regularly; trade in its different branches has prospered and is increasing apace, as the customs returns show; and order, peace, and prosperity have prevailed throughout the length and breadth of His Highness' dominions. It is true that two or three slight disturbances have taken place in the outlying districts, but so long as human infirmities prevail, such unfortunate occurrences will occasionally take place in every country. I am, however, glad to say that these disturbances have been put down with a strong hand, and the authority of Government in the interest of order and security has been thoroughly asserted. With the incidents that have occurred outside of Hyderabad we have nothing to do, but I may be allowed to touch upon one memorable event, which at one time seriously threatened

to disturb that peace and security which all of us, from prince to peasant, enjoy under the just and benign rule of the Paramount Power throughout this vast peninsula. Gentlemen, you will at once understand that I am alluding to a time during the last hot weather, when the North-West Frontier of our Empire was overhung by dark clouds, and the invasion of Afghanistan was threatened by Russia. The inevitable evils of war would have followed, had it not been for the great genius, sagacity and skilful diplomacy of the illustrious nobleman who presides over the Government of India, which alone averted that calamity. And here I may be allowed to state that in touching upon this subject I am not out of place, because it not only affects these provinces just as much, as it does the rest of India, but also because when rumours of an impending war were in the air, His Highness, with that true friendship and loyalty which have ever distinguished the relations between his illustrious House and the British Government, at once proffered the assistance of his own troops for service with those of the Imperial army on the distant frontier. This offer was not made in a merely complimentary spirit; it was not a nominal offer made simply with a view to show the British Government the good-will towards them of the first Native Prince in India, but it was put forward after calm consideration, careful thought, and in all sincerity and earnestness. Other Native Princes did the same, and their deep loyalty and true devotion met with a most generous and hearty acknowledgment, not only from the Government of India, but also from Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. This acknowledgment has but recently taken a tangible shape in the restitution of the historical fort of Gwalior to its rightful owner, the Maharaja Scindia. This measure has not only been hailed with general satisfaction throughout India, but it has also made an indelible impression upon the minds of the different races who inhabit this vast Empire, of the good faith, generosity and justice of the Paramount Power. Should unhappily the time ever come (and Heaven forbid that it may) when this fair country is made the theatre of war, I earnestly trust that our humble offers will not merely receive the generous approbation and acknowledgment of our Queen-Empress, but that Her Majesty will be pleased to utilize the armies of her Native States. I trust it will not be considered presumptuous on my part to express an opinion on this important question, but I may be permitted to state that it would be wise and politic on the part of the Paramount Power to make use of the armies of the feudatory Princes of India, instead of letting them eat the bread of idleness, and thus convince them of the confidence and trust that their Queen-Empress reposes in their loyalty and devotion. All Native Princes would, I feel sure, hail this measure with satisfaction, and as for His Highness himself, I know it would be a source of great pleasure and gratification to him if our troops were employed side by side with British soldiers in fighting the enemies of England; for, gentlemen, we boast to consider the British flag as the national flag of India. I am perfectly justified in saying that we consider the British flag as our national flag, for the Queen-Empress now occupies precisely the same exalted position in India as the Mogul Emperors did before. Within the last 200 or 300 years hardly a Native State existed which did not in a measure owe allegiance to the Mogul Emperor. Thus the analogy is complete, but with this difference, that whereas under the Mogul Empire Native States were not secure from external aggression, they now enjoy perfect immunity from such danger.

But, gentlemen, I am not fully qualified to speak on these important matters, and I shall therefore leave these questions aside, and content myself with giving you a brief *résumé* of the few important administrative reforms which have been introduced into these territories during the

past year. Following upon the lines laid down by my late father, I have, with His Highness' sanction, established civil courts in the North-Western Division. As regards the benefit likely to be derived from this measure, opinion seems to be divided. There are some who say that these courts supply a much-felt need, and that suitors will now get speedy justice, thus doing away with the law's delays. Others again urge that these courts will give rise to increased litigation, which does not always prove an unmixed blessing, and that its laws will operate harshly against the agricultural community, who form the chief population in the districts. My friend Mr. Cordery, who lately visited Aunungabad, and made himself acquainted with the working of the courts there, does not appear to have been favourably impressed with the system. Owing to his wide experience, and intimate knowledge of the operations of the civil courts throughout India, his advice is entitled to the highest respect, and his opinion carries with it great weight. At present I am not in a position to express an opinion one way or the other, but His Highness' Government will carefully consider the matter in its different aspects, and will then decide upon the question of the abolition of these courts, or their retention in a modified form. Another very important work has been done in connection with the settlement of old claims against Government, of hereditary *rusumdars* and village officials. These *rusumdars* and village officials are the survivors of the ancient village community system, which at one time existed throughout the greater part of India, but which does not exist in its integrity now. The lands and dues which had been theirs from time immemorial were some years ago resumed, and arrangements were then made by which, in future, they were to be paid by Government in cash. This system was good in itself, but owing to disputes and delays regarding the adjustment of accounts, arrears were allowed to accumulate, until they had reached a very large amount indeed. Much misapprehension existed on this subject; exaggerated statements were put forward, and this circumstance was made a matter of reproach to Government. I am now happy to be able to announce that, under instructions from His Highness, vigorous measures have been adopted for the settlement of these claims, and they have been attended with most gratifying results. Out of the sum of a crore and a half of rupees as shown in the accounts as due by Government, about a crore has been paid, adjusted, or otherwise disposed of, leaving a sum of about 50 lacs only for settlement. Before the close of the current year, the remaining balance will also, it is hoped, be settled. Under His Highness' orders a General Committee, with Sub-Committees for the different departments to work under it, has been appointed, with a view to settle the budget of expenditure for the current year. The various Sub-Committees have done their work well, and when the General Committee have concluded their labours, we will be placed in possession of a mass of new and useful information regarding the financial position of the different departments of the State. This information will be most useful to His Highness' Government in the matter of effecting economy, and increasing expenditure whenever an increase may be found essentially needed. And now, gentlemen, I have briefly enumerated to you the most salient features of the reforms introduced by His Highness' Government during the past year. There are many other reforms of minor importance, with which I will not trouble you at this late hour. Indeed, I am afraid, I have already exceeded the bounds of an evening speech. I cannot, however, conclude without expressing to my friend Mr. Cordery the cordial acknowledgments of His Highness' Government for the invaluable advice and assistance he has always most willingly rendered to us. He has truly been "the guide, philosopher, and friend" of this Government. For the keen interest he takes in the

welfare of the Hyderabad State, and for the invaluable assistance we have always received at his hands, we are most truly grateful to him. Before I sit down, I have another pleasing duty to perform. I wish publicly to express to the different Muin-ul-Mahams, to all the Secretaries, and to the heads of the various departments, my hearty acknowledgments of their zealous services, and my appreciation of the loyal spirit in which they have taken up and carried out my views with regard to reforms and the work of administration. And now, ladies and gentlemen, I ask you all to drink to the health, happiness and long life of His Highness, and to the continued success and prosperity of his rule."

Mr. Cordery said :—

"I rise to say a few words only of congratulation to the Minister on his finding himself able to lay before us so fair a record both of achievement and of intention, in the eloquent speech to which we have just had the pleasure of listening. Two years have now passed since, at an entertainment given in compliment to his first nomination to his present high post, I ventured to express my confidence that he would rise equal to the great demands made by his position on his ability and integrity of purpose. And I am happy to be able to say that I have watched the experience and work of every month adding to his natural talents, of which we have received a convincing proof in his address of to-night, and to his other qualifications for facing the difficult and complicated problems with which he has had to deal in the management of the many conflicting interests necessarily arising in a Native State of this magnitude and extent. The help and favor of His Highness tided him over many of the rocks through which he had to steer at the outset; and it is the sincere desire and hope of the British Government that that favor will continue to be exercised in his support for many years to come. I will not follow his enumeration of his measures in detail; but with respect to His Highness' offer of troops for service in Afghanistan, I may mention that I had the honor of conveying to His Highness Her Majesty's gratification at that offer being made, and that I then remarked, as would repeat on the present occasion, that whether the troops were called out into the actual campaign, or whether events should prove this to be needless or not, yet the general knowledge of the fact that the loyalty of the Native States in India was at our back, was one of the best preventives of the evil which was then apprehended arising at all. I have also to acknowledge with many thanks the kindly manner in which Nawab Salar Jung has spoken of myself, and I can assure him that if he has found my advice of any service to him, it has been a pleasure to me to give it. I would conclude by cordially joining in good wishes expressed that His Highness may live to enjoy many more happy and auspicious anniversaries of his accession."

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

Since the accession of His Highness, the Sadr-ul-Mahams have been replaced by Muin-ul-Mahams or Departmental Ministers. There are at present four Muin-ul-Mahams, viz., Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk, Muin-ul-Maham for Revenue, Finance and the Irregular Troops ; Nawab Shahab Jung, Muin-ul-Maham of the Police Department ; Nawab Fakhr-ul-Mulk, Muin-ul-Maham for the Judicial Department ; and Nawab Khan Khanan, Muin-ul-Maham for the Municipal, Medical and Public Works Departments. These officials are empowered (within certain limits) to dispose of papers submitted to them by the Secretaries of the Departments under their control, and to submit to the Minister expressions of their opinion on the various measures of Government with which their Departments are immediately concerned. It is also proposed that they should make occasional tours in the districts with the view of inspecting and reporting upon the work of the Departments under them, and bringing to the notice of Government any improvements or changes that may seem desirable. The Revenue Muin-ul-Maham has made several tours during the past two years, and has embodied their results in reports to Government, which have been found to be valuable to the Minister in enabling him to deal with several important questions affecting the Department which have come up for settlement during that period.

It having been found by the Minister that the work of the Revenue Secretary was so great that the whole of his time was fully occupied in its discharge, and the work connected with the Revenue Survey and Settlement, Inam cases and appeals, &c., being so heavy and exacting that it was almost impossible for the Revenue Secretary to find leisure for the proper supervision of the finances and the compilation of the Administration Reports, &c. ; and as by abolition of the Revenue Board the duties and responsibilities appertaining to the the Revenue Secretary's office would be greatly enhanced, and as, moreover, the Minister was anxious to take personal charge of the Financial Department, and to make himself acquainted with the financial and statistical details of His Highness' dominions, it was thought advisable to create a

separate Secretariat, to be entitled the Political and Financial Secretary's office. The work connected with this branch of the Secretariat is as follows .—

Political and Financial
Secretary.

- (a.) Finance (formerly under the Revenue Secretary).
- (b.) Compilation of the General Administration Report and statements appertaining thereto (formerly under the Revenue Secretary).
- (c.) Statistics (formerly compiled by the Revenue Secretary).
- (d.) Government Press (formerly under the Miscellaneous Secretary).
- (e.) Translation Department (formerly under Miscellaneous Secretary).
- (f.) Issuing of all General Orders of Government connected with no special department, and all subsequent inquiries regarding the results of orders so issued. Such orders are invariably issued under the signature and seal of the Prime Minister. (Work of this description had hitherto been done by the Duftur Mulki.)
- (g.) Keeping a record of such important and emergent orders as the Minister may specially desire to have recorded.

The Miscellaneous Secretary's office was abolished, and the different branches of its work entrusted to the undermentioned Secretaries :—

Medical Department.....English Secretary.
Government Press.....Political and Financial Secretary.
Sanitation of the City and Suburbs ..Home Secretary.
EducationAli Yar Khan Bahadur Motaman Jung.

The office of the Secretary, Irregular Forces, was abolished, and the duties connected therewith distributed as below :—

Inegular Forces.....English Secretary.
MansabAccountant-General.

It being desirable that the working of the Postal, Forest, Municipal and some other Departments should be more carefully supervised, it was considered advisable to create a separate office, to be called the Home Secretariat. The departments in charge of this Secretary are as follows :—

Home Secretary.

- (a.) Railway.
- (b.) Post Office.
- (c.) Sanitation of City and Suburbs.
- (d.) Mint.
- (e.) Stamp.
- (f.) Forest.

One of the administrative reforms by the late Minister about the end of the year 1299 Hijri (A.D. 1882) was the substitution of a Board of Revenue for the Revenue Sadr-ul-Maham's office, with a view to the better administration of the Revenue Department, and also to ensure the supervision of the various Revenue offices. Special powers were granted to the Board with respect to appointments, selections, and transfer, of Revenue officers. In para. 3 of the Notification, dated 15th Rabi-ul-Avval 1301 Hijri 1884, the Minister stated that it was his intention to make some changes in the constitution of the Revenue Board, and to appoint a noble of Hyderabad as President of the Board. By order of His Highness, Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk Bahadur was, however, subsequently appointed, with powers superior to those formerly vested in the Sadr-ul-Maham, to assist the Minister in the administration of Revenue matters, and it was not, therefore, necessary to appoint a nobleman to the Board. From his experience of the work done by the Sadr Talukdars, the Board and the Revenue Minister, the Minister was convinced that the business of the Revenue Department was much impeded in consequence of the great quantity of correspondence which took place. Instead of the work of the department being conducted in the simplest manner, unnecessary delay occurred in repeated and uselessly long correspondence, and in the calling for papers, &c. All work, whether important or otherwise, and even correspondence of a trivial nature, had to pass through a number of channels before it could be finally disposed of, and by this means a great loss of time was entailed. Experience had shown that, in order to facilitate the work of the Revenue Department, it was necessary that either the Revenue Board or the Sadr Talukdars' offices should be abolished. The work of both offices was the supervision of the Revenue Department, with this difference that, while the Sadr Talukdars carried on their duties on the spot, the Revenue Board was centered at head-quarters. People who had appeal cases pending found it very hard to come all the way to the capital. At the same time, the supervision from Hyderabad of work done in the taluks could not be satisfactory. Having, therefore, in view the extent of His Highness' Dominions, it seemed desirable that all the different departments in the districts should be placed under the control of an officer of standing and position who would command the respect and confidence of both the public and the officials. The Minister, therefore, resolved, with the approval of the Resident (Mr. Cordery), who is always willing to give His Highness' Government the benefit of his advice and experience in all matters of administrative reform, to abolish the Board of Revenue. But to compensate for the abolition of the Board, and to facilitate the conduct of business in future, it was decided to raise the status of Sadr Talukdars. Every division was ordered to be styled a "Subah," and the officer presiding over it "Subadar." He is the head of all branches of the Administration within his jurisdiction, and is vested with the powers of the Revenue Board with certain modifications.

Abolition of the Revenue Board

Changes in the Judicial Department. A Code extending the powers of the High Court with regard to the introduction of certain reforms, supervision over the work done by the subordinate members of the Judicial Service, selection, promotion, and appointment of officials in the Judicial Department has been published. Since the introduction of this Code the Minister has had less occasion to interfere in matters of minor importance than has hitherto been the practice. Special Civil Courts have been also introduced in the Western Division, details of which are given in the Judicial Section.

Changes in the Public Works Department. The administration of the Public Works, Irrigation, and Municipal Departments were formerly entrusted to the head of the Public Works Department. A portion of the Irrigation work was, however, subsequently made over to the Revenue authorities, and the Municipal Department was placed under the Miscellaneous Secretary. These arrangements gave rise to a great deal of friction, and a Commission was appointed to report on the matter. In accordance with the recommendations of this Commission certain changes were introduced, full details of which are given in the chapter on the Public Works Department.

Appointment of an Inspector-General of Revenue. In April 1885 with the sanction of the Government of India, Mr. A. J. Dunlop, formerly of the Berar Commission, was appointed Inspector-General of Revenue for His Highness' Dominions. His duties are to advise Government on all Revenue matters, to inspect and report upon any of the public offices which Government may desire him to examine, and to make tours in the districts with the view of suggesting any necessary improvements to Government in the Revenue Administration. The charge of the Inam Department has been also added to the Inspector-General's duties since the discovery of the frauds alluded to in the preceding chapter.

Amalgamation of the Judicial and Police Departments. In June 1885 it was decided to remove the Police Department from the Home Secretary and amalgamate it with the Judicial Department, this measure having been strongly recommended to Government by a Committee which sat to prepare a new set of rules for the Department, as it was believed that the friction previously existing between the two Departments would be removed by their incorporation.

Appointment of an Inspector-General of Police. In March 1884, Colonel Ludlow, formerly of the Berar Commission, was appointed Inspector-General of Police for the whole of the Dominions, with a suitable staff of Assistants. A special Committee was appointed to draw up a set of rules for the appointment which were subsequently submitted to and sanctioned by Government.

In October last the Minister, with the sanction of His Highness, appointed a special Finance Committee for the preparation and submission of the various Departmental Budgets for the ensuing financial year (1295 Fasli). Sub-Committees were appointed to draw up a Budget for each Department, and to forward the Budgets, as soon as completed, to the General Finance Committee. The Budgets of the whole of the Departments of the State have now been prepared and submitted, and are being examined and passed by the General Committee. It is expected that a saving of some lakhs of rupees will accrue to Government by this measure, as extensive reductions are being made in the expenditure of almost all the Departments.

Appointment of a General Finance Committee.

In October 1885 Major Gough resigned the position of Military Secretary and was succeeded by his Assistant, Captain Budgen.

Changes in the Military Secretariat.

CHAPTER III.

CONSTITUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

His Highness is the head of the Government of the Dominions, and all important matters are referred to His Highness for sanction or final orders by the Minister. His Highness also exercises the prerogative of calling for any papers, statements or reports in connection with any matter disposed of, or undergoing investigation by any of the Courts, Departments or other tribunals in his Dominions. Under instructions from His Highness the Minister waits upon him thrice a week with papers and other State documents for disposal or explanation. From His Highness also emanate all honors and titles of distinction conferred upon deserving officials of the State, lists being periodically submitted to His Highness by the Minister for that purpose.

This Council, of which His Highness is President, is composed of eight of the Chief Nobles of the State, including the Minister. The functions of the Council are defined in the following rules which have received the sanction of the Resident and the Government of India :—

(1.) The Nawab Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Salar Jung Bahadur shall be Vice-President of the Council, and shall preside whenever His Highness is not able to be present.

(2.) The Council shall meet every alternate Thursday for the transaction of ordinary business.

(3.) One of the permanent officials of the State shall be appointed to act as Secretary to the Council in addition to his previous duties.

(4.) Extraordinary meetings of the Council may be summoned by command of His Highness the President for the transaction of emergent business. Due notice shall be given by the Secretary of all such extraordinary meetings, together with a list of the business to be discussed thereat.

(5.) A precis of the business to be laid before ordinary Council meetings shall be circulated amongst the members at least a week previous to each meeting.

(6.) Four members shall form a quorum, which shall be competent to discuss and dispose of any business awaiting the attention of the Council.

(7.) The proceedings of no Council meeting shall be held to be valid unless notice of the meeting has been given to all the members present at the time in Hyderabad, or within a reasonable distance of Hyderabad.

(8.) Any member absenting himself from Hyderabad shall be bound to give intimation of his absence, and it shall lie in the power of His Highness to appoint one of the other nobles to act in his place.

(9.) The functions of the Council shall be strictly limited to the discussion and disposal of such business as may be laid before it by His Highness the Nizam or the Minister, and to the expression of opinions upon any important administrative measures that may be laid before it by the Minister.

(10.) The Council shall not be empowered to issue orders regarding any of the subjects that may be laid before it for discussion and disposal. All such orders and discussions shall be promulgated by the Minister.

(11.) Any member, however, shall be at liberty, if he should consider it desirable, to bring to the notice of the Council any general measure or recommendation calculated to benefit the State, or remedy any defect or discrepancy in the administration at large, provided always that, before laying such proposal or recommendation before the Council, the member or members shall have submitted the same through the Secretary for the approval of His Highness the President, and shall have obtained the sanction in writing of His Highness the President to the laying of such proposal or recommendation before the Council.

(12.) A copy of any such proposal or recommendation hereinbefore alluded to shall, together with the written sanction of His Highness allowing its introduction before the Council, be circulated by the Secretary to all the members for a period of two weeks previous to the assembling of the particular Council meeting at which it is to be discussed.

(13.) An opinion arrived at unanimously or by a large majority shall be regarded as the collective opinion of the Council. In case of division, should the votes be equal on either side, His Highness the President shall have a casting vote.

(14.) Minutes of the proceedings of the Council shall be recorded by the Secretary and confirmed by His Highness in Council.

(15.) In the event of the absence of the Secretary, through indisposition or any other cause, the Minister shall provide for the temporary discharge of the Secretary's duties by the appointment of some other official, subject to the sanction of His Highness.

(16.) Any member who wishes to do so, shall be at liberty to put on record his opinion on any matter brought before the Council, whether such opinion be in unison with the opinion of the majority or a dissent from such opinion.

The Prime Minister.

The following Secretariats are under the Prime Minister :—

1. Political and Finance.
2. Home and Railway.
3. Revenue Department.
4. Judicial and Police.
5. English Office.
6. Daftar Mulkī.
7. Public Works
8. Regular Troops
9. Irregular Troops

The Secretaries of these Departments either see and transact business with the Minister at stated intervals, or submit their papers for perusal and orders in office boxes which are returned when their contents have been disposed of. The Minister, subject to the control of His Highness, exercises complete supervision over the Financial and General Administration of all the Departments of the State.

The Peshkar

The Peshkar exercises a share in the administration of the Irregular Troops.

The Daftar Diwani and
Daftar Māl.

These offices, which are in charge of Rajahs Sheoraj and Rai Rayayan Bahadurs, are the depositories of all the State records. Papers relating to titles, sanads, jagirs, &c., are also deposited in these offices.

Matassil (Districts) Ad-
ministration
Subadars.

The head of the District Administration is the Subadar or Commissioner. The dominions are divided into four divisions, each of which is controlled by a Subadar. The Revenue, Police, Municipalities and District Public Works are in the Subadar's charge, and he has one Revenue and one Judicial Assistant. The Subadar of the Western Division has no control over the civil jurisdiction of the division, a special District Judge with Munsiffs and Mir Munsiffs having been appointed for civil judicial work.

Talukdars.

The 16 districts, into which the dominions are divided, are each in charge of a Talukdar, who corresponds to the Deputy Commissioners in Berar or the Punjab. The Talukdar is vested with extensive powers (subject to the control of the Subadar) in Revenue, Civil and Criminal matters. Each Talukdar has one Judicial Assistant. In the Western Division, however, the Talukdars exercise no control in civil cases.

Second Talukdars.

Each Talukdar is assisted by a Second Talukdar, whose office corresponds to that of a first-class Assistant Commissioner. He usually has his head-quarters in the most important taluka in the district, and disposes of Revenue, Police and Civil cases under the orders of the Talukdar.

The Third Talukdar has charge of the Treasury, and resides at the headquarters of the district, where he assists the Talukdar in Revenue and Judicial work, and has also the control of the Irregular Troops stationed in the district.

Each Tehsil or Taluka is in charge of a Tehsildar, who is responsible for the collection of the Revenue instalments in his Tehsil, and is also in charge of the Tehsil Treasury. He is also vested with civil and criminal powers to a limited extent, except in the Western Division.

CHAPTER IV.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GEOLOGY

THE dominions of His Highness the Nizam form a lateral square, situated
Position between $15^{\circ} 10'$ and $21^{\circ} 50'$ north latitude and between $74^{\circ} 45'$
and $81^{\circ} 35'$ east longitude.

They are bounded on the north by the province of Khandesh and the river
Boundaries Tapti, which separates them from the district of Burhanpur in the
Bombay Presidency; on the south by the rivers Tungbhadra and
Krishna, forming the northern boundary of the districts of Bellary, Karnul and
Gantur, and by the district of Masulipatam, all in the Madras Presidency; on the
east by the rivers Wardha and Godavari, which flow along the western limits of
the districts of Chanda and Sironcha, both in the Central Provinces; and on the
west by the districts of Dharwar, Kaladgi, Sholapur and Ahmednagar, all in the
Bombay Presidency. A portion of the river Sina also forms the western boundary
of the Nizam's dominions, but the taluks of Jamker, Barsi and a part of Kaigaum,
all belonging to the British territory, are to the east of that river. Similarly, a
part of the river Godavari separates the Nizam's dominions on the west from British
territory; but a few villages of the Nizam's dominions are situated beyond that
river.

The territories included in the boundaries above described have never been
Area. systematically surveyed under the orders of the Government of the
Nizam, but the result of the trigonometrical survey (as given in
a book published under the authority of the Government of India) shows the area
of the Nizam's dominions to be 97,837 square miles.

Physical features. The Nizam's dominions consist of a hilly tract of country, elevated about
1,800 feet above the level of the sea, and situated to the north of
the plateau of the Dekhan. The country is divided into two
great and nearly equal divisions, by the trappean rocks to the north and west, and
the granitic and limestone region to the south and east. There is a corresponding
agreement between the geological aspect and the political nature of the country,
thus divided by the Godavari and the Manjira, separating as they do the Mahratta
race from the Telinga and Kanarese people of the south, the country of granite

and limestone from the region of overlying rocks, and the land of rice and tanks from the land of wheat and cotton. There is likewise a distinction in their physical features. The characteristics of the granite country are solitary, herbless, dome-shaped hills, prismatical fractured summits, feather-bed appearance of masses of rocks, and the wild and fantastic tors and logging stones piled in heaps of twos and threes. The decomposed soil derived from these is invariably sandy, and does not possess that fertility which is seen in trappean districts, while for the same reason the rivers also are dry except during the rains, and hence the necessity for tanks to accumulate the supply of water. The north, on the other hand, is often picturesque, the undulating outlines, step-like ascents, abrupt crags and cliffs, and detached eminences present a much greater variety of scenic aspect than is produced by the granite hills, while the soil produced by the decomposition of many traps is genial, productive, and retentive of moisture. Thus the trap district is generally synonymous with fertility. Forest vegetation is scanty and stunted among the traps, while granite tracts are covered with brushwood, but densely-grown jungles are principally confined to the sandstone and shales in the valleys of the Godavari, the Wardha and the Krishna.

The main drainage is north by west to south by east, the country falling in this direction from 2,000 feet near Aurungabad to 1,200 feet at Raichur and 900 feet at Karnul. The lines of watershed for the smaller streams follow the same direction, separating the valleys of the chief rivers.

The most important ranges of mountains are the following :—The Balaghat range, running east and west from the taluk of Biloli in the Indur district and passing through the districts of Nander and Palam in the Sarf-i-Khas domains, reaches the taluk of Ashti in the district of Birh. A length of about 200 miles of this range is within the Nizam's territory. The width of the range varies between three and six miles. A range of Balaghat hills lies in the country between the rivers Manjira, Sina and Kagna, proceeding from the taluk of Ashti in the district of Birh, and passing through the taluks of Bhinu, Dharaseo, and Nuldrug, reaches Gulberga.

In the south the most important range of hills runs from the taluk of Dewalpulli in the Nalgunda district to the district of Nagar Karnul, from whence it proceeds to the south. The length of this range is about 130 miles.

In the north the Sahiadrī-parvat range runs from east to north-west, beginning in the taluk of Nirmal in the district of Indur, and passing through the Parbhani district and the Assigned Districts of Berar, reaches Ajanta, where it receives the name of the Ajanta Ghat, and goes further on towards the west into the province of Khandesh in British territory. The entire

length of this range within the Nizam's dominions is about 250 miles, of which a length of about 100 miles is called the Ajanta Ghat range.

The Gaivalagarh range of hills lies in the northern part of the Assigned Districts of Berar, running from east to west. The length of this range is about 64 miles.

Another range of hills runs from Daulatabad in the Aurangabad district, eastward in the direction of Jalna, and proceeds into the Assigned Districts of Berar, making a length of about 120 miles.

Another range runs in the country between the Godavari and the Manjira, passing through Birh, Darur, Mominabad, Udgir and Kaulas.

Clusters of hills again running north and south connect the several chains. Thus one range passes from Koilkonda to Bidar and Kandahar, a second from Chinapur to Gokunda and Medak, while a third passes from Devarkunda to Bhongir and Arsikota. The valley of the Godavari, lower down, is likewise bounded by low hills from Pakhal and Singareni to Ashwarapet. The less important hill ranges which deserve notice are the following :—Dungar, running from the taluk of Patrur in the district of Birh, proceeds westward into the Bombay Presidency district of Ahmednagar. The length of this range within the Nizam's dominions is about 40 miles; another small range beginning at Bidar runs a length of 24 miles towards the taluk of Humnabad in the Sarf-i-Khas domains.

The Yamnigarh range begins in the taluk of Gangawati in the district of Lingsagur, and ends in the taluk of Kalifia in the same district. This range is about 14 miles in length.

The Kandikalgutta range extends from the district of Khammam and passes through the taluk of Chinnur, making a length of about 50 miles. This range is also known by the name of Surnapalli, and another minor range extends from the taluk of Malangur, in the district of Yelgandal, to the taluk of Yelgandal, in the same district. The length of the range is about 30 miles. It is known by the name Kanali Alipur and Kandi Kuranja.

The Rakhigutta range also lies in the Yelgandal district, beginning in the taluk of Chinnur, and ends at Sunuvaram, a village in the same taluk. The length of this range is about 12 miles.

The country about Warangal, though little elevated beyond the usual 1,700 feet, which marks the eastern portion of the Dekhan, is the watershed from whence the lower parts of the Godavari and Krishna are supplied with the sources of tributary streams. To the south a group of hills runs east and west and communicates with the hills of the Vizianagram taluk. Ten miles to the north-west of Warangal

the Chandragiri hills spring from the plains with pinnacled summits. The Iron hills, 14 miles due west of Warangal, consist of a double range varying north and south, with a gorge between them. There are also smaller groups as at Hanamkunda; but here, as elsewhere, the isolated hill is the prominent feature of the landscape.

Ten of the elevations in the Nizam's dominions rise to more than 500 feet above the surrounding country, but usually they average 300 feet.

Besides the river Tapti, which forms the northern boundary of the
Rivers Assigned Districts of Berar, the principal river systems in the Nizam's dominions are those of the Godavari to the north and the Krishna to the south.

The Godavari is sacred to the Hindus, and is the most important river of
The Godavari. the country. It rises in the Western Ghâts above Chandur and takes a south-easterly course, entering the dominions near Phulamba, and forms the south-western boundary of the Aurangabad district. In this district it has a tortuous course in consequence of the flatness of the country. The numerous feeders from the hills cause a rapid rush of waters to take place in the rains, when the deposits of sand and earth are occasionally so large as to threaten the formation of new channels in the bed of the river—an occurrence which has several times happened. The banks are in some places precipitous and deeply cut with watercourses, the bed rocky and frequently covered with sand. At this portion of its course the river varies in breadth from two to three hundred yards. At Toka, where the Ahmednagar-Aurangabad road crosses, there is a ferry. At Paithan, further south-east, the river measures nine hundred yards from bank to bank. The height of the latter varies from twenty to one hundred feet. From the Aurangabad district the Godavari enters that of Birh, the northern boundary of which it forms. At this part of its course the river is about a quarter of a mile wide. The banks are of earth, and have an average height of forty feet. It contains about four feet of water during the dry season, but a much greater volume during and immediately after the rainy season. From Birh it flows on to the Nander district. The river here takes a serpentine course, the general direction of which is easterly, until it reaches Nander, the capital of the district situated on the Nagpur-Hyderabad road, where there are two large ferry boats. Four miles to the eastward of Nander the river takes an abrupt turn to the southward, and enters a group of thickly-wooded hills projecting from the Sichel or Nirmal range, through which it winds in a south-easterly direction for about forty miles. From here it flows through an open and cultivated country in an easterly direction. The banks of the river in this part of its course are generally high and precipitous.

During the hot months the bed is almost dry, but from the commencement of the rains it is filled from bank to bank, and flows with a strong and rapid current. Circular basket boats are used at the smaller ferries in the district.

The Godavari forms part of the northern boundaries of the Indur and Yelgandal districts. Its course on the frontier of the former is very short, and its breadth at the point at which it enters the Yelgandal district is about 700 yards. The bed of the river is sandy and covered with stunted brushwood and rocks, and the banks are high. Twelve or fourteen miles lower down the river attains a breadth of about a mile, and there are a number of islands, some of which are cultivated, in the bed of the river. One of these islands is five and three-quarter miles in length and a mile in breadth. From this point until it leaves the district the average breadth of the river is about half a mile. Alligators are numerous. Describing the river from its junction with the Sibhi opposite the eastern boundary of the Yelgandal district, Mr. Temple wrote in 1863 :—"A few miles below the junction the hills cluster more and more thick around the Godavari till the spurs of Eastern Ghâts close the river in, and at length the mouth of the gorge is reached. It is here that the river cuts through the very highest part of the range, and is narrowed between the hills, rising straight from the water's edge to a height on either side of 2,000 to 2,500 feet. Above the hills the breadth of the river is in some places two miles, between them not more than two hundred yards, the depth of the water being here very great. Below the hills the river spreads out into a wide sheet of water during the rainy season and of sand at other seasons for a distance of twenty-eight miles as far as Rajahmandri, and after that the delta commences." The gorge through which the river passes is twenty miles in length. The scenery on this part of the river has frequently been compared to that of the Rhine. The channel is very deep and the water rushes through with "a current that sometimes lashes itself into boiling whirlpools." The river flows from Yelgandal into the Khammam district, the eastern boundary of which it forms. It widens considerably in this portion of its course, in some parts presenting a distance of two miles from bank to bank, with numerous small islands in its bed. The bed of the river here is in general sandy with high and precipitous banks, averaging from fifty to sixty feet above the ordinary level of the stream. During the hot months it is shallow and fordable at most points, but in the monsoon it presents an immense volume of water, flowing with a strong and rapid stream. The river leaves the dominions at the south-east corner of this district, and proceeds into the Madras Presidency and falls into the Bay of Bengal. Its length is about 800 miles, the greater portion of which is in the Nizam's dominions, where it receives the largest supplies of water from the basaltic areas to the north. The principal tributaries of the Godavari are, in the north, the rivers Purna, Wardha and Painganga; in the south, the Manjira and the Maner.

The river Purna rises in the hills in the taluk of Kanad in the district of Aurangabad, and after a south-easterly course of about 145 miles, in which it combines its waters with the Dodna, falls into the Godavari.

The Painganga rises in the Dewalghar hills in Berar and flows to the south-east, and combining its waters with the river Wardha falls into the Godavari near Chinnur in the district of Yelgandal after having run a course of about 207 miles.

The river Manjira rises in the taluk of Patoda in the district of Naldrug, and passes through the districts of Birh, Nander, Indur, Medak and Bidar, where it combines with the Tirna, and falls into the Godavari after a circuitous course of about 387 miles.

The Maner is the northern tributary of the Godavari, issuing at the village of Kalkur in the taluk of Yelgandal, and after flowing a course of about 94 miles falls into the Godavari at Chinur in the district of Yelgandal.

The Krishna is a river next in importance to the Godavari, being about half a mile wide in the lower parts of its course. It rises among the Mahableshwar hills south of Sitara. It enters His Highness' dominions at Eachampet and takes a south-easterly course passing through the districts of Shorapur, Raichur, Lingsagur, Nagar-Karnul, Nalgunda and Khammam.

The Krishna has an average breadth of about four furlongs. Its banks are generally high and of a loose soil. Its bed is tolerably even. The general soil is sand, but it is very frequently exceedingly rocky, and in some places stony. It is flooded from the early part of June to the middle of January, varying ten or twenty days as to the period of its rise, and twenty or thirty days as to its fall. It is subject to some irregularities, being low at intervals within the usual period of flood, and having sudden rises of short duration at the early and latter portions of the period of drought, during which more than half of its bed is dry. It is very generally fordable during the dry season, but from the depth of water and rockiness of its bed there are many exceptions.

After running a course of about 700 miles, of which about 400 are in His Highness' dominions, the river falls into the Bay of Bengal below Masulipatam. The principal tributaries of the Krishna are the Bhima, the Tungbhadra, the Windi, the Musi, the Munair and the Wira.

The Bhima rises in the hills of the Bombay Presidency in the vicinity of Poona, and enters the dominions of the Nizam at the village of Urchand in the taluk of Bimli in the Sarf-i-Khas dominions. The

river Sina pours its waters into the Bhima, which flows between the districts of Shorapur and Gulberga, and then combining the waters of the river Kagna falls into the Krishna after a course of about 176 miles.

The general character of the Tungbhadra, which enters the dominions near Hampi Sagar and forms the southern boundary for about 175 miles, is much the same as the Krishna, and its breadth is not much less. Its banks are generally high, though not so high as those of the Krishna. The soil of the banks is sand or loose earth. The bed is generally even and has a sandy soil, but it is intermingled with rocks in many places. It is flooded about the same time as the Krishna.

A series of anicuts are built across the river, so as by the means of small dykes or kolwas to irrigate the banks and enable a wet cultivation to be made upon them, from Kurugal above to the junction of Kanakgiri nulla below, being a distance of near 30 miles along the sinuosities of the river. The first or highest is at Kurugal, which extends completely across the river and forces water into a conduit on each bank ; that on the left bank irrigates all the wet cultivation as far as to Mudulapur, where it has a northern course to Ittenhal, for the purpose of supplying that tank ; but that portion of the conduit is in a state of ruin and no longer affords the intended contribution.

The second anicut is just below Mudlapur, and, like the former, extends across the river, supplying conduits on both banks ; those of the right bank extend to Humpi, and irrigate all the wet cultivation about that place ; on the left bank the conduit stretches past Huligi and Siwapuram, abundantly irrigating the valuable wet and garden lands of those villages.

The third is at Ramanguddi, where a bund stretches across a narrow channel between the left bank and a small island. This irrigates all the wet lands as low as Sonapur, including the rich fields of Iwadia and Uttinutti.

At Sonapur there is another bund similar to that of Ramanguddi ; this furnishes the conduits that supply all the wet lands of Annagundi.

One conduit terminating in another, the whole once formed one continuous line, but at present there are some interruptions in its continuity. After passing the wet lands of Annagundi it has a northern course through a barren tract, winding round the foot of heights, and feeding several small tanks, at length terminating in the large tank of Burra Juntakullu.

The next or fifth anicut is at Singugunda, whence a conduit passes on to the extensive wet lands of Barri and Chikku Juntakullu, over which the conduit is greatly ramified. This tract is further irrigated by springs and trenches from them,

cut in the sandy soil close to the Gungawutti Fort, and further by the nulla passing that town and by the tank of Barri Juntakullu already mentioned.

The Tungbhadra joins the Krishna near Alampur.

The Windi, The river Windi flowing through the district of Atraf-i-Balda
in the Sarf-i-Khas dominions falls into the Krishna.

The river Musi rises in the village of Sewareddepett in the taluk of Kotapalli,
The Musi, and passing through the district Nalgunda falls into the Krishna at
Mauzah Warapalli in the taluk of Dewalpulli after flowing a course
of about 144 miles.

The river Munair flows from the Pakhal lake in the district of Khammam,
The Munair, and passing through the district combines its waters with the Wira,
and falls into the Krishna at Mauzah Patur belonging to the
British territory. The length of the river is about 96 miles.

There are many other minor streams which belong to the Godavari and Krishna systems.

The entire number of rivers and streams in the Nizam's dominions is about fifty, of which six are large and important.

Lakes and Tanks, There are no natural lakes, but from the earliest times advantage has been
taken of the undulating character of the country to dam up some
low ground or a gorge between two hills, above which the drainage
of a large area is collected. These portions generally consist of the upper sources of
streams, so that the reservoirs are always high enough to command large areas of
ground situated below, which are thus rendered available for purposes of irrigation,
by means of sluices and a network of small channels, which distribute the water
over the surrounding fields. The Pakhal lake is the most important of such arti-
ficial tanks in the Nizam's dominions, and has been formed by throwing a bund
across a river between two low headlands. The bund of the tank is nearly 2,000
yards long, breadth of the bed 6,000 yards, and the depth back from the bund 8,000
yards. When full of water, the depth at the sluice is 12 yards, and the spread of
water covers an area of about 13 square miles. In the hills near Daulatabad there
are two fine reservoirs of water, from which the supply of the city used to be drawn
in olden days. They are said to have been originally constructed by the Hindu
kings, and were repaired by Mahomed Tauglakh. At Nuldrug there is a fine stone dam
erected in 1558 by Ali Adil Shah of Bijapur for the water-supply of the garrison.
It is 90 feet high, 300 yards long, and 100 feet broad at the top. As regards some
of the other tanks, the following remarks are extracted from Sir Richard Temple's
Report, dated 1863, on the river Godavari and its feeders:—"To convey an

idea of the extent to which irrigation is or may be practised in this part of the valley, I subjoin the names of the principal tanks, all within a short distance of the Godavari. Ramajuneram is about 5 miles in circumference; Nilpak tank, 8 miles in circumference. Mallur has two tanks, in each of which about 3,000 acres are covered with water. Mallapalli tank is 4 miles in circumference. There are also five tanks at Paloncha, Ashvaradpet, Tatkur, Kuknur, Kondapalli, Kevak." Nearer Hyderabad are the magnificent sheets of water contained in the Ibrahimpatam tank, the Husen Sagar tank, and the Mir Alam tank. Similarly in the Shorapur district, the late Colonel Meadows Taylor constructed some good tanks by throwing bunds across some of the tributaries of the Krishna. The total number of tanks in the territory is 18 199; and it is estimated that of this number there are 3,000 tanks in the Khammam district, 1,500 in Yelgandal, 2,500 in Nalgunda, and 2,000 in Indur. There are also several tanks in Nagar Karnul and Mehdak, and a few east and west of Raichur and Shorapur. In fact, such artificial reservoirs are peculiar to the granitic country, and wherever groups of granite hills occur tanks are sure to be found associated with them. They are not generally found in the trap regions, as the soil is too porous and the bunds thrown across become much cracked and fissured in the hot season, so that they are easily breached on the burst of the rains.

Besides these there are comparatively smaller tanks, partly artificial and partly natural, spread all over the country, chiefly in the Telingana district. The entire number of such tanks is about 5,500.

The Mahratwari districts are as a rule scantily wooded; but in the Telingana country large timber trees grow in abundance and afford an annual income to the State. The principal timber trees are sagivan, shisham, abuns, &c., found chiefly in the taluks of Chinnur, Mahadeopur, in the Yelganda district, and in the taluk of Pakhal, in the Khammam district.

Amongst an inferior kind of timber trees may be mentioned the babul, chirivan, aipa, gudsa, tirman, nim, khai, haldawa, &c. Sandalwood and agar are scented woods of great value. Extensive topes of date and palmyra trees are scattered over the country, but brushwood covers the greater portion of the territory.

The climate of the dominions during the greater part of the year is temperate and agreeable, being a medium between the extremes of heat and cold. The rainfall is mainly dependent on the summer rains brought up by the south-west monsoon; but the eastern and southern portions of the country are also influenced by the autumn rains, when the same currents are deflected on the eastern coast. From its peculiar geographical position, the country is thus brought within the influence of these vapour-bearing currents from almost opposite points of the compass; and, although they may be said to be general for nearly three-quarters of

the year, the summer monsoon from its greater depth and volume, exercises a far more important influence over the country than the winter monsoon. It might also be expected that the distribution of rain would vary according to the distance from the coast, but in descending over the Western Ghâts the portions immediately to the east of these hills receive less rain, while the increase beyond is only gradual. There is, however, a limit to this increase, and as the country falls in the valleys of the principal rivers, the upper currents veer round towards the eastern coast and constitute the winter monsoon. Hence the rains of the summer monsoon are quite general, though not equally distributed throughout the country. The average rainfall during the year is 32 inches.

GEOLOGY.

The entire area of His Highness the Nizam's dominions has not yet been geologically surveyed in a scientific and systematic manner. In 1876 a radius of 20 miles from Hyderabad was given to work out the interior geology in detail; but the following sketch has been compiled from reliable sources and his own knowledge of the country, by Mr. E. G. Lynn, B. C. E., formerly Assistant Superintendent of the Geological Survey.

The most important minerals in the country are the ores of iron which are very widely diffused in the lateritic and granitic areas and in the sandstone formations in the Godavari and Wardha valleys. The magnetic variety which produces a superior kind of metal, like Swedish iron ore, is extensively developed in hornblend slate among the central ranges of crystalline hills; and when crystallised with quartz, &c., it forms a peculiar ore. The gneissic hills near Warangal consist of a double range, the one to the east terminating abruptly after a course of four or five miles, while the western ridge doubles, and throws out a spur to the north-west. The gneiss passes into a hornblend-schist, consisting generally of hornblend and felspar with some quartz. The magnetite occurs in this formation, the hornblend first giving place to the oxygenated iron ore and gradually the other minerals disappear, leaving the immense mass of iron stone a nearly homogeneous mineral, but still preserving the layer-like form of the parent rock.

Iron ore,

Magnetite in Hornblend-schist

Between the Tungbhadra and Krishna, hematite and magnetite occur largely with quartz near Amaluti, and ferruginous pebbles are profusely scattered towards Tawagiri and Idlapur. A large bed of compact magnetite is found on the summit of a small hill near Hitnal, 10 miles east of Kopal, and there are other localities in the same metamorphic region where the ore is abundant in hornblend-schist, which latter is very plentiful about the Krishna and Tungbhadra. In the metamorphic

rocks towards Tadgiri beds of pisolite are frequent, and occasional lateritic summits are sometimes isolated in the granitic country between the Godavari and the Krishna. Hornblend-schist also occurs near the Godavari at Baddrachelum, and, as usual, magnetite is associated with it, as at Bolarum, where a small rising ground south of the village contains large quantities of magnetite iron ore in lamina with quartz.

The hard and ferruginous pebbles in the Godavari and Wardha valleys are found among the large area of Kamthi rocks, and occur in the form of red and brown hematites, and clay iron ores. They are extensively worked in the Rajur, Manickgad, Sirpur and Chinnur tahsils. On the road from Warangal to Mungapett, large hills of hematite ores, &c., are seen beyond Tadvoi and Salvai. They are very plentiful in the Khammamet Circar, especially in the parganas of Kallur and Anantagiri, where they are extensively smelted, and the ores are sent to the other parganas of the Circar, and even to the neighbouring Circar of Dewarkunda, to be there manufactured into metal.

Wherever laterite rests on a trap hill, as at Yelgandal, Mehdak, Bidar, Kalyani, &c., yellow clay ore is associated with it, and is mined with facility and ease. The area thus covered is very great, but in addition to the main lateritic region others extend to much greater distances as at Bada, Omerga, Wadwal, &c. There are furnaces at Lingampali, Totapali, Nizamabad, Hamnabad, Murbi, Bogiri, Mogampali, Kamampali, Momanpali, Illampali, &c., all of which are in the lateritic country.

The above may be briefly summed up as follows :—Magnetite is plentiful among the hornblendic schist of the crystalline rocks.

Hematites, &c., are even more abundant among the sedimentary rocks of the Godavari and Wardha valleys. Laterite clay, iron ores, &c., are perhaps the most abundant of all, though by no means the most valuable, extending over a very large area among the trappean and metamorphic rocks.

In addition to the above, titaniferous iron ore is sparingly found. Titaniferous iron sand is very abundant towards Warangal, Nirmal, and the Tungbhadra and Krishna rivers. Pisiform iron ore is very generally scattered among the quartz and granitic hills throughout the country, while yellow and red ochre, the latter found embedded in the oxygenated iron ore, are everywhere used by the common people for daubing their houses.

Two hills of iron sulphide were discovered by Mr. Pearson near Balarpur in the Jangun sub-division of the Sirpur tahsil; also two kinds of clay or ochre used as pigments. A dark brown cubical iron ore is found in the limestone series, but not in very large quantities. It is not worked.

A steel grey oxide of manganese not unfrequently takes the place of oxide of iron in laterite, or mixing with it forms the greatest part of the mass, and the purple tint which the lithomargic clays assume may be owing to the presence of the former. At the western base of the cliffs, 16 miles west by north from Bidar, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Halferga, the laterite is permeated by a great number of veins of black and often earthy manganese combined with iron. The green wacke of trap districts contains iron manganese, and much of the colour of smoky quartz is derived from the latter.

The following is a list of rock formations .—

METAMORPHIC	1.	Granite, gneiss, mica-schist, &c.
	2.	Upper edges of the Kadapa and Karnul.
VINDYAN	3.	The Bhama and Kaladgi series.
	4.	Vindvans of Godavari and Wardha valleys.
CCLITIC	5.	Plant-bearing sandstones of the Godavari and Wardha valley comprising— <i>a.</i> Talchur, <i>b.</i> Damudas, <i>c.</i> Kamthis, and <i>d.</i> Panchets
	6.	Infra-Trappean or Lameta beds.
DEKHAN SERIES	7.	Trappean rocks.
	8.	Inter-Trappean beds.
OLDER TERTIARY	9.	Laterite of the Dekhan
NEWER TERTIARY	10.	Ossiferous gravel of river valleys
AND RECENT	11.	Littoral concrete.
	12.	Black soil alluvium, &c.

The metamorphics are made to include granite, gneiss, greenstone, mica-schist, hornblend-schist, &c., because throughout the whole area, and particularly on its edges, granite is seen to pass gradually into gneiss, while veins and irregular masses of green-stone are likewise found passing into hornblend gneiss, &c. This series forms a platform between the Godavari and Krishna rivers, to the east and south of the Nizam's dominions, extending from Yedlabad on the Painganga to the south-west limits of the territory, and thence beyond Khammamet and Warangal to the east. The whole area is intersected by numerous greenstone dikes, having for the greater part a direction east by south and north by west, and very different to the basaltic mountains to the north; but many of the dikes are of much older date than the Dekhan trap. Low hills of quartz are similarly seen continuous over long distances, running north and south.

The Kadapa and Karnul series, or the diamond sandstone formation, consists of a great succession of clay-slates, quartzites, limestones, and shales with trap and trappean associates, constituting two unconform-

able series, of which the Kadapa is the older. Both these formations are represented in the Nizam's dominions for a short distance to the north of the Krishna. No fossils have been found by which they might be correlated with the European series, but in lithological character, structive mineralogical composition, and general aspect, the rocks mostly resemble the Cambrian and lower Silurian formations.

The older Kadapa series are subdivided into groups, the lowest consisting of quartzites which are not represented in the Nizam's dominions.

Kadapa Formation.

The next are slates and limestones, and over them quartzites, sands, grits, and conglomerates. Both these groups are represented to the north of the river. The thickness of the whole Kadapa formation is about 20,000 feet, but most of this is on British territory.

The Karnuls are likewise subdivided. The lowest are quartzites, consisting of sandstones and grits* with pebble beds and occasionally coarse conglomerates containing the diamond gangue of the Baganpali

Karnul Formation.

mines. The next are firmly laminated iron calcareous shales and limestones, the former of which are not seen; but limestones are well developed and consist of good building and lithographic varieties. Then comes a quartzite group, which is not observed, and above this calcareous argillaceous shales and limestones near Alampur, &c. The total thickness of the Karnul formation is about 1,200 feet.

The Bhima series are believed to belong to the same formation as the Karnuls, with which they agree in lithological characters, &c., but for want of fossil evidence they have been kept distinct. They are bounded

Bhima series.

on the north and west by trap rocks, and extend from Kotapali to the G. I. P. Railway between Gulberga and Shahabad, and then on to Parvatabad, where they make a bend to the south, passing by Loani and Talikota. The Bhimas are bounded by the metamorphics up to Nulwar and Tandur, when the trap and laterite succeed up to Kotapali. The whole formation perhaps does not exceed 600 feet in thickness, and consists in descending order of red, purple, and chocolate coloured calcareous shales, flags, thin bedded earthy grey limestones, and thicker bedded earthy and sub-crystalline limestones. There is locally a great central patch of quartzite, sandy, and conglomeritic beds. The general lie is quite flat, or with a low dip to the north-west. At the limit near Madebabad and Talikota, a thin bed of pebbly sandstone is overlaid by shaly sandstone, and these again are capped by limestones which, near Talikota, are a fine-grained lithographic variety.

Along the southern parts of the Belgam and Kaladgi districts on British territory another apparently older series occur agreeing in character to the Kadapa series. The eastern boundary passing from

Kaladgi series.

Chimladgi to Gagantargur extends for a small distance into the Nizam's dominions. The formation consists of quartzites overlaid by a great thickness of limestone and

shales. Above these comes a considerable quartzitic series, which in its turn is overlaid by another group of limestones and shales. The Kaladgi rocks, like the Kadapas, are of very great thickness.

In describing the Vindyan rocks of the Godavari and Wardha valleys it would be as well to take them in conjunction with the plant-bearing series of the same area.

The Vindiyans consist of strong bands of sandstone, shales and subordinate limestones in their upper series, while alternations of shale, sandstones and banded limestones with some very peculiar jaspery layers distinguish the lower beds. No fossils have been found in them.

The Talchirs are composed of greenish silt beds, greenish brown or whitish felspathic sandstones and boulders. The fossil plants are carbonised, and thin streaks occur near the Barakars.

The Damudas are thick bedded and often coarse felspathic sandstones, with subordinate beds of blue and carbonaceous shales and coal.

The Kamthis consist of hard, compact, gritty sandstones, fine variegated sandstones, coarse loose textured sandstones, very fine grained deep and bright, red and buff argillaceous sandstones, and bands of hard very ferruginous pebbly grits. No coal occurs in the Kamthis, and the fossil plants are not even carbonised, but impressions only are met with.

The upper Panchets are coarse, red conglomerates with numerous ferruginous bands, and the lower consist of bright red clays, and thin bedded sandstones. These also contain no coal.

The sedimentary plant-bearing rocks extend from the neighbourhood of Mangli and Pluzdura, 34 miles from Chanda, to Singala on the Godavari, where a break occurs for a distance of 25 miles along the river. But the rocks are continued for this distance by a narrow strip 6 miles broad to the west of Palancha, and re-appearing on the Godavari at Raigudiam, extend towards Ellore and Rajamandri. They thus continue without a break over a distance of 300 miles along the valleys of the Godavari and the Wardha. In the whole of this great area, the proportion of Panchets, Barakars, and Talchirs together does not cover a tenth part of the country occupied by the sandstones, the great bulk of which are Kamthi beds.

The Damudas appear to be extremely limited. Here and there along the boundary of the sandstone, Barakar beds are found, with which coal has invariably been associated. It is along the edges that there is the best chance of valuable discoveries being made.

In the Wardha Valley the Vindhyans occur at the foot of the hills parallel with the river, while the Talchirs crop up to the north near Charli. The Damudas run in patches along the margin of the river from Sasti to Sirpur, and near the southern limits of the Kamthis at Warora. The Kamthi rocks are seen east and south-east of Rajur.

Metamorphic and Vindyan rocks occupy the bed of the Godavari river at the second and third barriers and for some miles below them, but at both barriers a bed of later sedimentary formations on the right bank, though at a distance from its course, unites the areas occupied by the rocks in the river bed. Throughout the whole of the valley of the Godavari third barrier the area occupied by the Prehnita below the sandstones extends to a great but unknown distance into the Ramgir, Khammamet and Warangal Circars, and in the same manner the sandstones below Badrachellam to the south cover a tract 25 miles in breadth east and west, broadening gradually to at least 50 miles further south beneath the coast alluvium of Ellore.

From Sironcha the river runs through sandstones as far as the commencement of the second barrier, where it enters the metamorphics, the sandstones occupying the country to the south-west. At the bottom of the barrier the river enters the plant-bearing series up to the mouth of the Tal below Singala. The older rocks are then seen as far as Raigudium, when the sandstones again appear up to and just below Madavarum. They next pass to the south, the limits running to the east of Ashwarapet and Bedadandli. The western boundary passes by Vamisur, Karkonda, Yellambili, &c., while the Vindhyans extend to Pakhal and Bagartipet and the foot of the Sichel hills.

The sedimentary series, found immediately underlying the trap, called lameta beds, consist generally of impure earthy or gritty limestones, frequently containing pebbles, and passing occasionally into a sandstone or conglomerate. Wherever this infra-trappean formation with the overlying trap occurs, the few fossils found are shells, reptilian bones, and wood. The coal sometimes found in it is very irregularly developed, and is jetty, having very much the character of a true lignite.

Numerous small patches of these rocks are seen towards the limits of the trap in the Belgam and Kaladgi districts, and possibly also in the Nizam's dominions. They rest here on the limestone series, or gneissic rocks, and seldom exceed 6 to 8 feet in thickness, consisting of soft sandstones, or mere sands with numerous quartzite and a few gneissic pebbles. The top of the beds just below the trap is most frequently stained of a brick-red colour from the presence of red bole.

The trap formation occupies the north and western portions of the Nizam's dominions. Its eastern boundary passes from Monapali and Mehda^k to the Nirmal hills; but the country between Hyderabad and Nirmal up to Yedlabad contains many isolated basaltic hills, and, in like manner, the basalt gneiss is frequently exposed to the west of this boundary between Monapali, Kaulas, and Nander. Outlines are seen as far as Rajamandri, which have been recognised as belonging to the Dekhan trap. The hills, west of Rajur and Sirpur, are capped with trap.

In its southern boundary the trap surrounds the northern limits of the Bhima rocks up to the Warda, and passing round its eastern edge by Pattapur, shows irregularly on the gneissic rocks for an unknown distance. In its lithological composition it consists principally of basalts and the more or less earthy amygdaloids. Two of the most characteristic rocks are porphyritic basalt, containing tabular crystals, glassy felspar and amygdaloidal earthy trap, abounding in small nodules of agate and zeolites, surrounded by green earth. In many places beds of breccia are interstratified, which must have consisted of volcanic ash. The red bole which so frequently occurs may also be an ash, as it is sometimes intermixed with scoriæ, but in places it bears the appearance of having been re-arranged by water.

There is a remarkable absence of igneous foci. An old crater is said to exist at Lonar, but it has been questioned whether this could really have been an ancient volcanic vent. The whole thickness of the Dekhan trap cannot be less than 5,000 feet, while the portion in the Nizam's dominions will probably amount to 2,000 feet. The time occupied in their accumulation must have been very great, for the sedimentary beds intercalated prove long periods of repose. The interval occupied in their formation lies between the middle cretaceous (lameta) and the eocene (laterite) periods.

Sedimentary rocks are sometimes intercalated with the trap series, consisting of limestones, calcareous shale, chert, and more rarely sandstones. These beds have not been found more than 300 or 400 feet above the base of the trap, and can rarely be traced for a longer distance than three or four miles; each deposit seldom exceeds two or three feet in thickness, but successive beds are often seen as in the Makligondi pass in the Nirmal hills, with trap flows intervening. Near Kutnur limestones are seen, and some indurated fossiliferous clays are met with at Nirmal. This series has been observed even up to Rajamandri and to the south-west of Hyderabad near Kaladgi and Gokak. The fossils consist of plants and fresh water shells, evidently marking the localities of ancient lakes in the trap area.

Laterite is a clay unequally permeated with iron, the intervening spaces not

Kalyani, and Illampali is very great, and the rocks seen are intersected with small irregular tube lined and glazed with hydrated iron peroxide. In the nearer forms seen lower down, the rock is a pisolite, formed of aggregations of various rocks cemented by iron, and consisting sometimes of quartz basalt, and even granite pebbles, all of which have the reddish appearance of laterite gravel. Below the laterite are various forms of lithomargic clays unequally permeated with small quantities of iron, decreasing in amount as they go lower down. Laterite also occurs as isolated caps on various outlying hills, so as to indicate that all now seen is only a remnant of a series far more widely spread. This rock has a remarkable power of resisting disintegration, and whenever a cap of it is found on a hill, the lower ground is covered with a thick deposit of reconsolidated debris. The laterite of Bidar is an aqueous formation and newer than the underlying trappean series, from the detritus of which it is probably formed. No fossils are found in it, which is frequently the case with highly ferruginous rocks. Laterite is placed among the older tertiary rocks of Europe.

In parts of the Godavari valley gravels have been met with, containing fossil bones of extinct mammalia, nearly allied to existing forms. A skull belonging to *Elephas nomadicus*, molars of *Bos nomadicus*, and some other bones were found on the banks of the Godavari near Paithan. Similarly, a rhinoceros' skull was obtained from the Gutpurba near Gokak, and like deposits are found in the banks, and often the beds, of the upper feeders of the Godavari, Paingunga, and Wardha. These beds are for the most part cemented into a conglomerate by the infiltration of carbonate of lime, and are from 20 to 30 feet in thickness. They correspond with the upper miocene and pliocene when the mammals, such as the hippopotamus, rhinoceros, mastadon, sivatherium, dinotherium, camelopardalis, &c., all of which are more or less represented, were abundant. The fossil shells are of existing types, and these continue without a break up to the present time.

No fossil remains of human beings have been discovered, but that they co-existed is evident from the chipped implements that are often found. At Paithan in the ossiferous gravel an agate flake was discovered, which has every appearance of human manufacture. Of a later date, agate knives, agate cores from which these knives have been chipped off, and numerous forms of artificially-shaped agate implements, have been met with. Near Ragundala, north-west of Paluncha, chipped implements of white quartz of the Abbeville type are found in abundance. Of a still later date, in the surface soil round trees and forests a large number of well-shaped and polished celts and axes and other stone implements have been found. The older of these implements correspond with the paleolithic and the newer with the neolithic types.

A few miles south of Sedasewpet a thin littoral concrete, from 3 to 10 feet thick, is seen, but it contains no fossils.

For some time previous to 1871, the existence of coal at Warda and other places in the dominions was well known, but until that year no attempt to explore the country with the view to ascertaining the quantity and quality of the coal was undertaken. In that and subsequent years explorations were made, and the results given below are summarised from a report made upon the subject by Mr. G. F. Heenan, of the Nizam's D.P.W., who was entrusted with the work. In July 1871, a shaft was sunk on the right bank of the Warda two miles west of the town of Rajore, and a seam of coal was met at a depth of sixty feet below the surface, but the seam was found to be very inconsistent in thickness throughout. A second shaft was also sunk with the same results. This is known as the Sasti coal-field. Adjoining it is the Duptulla field, and five or six miles west of the town of Rajore is the Paoni field, which contains the best deposit in the vicinity. It is calculated that the three fields, if worked well, will yield some seven millions of tons of coal. A large quantity of coal was excavated from the shafts of the Rajore and Sasti coal-fields, for the purpose of thoroughly testing its quality, a portion of which having been sent to England was pronounced by competent men there to be but little inferior to Newcastle coal in steam properties, and the tests made of the same coal by the P. and O. Company proved it to be well suited for sea-going purposes. It has also been tried on several of the engines belonging to the G. I. P. Railway, and the drivers were of opinion that the small quantity they consumed was not inferior to any of the Indian coals in present use.

In 1872, the Kamawaram coal-field was explored. It is situated in a wild and desolate region, some miles from the Pakhal Lake. From the borings made, it was estimated that the field would yield about two million tons of coal slightly superior in quality to Sasti coal. In the same year, the Ballapally field, 16 miles to the east of the last, was explored. Wherever the extent of coal was exposed, it was found to be six feet in thickness and of very good quality, but, owing to the great scarcity of water in the vicinity, it is doubtful if the field could ever be successfully worked.

The Singarenni coal-field was discovered, in March 1872, by Mr. W. King of the Geological Survey of India, and he at once reported the existence of coal in that region to H. H. the Nizam's Government, and at the same time strongly recommended that the locality should be tested by borings as he was of opinion that the field would prove a very extensive one.

In October of the same year, Mr. Heenan was ordered by His Highness' Government to proceed to Singarenni and closely examine and test by borings all that district referred to by Mr. King in his report, and to ascertain as accurately as possible the extent of the field. In the latter part of November, he and his staff arrived at the site of operations, when work was immediately commenced. This outlier of plant-bearing rocks has been designated by Mr. King "the Singarenni field," owing to the village of that name being the largest in the neighbourhood. It is situated between the parallels of $17^{\circ} 30'$ and $17^{\circ} 40'$ north latitude, and $80^{\circ} 18'$ and $80^{\circ} 26'$ east longitude, and lies thirty miles north-north-east of the large town of Kamamett, and thirty-six miles south-east of the Kamawaram field. In this coal field four very extensive seams exist, extending over an area of several square miles in extent. That portion lying north of the Yellandellapad river is called the Northern Division, and it was the first explored by borings, varying in depth from fifty to two hundred and fifty feet. The upper or King's seam is composed in some places of ten feet of excellent coal, the upper half being hard and compact, breaking with a subconchoidal fracture; the lower portion is, however, somewhat softer, and less close in texture, but far more bituminous. It extends over an area of one and a half square miles; on an average thickness of six feet throughout, and allowing one-third for pillars, &c., there will be (5,500,000) five and-a-half million tons of workable coal. The second and third seams extend over a like area, on an average thickness of three feet each throughout, and will produce (8,500,000) eight and a half million tons of workable coal.

The bottom seam, which is generally met at about one hundred and fifty feet below the surface, was found in many borings to reach the very considerable thickness of thirty-four feet of solid coal, and, judging by the small quantity taken out of the bore-holes, it appears to be of a first-rate quality. Taking together the quantity of coal contained in the four seams within the boundary of the Northern Division, there is a grand total of (19,500,000) nineteen and-a-half million tons of coal of what may be considered a first-class quality, decidedly equal to, if not better than, any coal as yet discovered in India. In the Southern Division the coal measures are more extensive than in the Northern Division, but they do not lie quite so uniformly. Upon its being tested by borings, varying from one hundred to two hundred and fifty feet in depth, it was found that the upper and middle seams were slightly reduced near the village of Hasarakpali (situated on the western edge of the carboniferous rocks), but that the lower seam was increased to the thickness of fifty-three feet, six inches, with but a slight break, at eight feet from the top, composed of black argillaceous shale. Upon a careful examination of the different sections shown by the borings put down in this division of the field, it was estimated that

the coal extended over an area of one and three-quarter square miles, at an average thickness of twenty-five feet throughout, which will give (40,500,000) forty and a-half million tons of coal, from which deducting one-third for waste (27,000,000), twenty-seven million tons of workable coal remain. To this result must be added the nineteen and-a-half million tons existing in the Northern Division, which will give, in round numbers, a total of (46,500,000) forty-six and-a-half million tons of coal. A considerable quantity of the coal was conveyed to Hyderabad, and several tons have been tested in the Nizam's Workshops. When tried in one of the stationary boilers and in several other ways, it was found to burn freely, and possess very considerable heating powers. Mr. Cruddas, Engineer formerly in charge of Messrs. Nicol and Company's Byculla Iron Works, in Bombay, tested a quantity of it, and the opinion given on the quality of the coal by him was very satisfactory. The sample that was despatched to England was pronounced to be a good average coal, but slightly inferior to most of the coals at present in the English market.

Coal was discovered a few years ago on the right bank of the river Godavari
 Godavari coal by Mr. Blanford, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The coal found by him consists of a couple of seams, a few inches in thickness, situated in the vicinity of Madawaram, a large village close to the banks of the Godavari, about twenty miles below the town of Budrachelum. The seams met with proved so thin, and the coal of such an inferior quality, that at the time no steps were taken to make a further examination of the neighbourhood.

CHAPTER V.

CENSUS.

A CENSUS of His Highness' Dominions was taken in February 1881 under the rules prescribed by the Government of India for the General Census of the Empire.

The total population of the country was found by this Census to be—

Males	...	...	...	...	5,002,137
Females	...	...	...	...	4,843,457
Total	..				<u>9,845,594</u>

The population of the City of Hyderabad was returned at 123,675, which is generally supposed to be rather under the true figure, and of the suburbs, including Secunderabad, 231,287.

The number of towns and villages is in all 20,175.

The number of occupied houses is 1,859,600, and of unoccupied houses 218,424.

The following are the averages according to Census Statement I. —

Number of persons per square mile	119·06
Number of towns and villages per square mile	0·25
Number of houses per square mile	25·13
Number of persons per occupied house	5·24

The principal caste divisions amongst the Mussulmans are the Shaiks, numbering 484,155, the Saiads 89,909, Moguls 15,423, Pathans 61,437, and those returned under the head “unspecified” 275,005. The total Mahomedan population of the dominions, including that of the capital and suburbs (192,350), is 925,929. The following are the Census totals of the chief divisions of the remaining classes of the population :—Brahmins 259,147, Rajputs 49,883, Bairagis 5,057, Beydars 119,161, Bhois 92,170, Chambars 447,312, Dargis 30,937, Dhangars 482,035, Gaondis or Uparis 30,039, Gaolis 212,608, Gosains 21,395, Gujrathis 3,544, Lingayats 97,836, Jogis 4,371, Lohars 56,128, Kamatis 194,284, Kolis 213,966, Koshtis 79,142, Kunbis 1,658,665, Mangs 315,732, Malis 83,806, Mahars 806,653,

Kumbhars 90,835, Mahals 102,213, Manbhaos 2,027, Mahrattas 369,636, Marwaris 42,009, Sonars 88,769, Telingas 327,338, Tehs 67,564, Waddars 54,833, Banjaras 6,120, Banias 392,184, Bhils 8,470, Gonds 39,513, Koyas 45,300, Lambanms 85,204, Pardis 2,114.

An account of the different castes has already been given in the "Historical and Descriptive Sketch of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions," and need not be repeated here.

The different classes or tenures of land, with their approximate area and population, are shown in the following figures :—

No	CLASS OF LAND.	Area in square miles	Towns and villages	Houses occupied	Population	REMARKS
1	Sarf-i Khas ...	5,370	1,443	164,601	693,398	Crown land—the private property of His Highness.
2	Khalsa ...	52,703	12,633	1,168,546	6,229,877	Government or Dewani lands.
3	Total...	58,073	14,076	1,333,147	6,923,275	
4	Paigah ...	3,790	1,007	111,773	529,098	Lands granted to the Ameer-i-Khabeer and others in return for the support of troops.
5	Jagir ...	16,483	4,398	348,010	1,941,209	Lands granted to subjects of His Highness for special services rendered. They pay no revenue to Government beyond uncertain annual sums as nazranis, and these not in every instance, or regularly.
6	Mukhta ...	3,610	931	47,024	356,816	Lands granted in perpetuity at a fixed rental—a rental always much below the market value.
7	Peshkash ...	744	252	19,646	95,196	Lands held upon annual payments by large landholders.
	Total...	24,627	6,588	526,453	2,922,319	
8	Grand Total...	82,700	20,664	1,859,600	9,845,594	

CHAPTER VI.

PROTECTION.

SECTION I.—COURSE OF LEGISLATURE.

Until recently there have been no regular Legislative enactments. The Mahomedan law was naturally the governing law of the country, except as regards certain relations which were governed by the law affecting the caste of the parties. On the establishment, however, of a regular constitution, and Courts of justice, general rules and directions had to be issued, regulating the action of the Courts and of the persons having resort to them. These rules and directions used to be issued in the form of general circulars by the Minister, who, as the head of the executive, was, by the system then prevailing, the source from which all such matters were promulgated. In time the circulars became voluminous, and sometimes conflicting. Hence the late Minister considered it desirable to arrange for a consolidation of the existing orders and the enactment of new laws giving effect to this policy. One of the first measures of the present Minister's administration was to appoint *pro tem.* a Committee, consisting of the Judicial Secretary, the Chief Justice and some other Judges of the High Court, to draft legislative measures, on the lines, so far as practicable, of the laws in force in British India. Further, to give greater weight and stability to the consolidated laws and Regulations that were to be issued, His Highness was pleased to approve the arrangement that important Bills should receive the sanction of His Highness in the Council of State.

The Council of State has accordingly been constituted a Legislative Council, and now no Laws or Regulations are issued until they have passed through the Council and been sanctioned by His Highness.

Since the constitution of the Council rules for the licensing and control of Rohillas have been passed, and the following are now in course of consideration :—

Limitation Bill.

Civil Procedure Code Bill.

A Bill for levy of Local Funds.

A Bill for the modification of the Customs Tariff.

SECTION II.—POLICE.

Until within comparatively recent years, a Police administration conducted on a sound basis was unknown in His Highness' Dominions, Former system of Police administration in districts In the districts police work was performed by the Irregular troops, the Sibandi peons, the Nizamats and village servants. In the Marhatwari districts, for instance, the detection and apprehension of offenders was a work assigned to the Ramosis and Jaglias; in Kanara districts, to the Setsendis and Talaris, and in Telingana to Mannewars and Mazkuris. When any serious crimes were committed, such as dacoity, &c., these men called in the assistance of the troops, which were stationed in a greater or less number in each Taluka, on whom devolved the duty of pursuing and arresting offenders. When the offenders escaped undetected, the value of the stolen property was recovered not only from the village watchmen, but also from Zamindars as well as from the inhabitants of the village by levy of a cess. In the trial of the accused, and in bringing home the charges against them, all kind of threats and torture were used. It frequently happened that innocent persons underwent this cruel treatment and obtained freedom only by paying a large sum of money. The Pargana Naibs were armed with complete authority to arrest, liberate or otherwise punish these unhappy people. The village servants, in return for police duties performed by them, held lands free of assessment and received a share of the yield from the villagers. The Sibandi peons were generally paid Rs. 3 a month from the land revenue of the village.

In the City of Hyderabad, however, a Kotwal enjoying a high position and Police administration in the City. looked upon with very great respect, or fear, had always been appointed from an early period, and he had under him a police force composed of various nationalities and including a number of detectives. He had full power to administer personal chastisement to criminals, and when the first beginning was made towards regulating the business of the different State departments by definite rules and laws, he was invested with judicial authority in addition to his executive functions. A law officer was consequently appointed to assist in the office of the Kotwal who passed sentences on offenders in accordance with the wishes of the latter officer. In 1271 Fasli the total Police force under the control of the Kotwal, composed, as it was, of Arabs, Kandharis, Sikhs, Barkandazes and Harkaras, amounted to 1,524 men on foot and 136 mounted, and cost Rs. 82,346 for its maintenance.

In consequence of the Rohillas perpetrating dacoities, robberies and riots Appointment of Zilladars. throughout the districts, new officers called Zilladars were appointed for the suppression of these dangerous crimes, and for the apprehension of those concerned in them. The Irregular troops comprised of

Rohillas, Arabs, Sikhs, Sowars, Linemen, Sibandi peons, Nizamats, &c., were placed under the orders of these Zilladars, who, as soon as they heard of any tumult or rising in any locality on the part of Afghans or other turbulent classes, would repair to the spot with the forces under their command and capture the offenders. This military police proved useful for some time in giving peace and security to the country. The duties of a Zilladar were either entrusted to the Talukdar, or special men were nominated for that purpose, and a committee was appointed at headquarters to supervise and direct their work.

When the Restored Districts, comprising Raichur, Lingsugur, Naldrug and Shorapur, were made over to His Highness' Government in 1271 Fasli, the Police arrangements existing there under the British regime were continued till 1275 Fasli, when the Police administration of the entire Divani territory was totally recast. A separate police force was appointed in the city and its suburbs, and in each of the districts into which the country was divided. There were at first fourteen such districts, to which two new ones were afterwards added, and each was placed under the control of a Muhtamim or Superintendent, who was assisted by the undermentioned staff of men :—

One Amin, or Inspector of each Taluka.

One Jemadar, or Chief Constable for each Thana or Station.

One Dufadar, or Head Constable for each Chowkee or post.

Eight men for each Thana.

Six men for each Chowkee.

A Jemadar or Dufadar and 13 men, one of whom at least was able to read and write, constituted what was called a *Jowk* or guard. The Muhtamims were ranked under three classes and the Amins under five, their salaries being fixed as follows :—

							Rs.
Muhtamim, 1st Class, salary,..	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
" 2nd " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	170
" 3rd " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
Horse allowance to each Muhtamim	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Amins, 1st Class, salary	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
" 2nd " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
" 3rd " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
" 4th " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
" 5th " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Horse allowance to each Amin	...	...	...	...	...	...	20

All Jemadars enjoyed the same rank among themselves and received a uniform salary of Rs. 15 a month, and an additional sum of Rs. 7 for Pony allowance. The Dufadars similarly were each paid Rs. 10 without any distinction of grade. But the men were divided into two classes, those in the first class drawing Rs. 7 and those in the second class Rs. 6 each. Besides the unmounted police, there

were 25 sowars for each district, consisting of one Jemadar, one Dufadar and 23 men. The number of unmounted men of each district was determined according to the cultivated area and the population of the district. The total number for all districts put together was 3,165 besides 322 sowars.

This new Police force was formed in the Restored Districts out of the force already in existence there, and in other districts out of the Nazamat line, Alighol and other military establishments which used to be retained there, and on its creation the Arabs, Rohillas, Linesmen, Sindhis, Alighols, Rathors, &c., who were stationed in the various towns and villages, were withdrawn and collected at the head-quarters of each district.

In 1277 Fasli, the whole territory was parcelled out into divisions, each division being composed of three districts. For Revenue and Judicial purposes a Sadr Talukdar was appointed over each division, and an officer, called Naib Sadr Muhtamim, for the Police administration.

From the same date the Police Department was separated from the Revenue Department, and the former placed under the supervision of a Sadr Muhtamim, who had his office in the City, and who, besides holding the post from which he derived his name, also acted as Secretary to Government in the Police Department.

At the time of the separation referred to between the Police and Revenue, officers of the former Department were invested with the following powers as regards investigating and punishing offences committed by members of the Police Force :—

Officers	Jurisdiction	
	Fine.	Imprisonment.
	Rs.	
Sadr Muhtamim of Division	300	One year's rigorous.
Muhtamim of District... ..	150	Six months' do.
Amin of Taluka	25	One month's do.

Appeals from the decisions of Police Officers above enumerated lay with the officer next above him in point of rank, and appeals from the Sadr Muhtamim were preferable in the Sadr Adalat. All offences not falling within the jurisdiction of the Sadr Muhtamim were tried by the Faujdari Adalat. The Sadr Muhtamim, in addition to the powers above set forth, had the right of appointing, dismissing, transferring, fining, suspending, or granting leave of absence to any member of the Police force under him.

When, for the better administration of His Highness' Dominions, four Sadr-ul-Mahams or Ministers selected from the nobility of Hyderabad were appointed at the head of each principal department of the State, a special Minister for the Police Department was one of the number. His jurisdiction extended over (1) the Hyderabad City Police, (2) the Suburban Police, (3) the Divani Police, and (4) the Sarfikhaz Police. His office establishment consisted of an experienced Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, and a subordinate staff, sufficient to carry on correspondence and despatch business. He was competent to suspend any Police officer or servant, from the Naib Muhtamim down to the Amin, to inflict any other punishment on every member of the force excepting the higher officers, and to hear appeals against any officer subordinate to him. In the year 1287 Hijri, the joint office of Secretary and Sadr Muhtamim of the District Police having been abolished, the office of Secretary to Government in the Police Department was amalgamated with that of Secretary to Government, ^{Police Secretariat amalgamated with Judicial} Judicial Department. The designation of "Naib Sadr Muhtamim" was also changed into that of "Sadr Muhtamim," the officers so styled receiving an increase of Rs. 100 each in their salaries, thus bringing up their monthly emoluments to Rs. 550, including horse and travelling allowance. The authority previously exercised by the "Sadr Muhtamims" of Districts was vested in the "Sadr Muhtamims of Divisions," and the "Muhtamims of Districts" were clothed with the powers formerly assigned to the "Naib Sadr Muhtamims." ^{Powers of Police Officers.} The following table gives the extant jurisdiction of each of these officers, as thus revised :—

Offices	Jurisdiction.	
	Fine	Imprisonment
	Rs.	
Sadr Muhtamim... ..	300	One year's rigorous.
Naib Sadr Muhtamim... ..	150	Six months' do.
District Muhtamim	50	Two months' do.
Amin	25	One month's do.

It was provided, however, that any punishment awarded by the Muhtamims or Amins should be effective only so far as it may be confined to fines within their jurisdiction ; fines in excess of it, or imprisonment, or dismissal requiring the ulterior confirmation of the Sadr Muhtamim, who had, besides this controlling power, the right of appointing, transferring, or dismissing the Bargeers and of selecting or rejecting remounts.

In process of time, all cases of a criminal nature were transferred to the Courts of Law, and the Police Officers were only empowered to punish for such offences as were committed against the Departmental rules and regulations. All other cases were required to be committed for trial to the District Courts.

The arrangement of having a Sadr-ul-Maham subordinate to the Madar-ul-Maham was found defective by the late Sir Salar Jung, and after mature consideration, the office was abolished and that of Muin-ul-Maham created instead.

The offices of Sadr Muhtamims have also been abolished, and in place of them Colonel Ludlow has been appointed Inspector-General of Police. His head-quarters are at Hyderabad, and he has been provided with two Assistants. The Inspector-General and one Assistant are required to make tours of inspection, together or separately, for eight months in the year, either consecutively or at intervals, and after making a thorough inspection of the Police work in His Highness' territory, and mastering all details, to submit for the orders of the Minister matters which they are not competent to deal with.

It has been found that by this arrangement work is disposed of more expeditiously and with greater facility, as there is now but one channel of communication between the Madar-ul-Maham and District Muhtamims, viz., the Inspector-General, instead of two, the Sadr-ul-Maham and Sadr Muhtamim. The arrangement was contemplated by the late Minister, but the opportunity for giving effect to it did not occur till a year after his death.

It has not only facilitated the administration of the Police, but resulted in an annual saving of Rs. 43,343.

With a view of further facilitating the working of the Department, the office of Kotwal of the City Suburbs has been abolished, and his duties entrusted to the Kotwal of the City, who has been allowed two Assistants to enable him to maintain efficient supervision. The result has been satisfactory, but there is still room for improvement. It has effected a saving of Rs. 4,851 per annum.

Another important saving in the expenditure of the Department is the reduction of the number of Jemadars. A "Jowk" consisted of 12 sepoys, one writer, one Dufadar, and one Jemadar, divided between two nakas, the writer being in charge of one and the Dufadar of the other. As the duties at these nakas are, on the whole, satisfactorily performed by the writers and Dufadars, Jemadars have been given a small increase of pay, and their jurisdiction

doubled by placing them in charge of 2 “Jowks” or 4 nakas. The result has been a saving of Rs. 1,04,023 per annum.

Some other minor savings have been effected in the constitution of the force, and as regards recruiting, orders have been issued for vacancies to be filled up by transfers from the Irregular Troops, in order that the latter may be gradually reduced in strength.

It has also been decided that those Mansabdars who receive their stipends from the Mansab Department, but are unemployed, should, when found fit for the Police Department, be instructed in Police duties, and be appointed after examination to existing vacancies. Several Mansabdars have already been so appointed as Amins. A small increase has been given to these men in addition to their mansab as an encouragement; thus, a Mansabdar who received Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 has been appointed on a salary of Rs. 60. The Government, by this arrangement, saves Rs. 40 or Rs. 50, and the Mansabdar is quite satisfied.

The separation of the Police from the Judicial branch of the Revenue Department, notwithstanding all the reforms introduced into the system of the Police Administration, was not attended with that success which was reasonably anticipated from it. It left the Police Department distinct in itself and subject to the sole control and dependent for its successful working on the sole exertions of its own officers, relieving the District Magisterial Authorities of all concern, interest or responsibility in the well-being of the Department, and thus depriving the Department of that moral support which it would enjoy from their supervision over it. The Village Police could not but remain under the Magisterial authorities, and there was therefore a want of cohesion between the two bodies. The late Sir Salar Jung, consequently, thought that the Village Police ought to be linked with the Regular Police, and the latter, as regards the preservation of peace and the detection of crime, subordinated entirely to the Magisterial authorities, and his views were in the main concurred in by Sir Steuart Bayley. His Excellency the Minister, on a consideration of these circumstances, appointed a Committee, consisting of Police, Judicial and Revenue officials, to carefully consider the existing system, and to suggest such alterations and amendments of it as may appear desirable. The Committee finally decided to leave the functions of the Police as at present, but recommended the re-amalgamation of the Police with the Judicial branch of the General Administration on the lines approved of by the late Sir Salar Jung, and to save unnecessary delay and friction, the transfer of the Police Department from the Home Secretary to the Judicial, and the substitution of Divisional Drill Depôt for District Drill Depôt, and the formation of an efficient and well-disciplined reserve

at the capital to meet extraordinary emergencies, and to form the nucleus of a proper Detective Force for His Highness' Dominions. The Committee further submitted a draft of the Rules for defining and regulating the powers and duties of the various officials connected with the Police Department under the new system, which have been sanctioned by Government, and are now in force.

As these Rules are of great importance, and for the first time clearly define and distribute the work of the Department, a summary of them is inserted here.

The following matters relating to the administration of the Police Department shall come under the immediate control of the Prime Minister, and shall require his formal sanction :—

- I. Any expenditure not provided for in the Budget.
- II. Any permanent increase to the pay or allowances of any particular grade.
- III. The Annual Budget.
- IV. Rewards beyond the ordinary sanctioning powers of the Muin-ul-Maham for any special services rendered in Police matters, or for the detection of crime.
- V. The special entertainment of any person in any grade above that of Dufadars (inclusive), such entertainments being only permitted on the joint recommendation of the Muin-ul-Maham and the Inspector-General.
- VI. Questions of extradition.
- VII. All questions touching the interference, where such is absolutely necessary for the general peace of the neighbourhood, of the Regular Police in serious riots in specially-exempted jagirs.
- VIII. Original works and repairs beyond the sanctioning powers of the Muin-ul-Maham.
- IX. All questions relating to pensions or gratuities.
- X. Cases in which punishment beyond the Muin-ul-Maham's powers seems called for.
- XI. Leave of Inspector-General of Police and District Superintendent of Police which the Muin-ul-Maham is unable to grant.

The following sections define the powers and general duties of the Muin-ul-Maham and all questions requiring his orders :—

- I. All bills requiring the Minister's orders must pass through the Muin-ul-Maham, whose opinion should invariably be recorded thereon.
- II. Promotion to the rank of District Superintendent of Police.
- III. Subject to the sanction of the Minister, the promotion, punishment and dismissal of District Superintendent of Police on the joint recommendation of the Divisional Commissioner and Inspector-General of Police.
- IV. Subject to the exigencies of the Budget, original works of Rs. 500 and under.
- V. Subject to the Budget limits, repairs of Rs. 200 and under.
- VI. Power to grant rewards in each case to the extent of Rs. 200 for the apprehension of any proclaimed offender or offenders, such rewards not to exceed Rs. 3,000 in the year.
- VII. Right to entertain Special Constables to the number of 31 men or two jowks for three months or under, submitted for the approval of His Excellency the Minister.

- VIII. Power to fine all Police Officers from the grade of District Superintendent inclusive, to the extent of three months' pay.
- IX. Hearing of appeals from the Inspector-General of Police.
- X. Sanctioning of the annual expenditure on account of uniform, accoutrements, arms, &c.
- XI. In special cases the Muin-ul-Maham shall have the power of promoting any man in the Force to any grade for distinguished services either of his own motion or on the recommendation of the Inspector-General.
- XII. Where difference of opinion on any Police matter may arise between the Judicial Authorities and the Inspector-General of Police, the right of appeal shall lie to the Muin-ul-Maham.
- XIII. Power to grant casual leave to the extent of 15 days to the Inspector-General of Police and District Superintendent of Police.

The Muin-ul-Maham shall also forward weekly statements of his work for the information of His Excellency the Minister.

Secretary,

The duties of the Secretary will be—

- I. The submission to His Excellency of papers bearing the Muin-ul-Maham's opinion thereon for final orders.
- II. The preparation of notes on any special question of general importance requiring His Excellency's orders.
- III. To carefully watch that expenditure is kept within the Budget heads.
- IV. The disposal of all the usual routine office work, such as the completion of the files, which will be carried out under his orders.
- V. He shall have sole control over the arrangements of his own office, such as the appointments, transfer and the selection of office hands, but in cases of dismissal persons drawing above Rs. 50 can prefer an appeal to the Muin-ul-Maham.
- VI. He shall be held responsible for any irregularity committed in his office, and he shall see that the files of the cases prepared for the Minister or Muin-ul-Maham are correct, and rules and regulations are properly quoted. He shall be assistant to the Muin-ul-Maham.

Duties and powers of
the Inspector-General of
Police.

The duties and powers of the Inspector-General of Police will be—

- I. To deal with the drill, discipline, equipment, and internal organization of the Force.
- II. To submit the accounts of the Department for audit, &c.
- III. To tabulate, compare and receive the crime, promotion, punishment and other returns of all districts.
- IV. Subject to the financial control of Government, to regulate the dress, arms, drill and strength of the Force.

- V. To constantly inspect the men and examine the Crime Registers kept up in districts.
- VI. To issue orders through the Subadars in cases of organized crime, such as dacoity, organized conspiracy, forgery of stamps, &c., where special detective agency is necessary, or where the operations of the organized gangs extend over more than one division, and in which the extent of the operations render the Police of any one locality inadequate to cope with the crime.
- VII. To fine any Police Officer below the rank of District Superintendent of Police Rs. 150.
- VIII. To suspend any Officer of the Force.
- IX. To transfer District Superintendents of Police from one Division to another in consultation with the Divisional Commissioners concerned.
- X. To recommend Police Officers for promotion to the rank of District Superintendent of Police.
- XI. To interfere, reporting such action to the Muin-ul-Maham, when satisfied that any particular promotion or entertainment is likely to militate against the efficiency of the Department, or is open to objection on other and good grounds. Such action, however, must only be resorted to in very exceptional cases.
- XII. To appoint or promote to any grade in the Force, a privilege which he would in all likelihood hardly ever exercise.

Duties and Powers of
the Subadars.

The Subadar's powers and duties will be—

- I. To keep himself acquainted with the state of crime in his Division and the Police Administration of the Districts comprising his Division; this he will be able to do by means of the crime returns which the District Officers will submit to him and from his personal observations when on tour in his Division.
- II. To transfer District Superintendents of Police from one District to another within one and the same Division.
- III. To transfer Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors from one District to another within the same Division.
- IV. To punish, suspend, promote or dismiss Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors, dismissal being subject to the Inspector-General's concurrence.
- V. To grant 3 months' privilege leave, and 12 months' leave on sick certificate, to Amins and Naib Amins; 15 days' casual leave to District Superintendents of Police.
- VI. Subject to the exigencies of the Budget, to sanction original works not exceeding Rs. 100, the total for the Division being under Rs. 500.
- VII. To sanction, subject to the Budget, repairs not exceeding Rs. 50, the total for the Division being within Rs. 200.
- VIII. To fine any Police Officer under the grade of District Superintendent Rs. 100.

Powers and duties of
District Magistrate.

The powers and duties of the District Magistrate will be as follows :—

- I. To exercise supreme control over the Police of his District in executive matters so far as they relate to crime.
- II. To inspect any register of criminal occurrences kept in any Police Station.
- III. To transfer, for good and sufficient reason, any case under investigation from one Police Officer to another in the same district, the grounds for such transfer being duly recorded, and such order forming part of the proceedings.
- IV. To transfer any Police Officer within his District from one station to another.
- V. To promote or transfer within the limits of his own District, suspend, reduce and dismiss Dufadars and Jemadars, dismissal being subject to confirmation by the Divisional Commissioner, but only where difference of opinion exists between him and the District Superintendent of Police.
- VI. To inflict fines on all ranks below that of District Superintendent to the extent of Rs. 25.
- VII. To sanction, subject to the Budget limits, original works of Rs. 50 and under, the total for the whole District not exceeding Rs. 250 for any one year.
- VIII. To sanction repairs on the same terms to the extent of Rs. 25 in each case, the sum total not exceeding Rs. 100 for the whole District.
- IX. To grant 3 months' privilege leave, and 12 months' leave on sick certificate, to Dufadars and Jemadars.
- X. To submit to the Subadar and the Inspector-General of Police such reports, returns, forms, diaries, &c., as the Inspector-General of Police may from time to time prescribe.
- XI. To report to the Inspector-General of Police any point connected with the internal organization of the Police of his District which the District Magistrate may consider calls for reform or notice.
- XII. To consider himself the channel of communication between the District Superintendent of Police and the Inspector-General of Police touching the ordinary crime of the District.

The ordinary duties of Tehsildars in their Police capacity will be confined to visiting the stations within their jurisdiction, examining the various registers and diaries, and bringing to the notice of the

Tehsildars.

District Superintendent of Police any points appearing to deserve attention. They shall only exercise their Police powers for the purpose of enquiring into crimes when expressly directed to do so by the District Magistrate.

District Superintendent
of Police.

The District Superintendent of Police enjoys the following powers :—

- I. To entertain Constables of the 2nd class.

- II. To punish by fine or 10 days' drill or dismiss Constables of both classes.
- III. To promote 2nd-class Constables to 1st class.
- IV. To suspend or fine all ranks below him to the extent of Rs. 10.
- V. To transfer Constables anywhere within his District.
- VI. To grant—
 - (a) three months' privilege leave to Constables of both classes ;
 - (b) six months' leave on sick certificate to Constables of both classes ;
 - (c) one month's leave on substitute to Constables of the 2nd class ;
 - (d) one month's privilege leave and the same period on sick certificate to Dufadars, Jemadars, and Amins ;
 - (e) fifteen days' casual leave to Dufadars and Jemadars.
- VII. To entertain the Mohirris of his District.
- VIII. To appoint, punish or dismiss Bargeers. The right of appointing Bargeers rests with Silladars in the first instance, but in the event of a Silladar failing to exercise the privilege within 15 days of the vacancy occurring, the District Superintendent may fill up the vacancy as he thinks fit.
- IX. To transfer Silladars from one Silladari to another within the District. In such transfers the Silladars concerned must be consulted.
- X. To pass Silladars' horses and Jemadars' ponies pending the confirmation by the Inspector-General at annual inspection.
- XI. To incur expenditure on petty repairs to the extent of Rs. 5, the sum total for the whole District not exceeding Rs. 100 per annum.

Duties of the District
Superintendent of Police
as regards crimes,

The duties of the District Superintendent of Police under these rules will be as follows :—

- I. To communicate in everything relating to the crime of the District directly and solely with the District Magistrate as Head of the District Police.
- II. To consider himself the District Magistrate's Assistant so far as the suppression and detection of crime are concerned.
- III. To submit to the District Magistrate all reports, diaries, returns, &c., hitherto submitted to the Inspector-General of Police and other authorities.
- IV. To communicate, as much as possible, with the District Magistrate in person, thus avoiding all unnecessary correspondence with him.
- V. To keep the District Magistrate thoroughly acquainted with everything in any way affecting the crime of the District.
- VI. To tabulate and submit to the District Magistrate, in the forms prescribed by the Inspector-General of Police, the crime returns received from the different Amins of the District.

Duties of the District Superintendent of Police in matters connected with the discipline and internal organization of the District Police.

The duties of the District Superintendent of Police under this head will be as follows :—

I. To report direct to the Inspector-General of Police and obtain his orders on all matters touching the drill, discipline, equipment, arms, accoutrements, and internal organization of the District Police.

II. To submit all reports and returns concerning the above subjects, as hitherto, to the Inspector-General of Police.

Duties of Police Officers below the rank of District Superintendent.

These Officers' duties will for the present be in no wise changed so far as the suppression and detection of crime, the apprehension and prosecution of criminals, the preservation of the peace, submission of reports, returns, &c., are concerned. They must, however, clearly understand that hereafter, for all Police purposes, in so far as such relate to crime, they are subordinate to the District Magistrate and his Assistants. They must also use their utmost endeavours to amalgamate themselves as much as possible with the Village Police authorities.

Powers and duties of Amins.

Amins will be entrusted with the following powers, namely :—

- I. To fine all ranks below him up to Rs. 5.
- II. To transfer Constables of both classes within his Taluk. In the event of the transfer of the same Constable twice within one year being necessary, the Superintendent of Police should be addressed in the matter.
- III. To grant casual leave up to 15 days in the year.
- IV. To recommend men for promotion to Head Constables and Dufadars.

D. fadars and Jemadars,

I These officers shall be empowered to transfer men within their ranges from the Thannah to the Chowkec and *vice versa*.

- II. To impose two days' extra duty or three days' drill.
- III. To grant three days' leave to Constables, no two men being allowed to be absent on such leave from the circle at one and the same time.

Sadr Jemadars.

The powers of Sadr Jemadars shall be the same as those of Jemadars.

Duties of the Village Police.

The chief duties of the Village Police will be—

- I. To communicate with the Beat Policeman on his daily visit to the village.
- II. To inform the Beat Policeman of any crime or any unusual circumstance that may have occurred in or about the village since the visit of the last Beat Policeman.
- III. To watch the movements of all known bad characters in the village.
- IV. To communicate at once with the nearest Police Officer on the commission of any crime within or near the village.

- V. To watch, on the commission of any offence, for any indication likely to lead to the detection of those concerned in the crime or recovery of lost property.
- VI. To assist the Regular Police, whenever called upon to do so, on any Government duty.

One appeal in all cases will be allowed against dismissals, namely, to the District Magistrate from the District Superintendent of Police, and so on in the higher grades. Government, however, trusts that in exercising the right of fining or transferring subordinates great discretion will be shown by officers, as the orders so passed will, to all intents and purposes, be final, and in such cases a hasty order once passed may work considerable hardship.

The radical change introduced by the new system, as detailed in the foregoing abstract of rules, is the association of District Officers with the working of the Police Department. As was to be expected, it has been attended with the best results, *Effect of change* Talukdars now feeling that they are to a certain extent responsible for the proper working of the Police instead of regarding it as an entirely separate and independent department.

In his report the Inspector-General of Police refers to the change in the following words :—

“There has been a very radical change in the Administration of the Police during the year under review. As formerly constituted, the Police Force formed a distinct department solely subject to the control of its own officers. This position of independence in relation to the District Magistrates deprived the Police of the powerful support of the Talukdars, and at the same time was not unnaturally a source of constant irritation to the District Authorities.

“The Magistrates concerned themselves but little with the crime of their Districts, as they were in no wise responsible for its suppression or detection, and any interference on their part would have been resented by the Police Authorities. The Police on their part lacked that very material assistance which the Talukdars alone possess, and crime consequently often passed undetected, perhaps in some cases unpunished, owing to the friction between the two departments. This state of affairs early attracted the Inspector-General’s notice, but until a tour through the Province had been completed, actual steps to bring the Police under the Talukdars’ control as regards the suppression and detection of crime were not adopted. Satisfied from practical experience of the districts that this change would be beneficial to the country at large, the change was suggested by the Inspector-General and eventually, in spite of strenuous and strong opposition, carried.

“The measure has been attended with the very best results, the hands of the Police have been strengthened, and at the same time their power of oppression has been lessened from the fact of their being immediately subordinate to the District Officer instead of being independent of him. The reports from all quarters point to the step being the first grand move towards a thorough re-organization of the Police. Of course, in all matters connected with the interior economy, drill, discipline and clothing of the Force, the Police are still under the Inspector-General of Police.”

Referring now to the working of the Police during the year under report—

The strength of the District Police remained the same as in the preceding year, viz. :—

Muhtamims	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Amins	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
Naib Amins	...	..	...	...	...	...	11
Sadr Jemadars	..	...	...	..	...	...	11
Sowais	...	...	...	...	...	...	387
Constables, Dufadars, &c	..	...	...	...	...	...	9,555
							<hr/>
							<u>10,085</u>

The proportion of Police to population is 1 to 606·5 and to the area about 1 to 7·2 per square mile.

The percentage of Christians is	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
Do. Mahomedans	...	...	...	...	...	...	78·50
Do. Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·30

Of the whole force, 8,864 men have been provided with muskets, 454 with swords and batons, and 481 with batons only.

Respecting the drill of the Force, the Inspector-General reports as follows :—

“In the interior drill has been carried on as hitherto, but the system does not commend itself, the Drill-Instructors being in most cases men unqualified to impart instruction in such wise as to secure efficiency.

“During the year under notice, however, the services of two men, namely, a pensioned Dufadar of the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry and a pensioned Havildar of the 1st Madras Pioneers, have been secured, and they have been entrusted with the instruction at head-quarters of the Sowars of the Saif-i-khas, Nulgunda and Nagar-Kurnool Districts, and the Jemadars and Dufadars of the Saif-i-khas. So far as the Mounted branch is concerned, the men have made very considerable progress in Drill, and the horses, too, have been more or less trained, in fact I have every hope by the close of the current year to have a really smart body of Mounted Police throughout His Highness' Dominions.

“As regards the Dufadars and Jemadars of Foot undergoing instruction the progress has not been so satisfactory. They have no doubt improved much but not to the extent anticipated. The object in bringing these officers into Head-quarters was to secure their receiving such instruction as would admit of their drilling the men of their respective ‘Jowks,’ but many of them will never be able to accomplish this, the simple truth being that they have commenced too late in life. The Police Force are supposed these many years to have been regularly drilled. The instruction, however, they received was a farce, and all we can now do with them is

to make them as efficient as men of their years are ever likely to be, taking care in future to never promote a man unable to drill a squad."

1,775 men are able to read and write

2,952 are reported to be under education, but probably their education is more nominal than anything else.

Taken as a whole, the *personnel* of the Police is not so good as it should be.

Personnel of Police.

Men who, by reason of age, are past all active work are still retained in the ranks, and others were enlisted in previous years not for their fitness for service, but because they were regarded as possessing a sort of hereditary right to service in the Police.

The Inspector-General made a lengthened tour in the year under review, and reported very unfavorably on the Police of some Districts, and especially on the Mounted Police, which proves the necessity of having an officer of experience to make annual inspections.

Changes in the Force.

The changes in the Force during the year were :—

Discharged without pension and gratuity and dismissed during the year.....	223
Resigned	44
Died	222
Deserted	89
Percentage of discharges and dismissal to total strength.	2·3
Percentage of resignations.....	·4

No system has yet been introduced of granting pensions or gratuities to Constables unfit for duty.

Distribution

The distribution of the force during the year was as follows :—

On duty in districts	8,127
At Lock-ups and Treasuries and as escorts to prisoners and Treasure	1,183
Guards at Central and District Jails.....	245
Total.....	<u>9,555</u>

Faulty registration of crime

The registration of crime is still evidently very defective, and the figures on this head cannot be accepted as reliable.

The Inspector-General in reviewing the figures says:—" It is impossible to avoid the suspicion that the figures shown are very inaccurate; for example, it is absurd to suppose that not a single case of theft occurred in the Raichore and Medak Districts during the years 1293 and 1294 Fasli, or that the Raichore, Bidar, Indur, and Elgundal districts were free from robbery during the same year."

Such being the case, the value of the returns is completely vitiated, and Government can only hope that during the current year the Inspector-General will be able to adopt such measures as will ensure greater accuracy in the future.

The figures, such as they are, show that in all 7,098 cases were reported in 1294 Fasli as against 6,829 in the preceding year, the increase being :—

	1293 F.	1294 F.
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice	392	259
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person... ..	1,232	932
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only	878	1,023
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against person	924	692
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property	2,382	2,156
CLASS VI.—Offences not otherwise specified	1,021	2,036
Total...	<u>6,829</u>	<u>7,098</u>

These figures embrace the following offences .—

	1293 F.	1294 F.
Murder	119	109
Dacoity	96	117
Highway Robbery	142	112
Robbery	182	221
Cattle Theft	630	636
Theft	1,363	1,156
Total...	<u>2,532</u>	<u>2,351</u>

Of the 109 murders reported, 17 were in connection with Thuggee, 11 dacoity, 11 highway robbery, 16 poisoning, and 60 from other motives.

Dacoities increased from 96 to 117, and robberies from 182 to 221. Highway robberies decreased from 142 to 112. Under dacoity and robbery there was a serious accession of crime, chiefly in the Parbhani, Nagur-Kurnool and Indur Districts.

In the latter district particularly dacoity was rife, there having been 50 cases as against 29 in the preceding year. The Inspector-General reports that "the Police eventually succeeded in putting this crime down, and the Detective Police have since received information which justifies our entertaining the hope that some of the gangs that spread such terror through the country will eventually be brought to justice."

It is to be hoped that these expectations may be fulfilled, as up to the present there can be no doubt that the Police have not effectually coped with the dacoits, and in the districts named there has been an abnormal amount of crime. One great difficulty in the way of the Police is the protection the dacoits receive from persons living in Jagir villages in which the Government Police have no jurisdiction. These Jagirs are so intermixed with the Khalsa villages that after committing a crime the dacoits find no difficulty in taking refuge in them, and in many instances the District Police receive no assistance from the local Jagir authorities.

In contradistinction to this indifference, or concealed opposition, to the District Police, it may be noticed here that a very important arrest was lately made of a large gang of dacoits in the Jagir of the Nawab Vikar-ul-Umra on the borders of the Indur District. The men were at once made over by the Nawab's Talukdar to the District Police, and it is expected that several cases will be proved against them. The arrests were considered to be so important that Colonel Henderson, C.S.I., of the Thuggee Department, acknowledged, through the Resident, the services of the Nawab's officials on this occasion.

The detective work of the year under report, as compared with 1293 Fasli, is shown in the following figures :—

						2993 F.	1294 F.
Number of cases investigated						6,829	7,098
Do. traced						5,045	6,193
Do. in which conviction was made						4,822	5,379
Percentage of cases traced to those investigated						73·8	87·2
Percentage of convictions to cases traced						95·4	86·8
Do. do. investigated						70·6	75·7
Number of persons arrested						15,004	15,261
Do. actually put on trial before Adawlut						14,283	12,212
Number of persons convicted						5,255	4,235
Percentage of conviction to arrests						35·2	27·8
Do. of persons actually put on trial before Adawlut to arrests						95·1	80·02
Estimated value of property stolen or robbed						Rs. 3,76,424	3,90,689
Do. do. recovered						1,45,779	1,20,043
Percentage of recovery						38·7	30·7
The number of non-cognizable cases traced						550	408
Number of persons arrested						759	643

The Inspector-General's comment on these figures is :—

“As regards the number of cases traced and cases in which convictions were obtained, the results of the year under report were, the Inspector-General considers, satisfactory. It is, of course, absurd to suppose that last year's figure of percentage of convictions to cases traced, to

“wit, 95·4, can be correct, in fact, this year’s percentage of 86·8 is in all likelihood considerably higher than it should be.”

When the Inspector-General cannot trust the figures of his own department, it would be useless for Government to make any comment on the results they reveal, further than impressing on all officers concerned with the preparation of the returns the necessity of greater accuracy in future.

The number of arrests compared with the number of persons actually put on trial is discreditable to the Police. It is, however, receiving the attention of the Inspector-General, who writes in regard to it :—

Hasty arrests. “There is no question whatever the Police of His Highness’ Dominions made a very large number of most unnecessary arrests, and the sooner this is put a stop to the better, as beyond doubt the Police wield this terrible power for nefarious purposes.”

The estimated value of property stolen was Rs. 3,90,689, of which Rs. 1,20,043, or 30·7, was recovered. Considering the difficulties the Police have to contend with in consequence of the independent jurisdiction of Jagirdars, already referred to, this result is not on the whole unsatisfactory.

Stolen property

During the year under report steps have been taken to constitute a specially trained detective force. The men are selected from the Police ranks, but are specially reserved for detective duties. Thirty-six men and four officers were thus employed during the year.

Detective Police.

The City and Suburban Police is, as already stated, under the command of the Kotwal, who has two assistants.

City and Suburban Police.

Total Strength. The total strength of the Force is as follows :—

Superior Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Muhtamims	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sadr Amins	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Amins	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Naib Amins	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sowars	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Constables of all grades	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,830
Arabs	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
Miscellaneous servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Total...							<u>3,116</u>

The total cost of these Police amounted, in the year under report, to Rs. 3,82,690-6-9 as against Rs. 4,44,186-1-6 in 1293 Fasli, but the latter year comprised 14 months.

Total Cost.

The following changes took place in the Force during the year as compared with the preceding year —

	1293 F.	1294 F.
Men recruited	67	98
Dismissed	262	371
Died	133	103
Deserted, &c.	18	4
	<u>480</u>	<u>576</u>

No explanation has been afforded of the greater number of changes in the force, but whatever the cause may have been, the following figures appear to show that the result has been to substitute many Hindus for Mahomedans, the constitution of the Force as regards caste being as follows :—

	1293 F.	1294 F.
Mahomedans	2,845	2,581
Hindus	399	536
Parsis	1	1
Christians ... ..	...	...
Percentage of Mahomedans	87.6	83.3
Do. of Hindus	12.2	16.9

In a city like Hyderabad, containing a powerful and turbulent class of Arabs and Rohillas, it is necessary to have a large preponderance of Mahomedans in the Police Force ; but hitherto the number of Hindu constables has been less than it should be, and the increase of 137 as shown by the above figures is a wise measure on the part of the Kotwal.

The total number of offences reported during the year was 1,036 as against 930 in 1293 Fasli, being an increase of 10.2 per cent, and considering that 1293 Fasli was composed of 14 months, the difference is in reality still greater. An analysis of the returns shows, however, that the increase is entirely in minor offences, and that in serious offences there is a very satisfactory decrease.

The figures under this head are as follows .—

	1293 F.	1294 F.
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice	47	41
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person	224	175
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only	88	52
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person	3	198
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property	442	457
CLASS VI.—Offences not otherwise specified	106	113
	<u>930</u>	<u>1,036</u>
Deduct Cases affecting the public convenience...		1
Total.....	<u>*930</u>	<u>10,35</u>

* The total of these cases comes actually to 930, and there is evidently some mistake about 20 cases which cannot now be accounted for.

These offences were divided between the city and suburbs as follows :—

	1293 F.	1294 F.
City	402	515
Suburbs	528	520
	<u>930</u>	<u>1,035</u>

In Class I., Offences against the State and public tranquillity, there is a decrease of 6 cases, or 12·7 per cent. In riots, or offences against the public tranquillity, there is a more marked improvement, there having been only 9 such cases as against 38 in the preceding year. The Police are to be congratulated on this result. In Class II., Serious offences against persons, there is a decrease of 49 cases, or 21·8 per cent. There were only 7 murders as against 27 in the preceding year. In 1293 Fasli 8 murders were committed by Thugs, while in the year under report none were committed. Similarly there were 19 murders by poison in 1293 Fasli against only 3 in the year under report. In Class III., Serious offences against the person and property, there is a decrease of 36 cases, or 40·9 per cent. In Class IV., Minor offences against persons, there is an increase from 3 to 198, of which no explanation has been afforded by the Kotwal. The increase occurs under the following heads :—

	1293 F.	1294 F.
Causing hurt .....	...	117
Hurt by giving undue provocation....	...	35
Unlawful obstruction and confinement	2	8
Endangering life.....	1	25
Exacting labour by force.....	...	13
	<u>3</u>	<u>198</u>

It would seem from these figures that there must have been some error in the classification, or return of offences in 1293 Fasli, as it is impossible to believe that there were no cases of hurt in that year.

In Class VI., Offences not otherwise specified, there is only a slight increase of 7 cases, but there should really be a decrease of 12 cases, as 19 cases of accidental death have been wrongly included in the return.

The following statement shows the success which attended the Police enquiries in reported cases :—

Result of working.

	1293 F.	1294 F.
Cases reported	930	1,036
Cases in which arrests were made	878	971
Cases in which convictions were obtained	878	626
Percentage of arrests	92·2	93·7
Percentage of convictions on arrests	100	64·4

The comparison with the figures for 1293 Fasli is of little value, as it is impossible to believe that in that year the whole of the cases committed for trial were successfully prosecuted to conviction. The figures in this respect for 1294 Fasli are apparently more correct, 64·4 per cent. representing a fair average of police working. The fact, however, that out of the total number of cases reported 93·7 arrests were made indicates something faulty in the registration of crime, as it cannot be supposed that in a city like Hyderabad, which offers special facilities for offenders to conceal themselves, the Police were so effective in dealing with the whole of the crime committed.

The following figures show the number of persons arrested and brought to trial, and the value of property stolen and recovered :—

					1293 F.	1294 F.
Arrests, &c.						
Number of persons arrested	...	...	...	...	1,461	1,556
Committed for trial	...	...	...	...	1,442	1,511
Convicted	...	...	...	...	475	538
Percentage of persons arrested	...	...	...	...	99·7	97·1
Percentage of persons convicted of those arrested					32·3	34·5
Percentage of persons convicted of those committed.					32·9	35·6
Cases in which property was stolen	...	...			507	450
Cases in which property was recovered	...	...			383	371
Value of property stolen	...	...	...	Rs. 79,668-7-1		92,213-7-3
Value of property recovered	...	...	...	Rs. 32,999-3-0		41,338-11-3
Percentage of property recovered	...	...	...	41·4		44·8

In this statement again the percentage of persons arrested is suspiciously high, and must be accepted with considerable reserve.

The value of property reported to be stolen increased from Rs. 79,668-7-1 in 1293 Fasli to Rs. 92,213-7-3 in the year under report, but the recoveries show more than a corresponding increase, being 41·4 and 44·8 per cent., respectively.

SECTION III.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

During the first quarter of the present century the Courts of Justice were in as great a state of confusion as was the case in every other department. In the districts there were no regular Courts whatsoever, and merchants and traders provided for their own protection by maintaining bands of Arabs and of Rohillas. When a creditor wished to enforce payment of his debt, his action was very summary. He needed no decree, but himself, by means of his armed followers, attached the debtor's house, and if his claim was not satisfied by the property he found, he proceeded to inflict

Previous absence of
Courts of Law.

such punishment as he thought fit. A special force was entertained for the suppression of murder and dacoity, and persons suspected of these crimes were arrested, fined and then released. The guilt or innocence of the parties was a matter of secondary consideration. Those who had no money were sent to jail, where they languished for years without trial, and a wealthy individual could do pretty nearly what he liked with impunity. In the city the Kotwal was invested with almost supreme power, and frequently exercised it in a wrong way. The Minister was regarded as the head of the judicial system, such as it was, and his were the only orders which were regarded with any amount of respect.

In 1821 the then Prime Minister established a Court in the city, named the Adalat-i-Dewani, for the disposal of civil cases. The name of this Court was afterwards changed to that of the Superior Civil Court (Adalat-i-Dewani Buzurg), but it must not be supposed that it possessed an independent authority, for appeals from its decisions lay to the Minister. In 1838 a Court was established in the city for the trial of criminal cases, but it remained in the same state of dependence upon the Minister. In fact, it would have been useless to invest the Courts with independent authority, because the people would not have respected their decrees. In 1845 the first step was made towards establishing Courts of Justice in the districts, and Munsiffs and District Judges were appointed. The Courts were prohibited from enforcing a higher rate of interest than one per cent., the punishment of cutting off hands was abolished, and the rite of Suttee was prohibited. An office was also founded in the Prime Minister's palace for the receipt of petitions, which in the course of a short time became so popular that it developed into the Court of Small Causes. There was at this time no regulated procedure for the Court; no difference was observed between civil and criminal cases, and the Prime Minister was in reality the Judge in every important case.

In 1853 the late Sir Salar Jung was appointed Minister, and he at once turned his attention to the reforms so greatly needed. The first change introduced was the establishment in the city of the so-called King's Court with power to pass independent judgments, except in cases of capital punishment and imprisonment for life, which sentences were subject to confirmation by the Minister. The power of the City Kotwal was at the same time greatly reduced, and measures were adopted for bringing accused persons to a speedy trial. The introduction of the Zillahbundi, or District System, enabled the Minister to establish a series of District Courts with appeals lying from the subordinate to the higher Courts. These officers were entrusted with civil as well as criminal powers, and appeals from them lay to the

Measures first
introduced

Sir Salar Jung's
first reforms.

Minister, and were disposed of by him through his Judicial Secretary, who was at the head of a specially organized department. In 1864 the Resident was invested with judicial powers over Europeans and others residing in the Residency limits. In 1869 a Judicial Minister was placed at the head of the Judicial Department, and in 1872 the first step was taken towards the establishment at Hyderabad of a Central, or High Court, competent to dispose of appeals from the District authorities. This Court was presided over by one superior and four minor Judges. In 1874 an order was passed making the decisions of the Appellate Court final, but, owing to the refusal of the public to accept such decisions, this order was never fully carried into effect, and other reasons necessitated the repeated interference of the Prime Minister in the Judicial Department. In civil cases appeals from the High Court were allowed to the Minister in suits exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value.

As regards the city, the High Court was invested with original powers in criminal complaints, and a City Magistrate was appointed with Magisterial powers up to 3 years' imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine.

In 1875 rules and regulations for the working of the Judicial Department Rules prescribed, were framed, and in 1876 a Suburban Court was established for the trial and disposal of cases. All these changes involved a considerable amount of expenditure, which in 1878 amounted to Rs. 5,61,316, or six times as much as it had been twenty years before. To meet this expenditure there was only a very incomplete and defective Stamp Act. Still further reforms, however, were in contemplation, and a regular scheme was devised for the separation of the civil and criminal functions of the District officials, but just at the time when it was proposed to introduce the scheme the death of the late Minister occurred, and for some time it remained in abeyance.

When His Highness the Nizam assumed the reins of Government in 1884, His Highness' intentions, he announced his intention to carry out the late Minister's scheme and to thoroughly reorganize the whole judicial system of the country. During the last two years it has been the endeavour of His Highness' Government to redeem this pledge, and the following brief resumé will show what has been done :—

When the present Minister assumed office, criminal and civil powers were Powers of Courts, exercised by the District officials. The Lower Courts were those of the Naib Tahsildars with small original powers, and the other District officials were invested with powers increasing in extent. Appeals from the Lower Courts were heard by the 1st Taluqdars, and the Sadr Taluqdars held the highest civil and criminal jurisdiction in the divisions. They heard appeals from the Courts immediately subordinate to them, and exercised original criminal powers to the

extent of 10 years' imprisonment and Rs. 4,000 fine. Superior to these Courts was the High Court in Hyderabad, which had been instituted by the late Minister as far back as 1872. The powers of this Court, however, were by no means similar to those exercised by the High Courts in British Presidencies. The Minister, through his Judicial Secretary, was in reality the head of the Judicial Department. He was the ultimate authority to whom references were made, and by whom orders were passed, and in all miscellaneous matters he was the Appellate authority. The High Court possessed no powers of revision or of supervision, nor indeed did it possess authority to lay down rules of conduct for the guidance of the Lower Courts. The first change introduced by the present Government has been to invest the High Court with the powers thus previously exercised by the Minister and to make it, in reality as well as in name, the Supreme Court of Judicature in His Highness' dominions.

The first task which devolved upon the thus reconstituted High Court was a reform in the judicial system of the districts, and it was deemed advisable to commence operations in that division, in which, of late years, there has been most material progress made. In the Western, or Aurungabad Division, the circumstances were such as to make a change more necessary than elsewhere. Not only is this portion of His Highness' dominions the most advanced in civilization, but the effect of the Revenue Settlement has been to enhance the value of land, and by thus giving an increase to the pecuniary transactions, the civil work devolving upon the Revenue Officers was found by them to be too onerous. It was, therefore, deemed advisable to commence in this Division a separation of the Civil and Revenue functions, and a scheme based on the plan decided upon by the late Minister for the establishment of separate Civil Courts, was drawn up by the High Court, and eventually received the sanction of Government. The introduction of this scheme was entrusted to Mr. Ikbal Ali, one of the Judges of the High Court, early in the year 1885, and in a very short time the new Courts were in working order. The scheme consists of 14 Munsiffs, 4 District and one Divisional Judge. The Munsiffs and District Judges exercise civil powers only, and the Divisional Judge is also the appellate authority in criminal cases for appeals against the decisions of the Taluqdars. It had been the intention of the late Sir Salar Jung to introduce this scheme throughout the whole dominions, but after much consideration the present Minister resolved to introduce it as an experimental measure in the Western Division only, and eventually, if desirable, to extend it to the other Divisions with such modifications as experience may find to be required. As a matter of fact, the experience of the last eight months has shown that certain modifications are necessary, especially as regards increasing the work

Separate Judicial
Department.

of the different Courts. Proposals have been submitted to the Government on this subject by Mr. Mehdi Hassan, the Chief Justice of the High Court, and are now under consideration. The principal points to be considered are :—(1) the effect of these new Courts on the agriculturists ; (2) a reduction in the number of the Courts so as to ensure sufficient work for each, without at the same time unduly enlarging the areas of jurisdiction so as to put the public to inconvenience. As regards the first point, the Chief Justice is of opinion that the new Courts exercise no more injurious effect upon the agriculturists than is the case under the old system elsewhere. He maintains that there is no disproportionate increase in the number of suits filed, and an actual decrease in number of applications for execution of decrees in the Western Division, where matters in this respect are on exactly the same footing as elsewhere. Further, whereas in the Western Division the suits for money alone exceed in number the whole of the suits of a similar nature brought in the three other Divisions the converse is the case as regards suits for arable land, the aggregate number of suits of this nature in the other Divisions being more than three times as great, as that in the Western Division ; and as regards suits against agriculturists generally, the number filed in the Western Division is in no way proportionately greater than the number filed against the same class elsewhere. The working of these Courts is being closely watched by Government, and after they have been tried for a little longer, it will be possible to come to a decision as to the effect they have on the agricultural classes. In the meantime there is nothing in the returns for the year under report to lead to an opinion contrary to that of the Chief Justice. It is, however, under consideration whether, in order to minimize the possibility of any hardship, it will not be advisable to entrust the execution of decrees against agriculturists to the Revenue Officers. As regards the second question, the report of the Chief Justice shows clearly that in some Courts the work is too light, and in none, with the exception of the Divisional Judge, is it sufficient to occupy the whole time of the officer presiding. The Government have therefore decided to introduce a mixed system as recommended by the Chief Justice, under which Civil Judicial Officers will be retained only in those talukas where the work is sufficient, whilst in the others the civil cases will be heard, as heretofore, by the Revenue Officials in the ordinary course.

The next subject to which the attention of the High Court was directed was the want of a Code of Procedure, together with certain other Rules and Regulations necessary for the better administration of justice. These have been drawn up, and were before the Council of State at the end of the year. The powers of supervision which were entrusted to the High Court have been satisfactorily exercised. Arrangements have

been made for the preparation of periodical returns, and errors of procedure in the Lower Courts have been checked. The duty of supervision has been carried on not only by the Judges of the High Court, but also by the District and Divisional Courts. In this way during the year the Divisional authorities have inspected 50 out of 238 Courts, some of them more than once. The Divisional Judge of the Western Division has inspected 18 Courts, and the Judges of the High Court have themselves personally inspected the five City Courts and the Divisional and District Courts at Gulberga. It is trusted that in future this important duty will in no way be neglected, and that the whole of the Courts will, during the year, be regularly inspected by the District and Divisional authorities.

Following out the policy of the late Minister, the use of the Persian language in the different Courts has been discontinued, and effective steps have been taken for the substitution of Urdu in its place. This language, however, is not the established and universally spoken language of the country, and acting on the suggestion of the High Court, the Government have therefore directed that every officer is to pass an examination in one of the vernaculars of the District in which he is employed. These vernaculars are Marathi, Telugu, and Canarese. One year has been allowed for Marathi and two for Telugu. It is intended that in future no one unacquainted with at least a colloquial knowledge of one of the vernaculars, besides a thorough knowledge of Urdu, will be appointed.

Important reforms were accomplished in the procedure of Courts. In 1293 orders were issued for removing the Limitation bar in respect of complaints of all the offences except adultery ; for permitting recovery by decree-holders of their costs of execution from judgment-debtors ; and for rendering compulsory the disposal by the Full Bench of the High Court of cases in which the punishment of death may be proposed to be awarded. In 1294 orders were issued for providing prison accommodation in the districts for civil debtors, and besides various other general circulars and directions, consolidated circulars were issued by the High Court, with the sanction of the Government, for regulating the procedure of Civil Courts and for the levy of Court-fees and process-fees. The latter introduced the practice of the levy of process-fees for the first time in the City Courts, and also the practice of the levy of Court-fees in case of complaints of petty offences and in suits below Rs. 16 in value or amount. Some other personal exemptions from the payment of Court-fees were also done away with, and while the system and incidence of the levy of both the fees remained the same as before, the result of the new rules has been a very substantial increase in the income from Court-fees, which in 1294 amounted to about half

as much again as in 1293. In communication with the British Government it was also agreed that the decrees of the Courts in British India should not be executed by the Courts here without the sanction of His Highness' Government, nor of the Courts here by the British Courts without the sanction of the British Government.

Since the close of the year, a consolidated circular has been issued for taking security from those officials of Courts who are entrusted, in the discharge of their duties, with property. Pending the enactment of a regular Criminal Procedure Code, a few rules have been issued for the cognizance and disposal of complaints.

In accordance with His Highness' declaration on the occasion of his installation, every attempt has been made to secure the services of
 Officials able, honest, and efficient officers. This has been especially borne in mind in the establishment of the new Courts in the Western Division. In filling up vacancies among the officials, however, as far as practicable, the services of the men under reduction were utilized. In 60 cases the appointment of new men became necessary ; but even then recourse was had to the natives of this country. That these natives form the bulk of the employés in the Judicial Department is evident from the circumstance that, out of the total of 1,152 employés, as many as 806 are natives of these dominions and only 110 natives of Upper India, the proportion of the latter being much higher among the higher officers. Similarly, while out of 57 higher officers, as many as 54 are Mahomedans ; out of 1,095 subordinate officials, only 651 profess that faith.

The condition of the Bar has long been known to be anything but satisfactory. The City Courts were over-crowded by men in most
 Legal Practitioners, cases hardly qualified for their work and practising under a provisional license only. In the districts there were no rules or restraints whatever, and every body being competent to practise as a legal practitioner, the persons who practised as such were naturally without the requisite qualifications. The consolidated Civil Procedure Circular rendered the latter practice as in force at the time illegal, but the public had got so much accustomed to it that it was considered expedient rather to modify and regulate it in a proper manner than to abolish it altogether. The final proposals of the High Court having been received only recently, are still under consideration, but a regular examination for pleaders was held in 1294, and all those practising without license, or with only a provisional license, were ordered to appear at the examination. Those who did not go up for the examination have been refused a license ; but those who, having been practising as legal practitioners, attended the examination and failed to succeed, have been allowed grace for another year. The full results of the measure will appear in future, but already there has been a great diminution

in the number of the pleaders not qualified for the work. Thus, while in 1294 as many as 145 licenses were issued for practice in the City Courts alone this year only 226 licenses have been issued for practice in the City Courts as well as the districts. Some measures have also been taken to bring professional petition-writers under the control of the Courts.

These various reforms have not only introduced increased efficiency in the working of the Courts, as will appear from the figures given hereafter, but have also led to an increase in the receipts from Courts and Judicial tribunals, and to a decrease in the expenditure incurred on them. An exact comparison of the total receipts and expenditure in 1294 with those in 1293 and prior years is on account of various causes not practicable, nor are the total figures known with accuracy ; while the recorded income for the years 1293 and 1294 was Rs. 2,98,889 and Rs. 3,73,567, respectively, the recorded expenditure stood at Rs. 7,66,053 and Rs. 6,18,082, and the latter figure, even if all calculations were made as in 1293, cannot possibly exceed Rs. 7,56,319. Notwithstanding that the year 1293 was composed of 14 months, there was an increase in 1294 under all the heads of income in the Civil Courts, the receipts from Court-fees alone having risen by more than half a lakh of rupees. Receipts on account of process-fees, recoveries on account of pauper costs, and the amount of commission on account of sale of attached property were doubled ; while the amount of penalties levied in respect of instruments executed otherwise than on stamp paper of full value rose by 50 per cent., and the miscellaneous income by about 1,000 per cent. In the receipts of Criminal Courts there is a slight fall in the amount realized from sale of impounded cattle and on account of treasure trove, but, on the other hand, the income from fines rose from Rs. 67,300 in 1293 to Rs. 80,999 in 1294, and the receipts on account of unclaimed property also show a slight increase. The expenditure would have been considerably less than what it was if it were not for the improvement effected in the status and emoluments of Judicial Officers. To attract a superior class of men for appointments in the future, salaries of the low-paid Divisional and District Judicial Assistants have been raised, and the salaries of all the High Court Judges equalized by raising the salaries of those who were rather under-paid. At the same time, a strict regard has been had to economy, notwithstanding a great increase in work in 1293. One of the Assistants of the City Small Cause Court, as well as one in the City Magistrate's Court, was removed, and the number of the High Court Judges was reduced and kept at the reduced strength during 1294. The chief feature of the financial administration of the Courts in 1294 was the transfer of a considerable amount of expenditure from the rather over-crowded establishments at head-quarters to the districts where it was sorely needed. The expenditure on the City Courts, which had been increasing steadily for the last five years, fell from Rs. 3,23,119 in 1293 to

Rs. 2,55,558 in 1294. On the other hand, the new Civil Courts of the Western Division alone cost Rs. 75 000. Recently, still further retrenchments in the Judicial Department have been decided upon, and as the income from Court-fees is certain to increase during the present year, it is hoped that in most of the Civil Courts the expenditure will be more than counterbalanced by the receipts, as was the case in 1294 in the Western Division.

Besides Village Police Patels, who exercise a very petty criminal jurisdiction, there were, in 1293, exclusive of the Sarf-i-khas 200 Courts, whereof only 3 in the city exercised exclusively civil functions, and the City Magistrate's Court and 28 Customs Courts criminal powers exclusively. In 1294, including Sarf-i-khas there were 239 Courts, whereof besides the 3 City Courts, 18 Courts in the Western Division had civil powers only, and besides the City Magistrate's Court and the 28 Customs Courts, there were 38 Courts of 2nd and 3rd Taluqdars that were allowed the exercise of criminal powers merely. Some of the Courts are presided over by more than one Judge, and at the end of 1294 the Civil Courts were presided over by 157 officers and the Criminal Courts by 236 officers. Of the Civil Courts, 113 exercised original jurisdiction only, 22 both original and appellate jurisdiction, and 3 appellate jurisdiction merely. Of the Criminal Courts, 62 exercised exclusively original jurisdiction, and 156 both original and appellate, the large number of Appellate Courts being due to the circumstance that the appeals against the decisions of Patels lie to the Taluqdars. Of the Courts exercising original jurisdiction, 16 had a jurisdiction unlimited as regards value or amount, and the others as follow :—

District Judges.....	up to Rs. 5,000
City Small Cause Court	„ 2,000
Munsiffs	„ 500
Tahsildars	„ 300
Naib Tahsildars	„ 50

The powers of the Criminal Courts have remained the same up to the present time, but a revision of them is now under contemplation.

The foregoing remarks have been considered necessary in order to show how far, during the last two years, His Highness' Government have endeavoured to fulfil the promise held out by His Highness on the occasion of his installation. A good deal has been done, and much remains to be done, but changes involving matters of so much importance to the people and the country can only be introduced cautiously and after mature consideration. The details which follow, showing the work done by the several Courts during the year, will show that whilst the Government has been considering the reforms and changes which would seem to be called for, every attention has been paid to keeping up the efficiency of the existing Courts. The figures show a steady increase in every respect; not only were there fewer arrears at the close of the year, and this in spite of an increased number of instituted suits;

ut the nature of the work done has greatly improved. In a financial point of view there are also the same satisfactory results, and there would seem to be reasonable grounds for anticipating that before long the Courts will become self-supporting.

The actual judicial work of both the Civil and Criminal Courts shows decided improvement in 1294. An exact comparison of the results of the working of that year with those of the year 1293 is not practicable for various reasons. In the first place, the year 1293 extended over 14 months, while the year 1294 is of the ordinary length. Secondly, the figures for 1294 include the work of the Sarf-i-khas Courts and the Suburban Court which were excluded in 1293, and exclude that of the Arab Court and of some of the other Courts for which returns have not yet been received. Still the figures hereafter given under the different heads show that in 1294 there was not only increased work, civil and criminal, original and appellate, for disposal by the various Courts, but that more work was actually disposed of by all the classes of Courts, and generally with greater thoroughness and in less time.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Difficulty of comparison at the actual working of 1293 and 1294

The total number of civil suits instituted and disposed of in 1293 and 1294 was as follows :—

Years	Number of Suits instituted	Number of Suits for disposal.	Number of Suits disposed of.	Balance remaining undisposed of at the end of the year.
1293	11,074	13,477	11,131	2,346
1294	13,492	16,622	15,025	1,597

Efforts were made in 1293, with some success, to dispose of accumulated arrears, and notwithstanding a large increase in the number of suits filed in 1294 the balance that remained undisposed of was lower than in the previous year only 150 of those pending at the end of the year having been instituted more than six months before. Litigation has been increasing steadily for years, but is still below the average in the British Indian Provinces, and below that in the Berars and Mysore the principal causes of the deficiency being the absence, in a great part of these dominions, of a regular settlement of land revenue, and the consequent non-existence of fixed rights in land ; of the absence of regular laws, and the consequent non-determination by the Government, and in most cases ignorance on the part of the people, of their rights and obligations ; of the absence of proper communications and the consequent non-development of trade and local industries ; and, last, though not least, on account of the non-existence here of those short periods of limitation for suits which so much encourage the multiplication of suits in British India.

The details of fresh institutions and disposals of original suits in the various Courts are as follows :—

Year.	HIGH COURT.		SUBORDINATE CITY COURTS.		COURTS IN THE WESTERN DIVISION.			COURTS IN THE SOUTHERN DIVISION.		COURTS IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION.		COURTS IN THE EASTERN DIVISION.	
	Number of Suits instituted	Number of Suits disposed of	Number of Suits instituted	Number of Suits disposed of	Number of Suits instituted.		Number of Suits disposed of	Number of Suits instituted.	Number of Suits disposed of	Number of Suits instituted.	Number of Suits disposed of	Number of Suits instituted.	Number of Suits disposed of.
					During first 4 Months.	During latter 8 Months.		During first 4 Months.	During latter 8 Months.				
1293	61	73	1,848	1,922	4,923	4,799		1,826	1,902	1,414	1,458	998	945
1294	97	145	2,363	2,779	4,538	5,768		2,333	2,595	1,266	1,459	1,728	824

* This figure is much above the correct one, as some of the new Courts in the Western Division returned the suits received from the former Courts as fresh instituted

N.B.—The figures in this statement do not tally with those in the preceding paragraph.

The increase in institutions was thus in the City Courts and all the Divisions ; but the disposals remained stationary in the Northern Division, and fell slightly in the Eastern Division.

The details of fresh institutions and disposals in the various classes of Courts in the districts were as follows :—

Year	DIVISIONAL COURTS.		DISTRICT COURTS		TEHSIL COURTS	
	Number of Suits instituted	Number of Suits disposed of	Number of Suits instituted	Number of Suits disposed of	Number of Suits instituted	Number of Suits disposed of
1293	1	0	547	417	7,218	7,181
1294	8	11	919	1,345	9,856	10,798

The greatest amount of work was thus disposed of, as in previous years, by Courts of lower grades, the City Small Cause Court having disposed of during both the years as much as 75 per cent. of the entire litigation in all the City Courts, and the Tehsil Courts about 95 and 90 per cent. of the entire litigation in the Districts in 1293 and 1294 respectively.

The daily average of the disposals by the purely Civil Courts, though higher than that of the Courts having criminal and revenue functions, was yet far from sufficient to occupy their full time. Thus, each of the Judges in the Small Cause Court and each of the Munsiffs in the Western Division disposed of about only 3 suits during every two days. The annual average for each of the Tahsil Courts in the Southern, Northern and Eastern Divisions was 88.6, 40 and 33, respectively, and in 1293 in the Western Division was as high as 138. Similarly, the District Courts having appellate work also disposed of on an average 249, 59, 21 and 23 suits in the Western, Southern, Northern and Eastern Divisions respectively.

The results of the disposal of the various suits were as follows :—

Mode of disposal of Suits								1293	1294
Plaints rejected ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	54
Plaints withdrawn ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1,524	236
Suits dismissed for default ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,873	2,371
Total disposed of summarily...								3,536	2,661
Suits compromised ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†2,095	1,980
Suits decreed on confession ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,201
Suits decreed <i>ex-parte</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,734
Suits dismissed <i>ex-parte</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		266
Total disposed of without contest...								3,206	6,181
Suits decreed for plaintiff in whole or part ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,416	4,603
Suits decided in favour of defendant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	973	1,485
Suits decided by arbitration ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	95
Total disposed of after contest...								4,389	6,183

* Includes those in which claim was satisfied.

† Includes those which were decided by arbitration.

The contested cases thus formed in both the years about 40 per cent. of the entire disposals, the average being this year as high as 60 per cent. in the High Court, 47·6 per cent. in the Subordinate City Courts, and 43·6 in the Civil Courts in the Western Division. The attention of the Courts has been invited to the necessity of a closer examination of plaints, to the desirability of a proper encouragement of the system of arbitration, and to the advisability of keeping a check on dismissals for default.

The number of suits brought without payment of Court-fee on account of general or special exemptions is very high, being about half of those brought on stamped paper, but about the middle of 1294 the exemption in favour of claims below Rs. 16 in value or amount was done away with; and the number is, therefore, certain to fall very considerably. The number of suits brought *in forma pauperis* is small; but an examination of all the figures show that such claims are usually brought for extravagant amounts which can be proved to a small extent only, if at all. About the middle of 1294 revised rules were issued for the institution of such claims; and the very strict orders repeatedly issued for a very careful enquiry into pauperism before allowing suits to be brought without payments of Court-fees have latterly led to a material decrease in such suits. The working of personal exemptions from the payment of Court-fees will be carefully watched, because if it continues to lead to unfounded or exaggerated claims, suitable measures will be rendered imperative to put an end to the consequent demoralization. As a matter of fact, long usage is the only thing that justifies personal exemption from the payment of Court-fees, and it becomes a question for serious consideration whether a system should be allowed to continue under which those who are well able to pay Court-fees should claim exemption from what poorer men are compelled to pay.

The following are the details as to the suits instituted on payment and without payment of Court-fees :—

Nature of Suits.	Number of Suits.		Amount adjudicated upon in Rupees.		Amount decreed in Rupees.	
	1293.	1294.	1293.	1294.	1293.	1294.
Suits brought on stamped paper	7,063	10,008	22,53,399	48,17,525	13,21,364	21,57,718
Suits <i>in forma pauperis</i> ...	231	321	26,64,770	50,02,084	1,24,297	1,48,337
Suits in virtue of general or special exemption ...	3,310	3,312	8,62,336	9,46,728	2,75,831	1,51,787

The average value of suits in 1293 and 1294 in the High Court was Rs. 15,718 and Rs. 29,687, respectively, and in the Subordinate Courts Rs. 320 and Rs. 522, respectively, thus showing that the value has risen in 1294 generally in all the Courts. Among the Subordinate Courts suits of high value are heard usually in the Darul Kaza Court, the average value there having been Rs. 14,372 in 1294. The absurdity of the pauper suits is shown from the fact that 321 suits represented a total value of Rs. 50,02,084 while 10,008 ordinary suits were valued at only Rs. 48,17,525. Most of the suits are of petty value, as many as 6,125 having not exceeded Rs. 50 in 1294; and there were altogether 10,856 suits in 1294 as against 9,872 in 1293 that did not exceed Rs. 300 in value or amount, the proportion of suits of less value being still higher in the Western Division. Suits of higher value have also risen, there having been in 1294 158 suits as against 64 in 1293 exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value or amount.

Suits other than those for money were in 1293 only 8 per cent. of the entire litigation, but rose in 1294 to 12 per cent. The details of the principal classes of suits for the two years are given below :—

	1293.	1294.
Suits relating to immoveable property	384	578
For declaration of rights .....	...	201
Suits for foreclosure	25	26
„ preemption	26	25
„ inheritance	53	169
„ marriage	170	{ 18 17
„ divorce.....		
„ cancellation of documents .....	...	7
„ partition .....	...	136

Of the suits for money, about half are based on written contract, and about a fifth on accounts. The suits on unwritten contracts are also increasing, having more than doubled in 1294. The details of the principal classes of suits for money during the two years are given below :—

Classes of Suits.	1293.	1294.
Suits on contract in writing.....	5,205	5,778
„ „ not in writing	545	1,344
„ „ accounts	2,445	2,441

That the work was done more expeditiously in all the classes of Courts in 1294 than in 1293 appears from the circumstance that the average duration of original contested suits has fallen from 105 days in 1293 to 78 days in 1294, and the fall appears to be general in all the classes of Courts. There is a slight rise in the average duration of uncontested cases, which has risen from 65 to 68 days, the increase being chiefly in the Darul Kaza Court, where it has risen from 116 to 170 days. The average duration of appeals has also fallen from 91 days in 1293 to 90 days in 1294. Still further improvement is required, however, in this direction, there being no doubt that the disposal of suits is still unnecessarily delayed in many Courts.

Number of Civil Appeals instituted and disposed of.

The total number of Civil Appeals instituted and disposed of in 1293 and 1294 was as follows :—

Year	Number of Appeals instituted	Number of Appeals for disposal	Number of Appeals disposed of.	Balance remaining undisposed of at the end of the year.
1293	1,473	1,965	1,497	558
1294	1,793	2,295	1,895	400

Consequent on the increase of original suits, there was an increase in the number of appeals also. The disposals of appeals have also kept pace with the increase of institutions, and the number that remained undisposed of at the end of the year was lower than in previous years. There were, besides, 9 appeals disposed of by the Full Bench of the High Court, against the decisions of Divisional Benches.

The details of fresh institutions and disposals of appeals in the various Courts were as follows :—

Year	High Court.		Courts in the Western Division.				Courts in the Southern Division		Courts in the Northern Division		Courts in the Eastern Division.	
	Number of Appeals instituted.	Number of Appeals disposed of.	Number of Appeals instituted.		Number of Appeals disposed of.		Number of Appeals instituted.	Number of Appeals disposed of.	Number of Appeals instituted.	Number of Appeals disposed of.	Number of Appeals instituted.	Number of Appeals disposed of.
			During first four months.	During latter eight months.	During first four months.	During latter eight months.						
1293	250	290	637		582		298	268	209	176	79	68
1294	339	436	171	704	352	713	300	326	291	226	78	86

The increase in institutions was only in the High Court and in the Western Division, and the number of appeals presented actually fell slightly in the other divisions. The disposals, however, show a substantial increase in all the divisions also.

The details of fresh institutions and disposals of appeals in the various classes of Courts in the districts were as follows :—

Year.	Divisional Courts		District Courts	
	Number of Appeals instituted.	Number of Appeals disposed of.	Number of Appeals instituted.	Number of Appeals disposed of.
1293	284	267	939	850
1294	729	601	692	858

The extraordinary increase in the work of the Divisional Courts is due to the circumstance of the District Judges' Courts in the Western Division not having been constituted until several months of the year 1293 had elapsed.

The results of disposals of the various appeals were as follows :—

Mode of disposal of Appeals.					1293.	1294.
Compromised or withdrawn, &c.	...	...	...	...	32	...
Number of Appeals rejected on presentation	...	...	...	...	59	105
Number of Appeals dismissed for default	...	...	...	...	124	343
Total disposed of summarily					215	448
Number of Appeals in which decisions were confirmed	...	...	...	...	587	708
" " " reversed	...	...	...	...	442	387
" " " modified	...	...	...	...		176
" " a remand was ordered for further enquiry...	...	...	...	...	173	194
Total disposed of after hearing					1,202	1,465

The number of appeals disposed of summarily has more than doubled in 1294. Of the appeals disposed of after hearing, the number of those in which the Lower Courts' decision was confirmed have risen by about 20 per cent., and the number of those in which the decision was reversed or modified have risen by 27 per cent. The proportion of reversals was highest in the District Courts.

The total number of applications for execution of decrees presented and disposed of in 1293 and 1294 was as follows :—

Year.	Number of Applications presented.	Number of Applications for disposal.	Number of Applications disposed of.	Balance remaining undisposed of at the end of the year.
1293	6,363	8,099	6,393	1,706
1294	8,312	10,764	9,389	1,375

Consequent on the increase in the disposal of suits and appeals there was an increase of about 31 per cent. in the number of fresh applications presented for execution and in the entire execution work for disposal, and of about 47 per cent. in the number of execution proceedings disposed of, the balance of execution proceedings remaining undisposed of at the end of the year being also less than in previous years, and only 311 had been pending for more than six months. Of these 220 cases were pending on account of obstruction in execution, and as such obstructions are generally by officials of petty refractory Jagirdars, every effort is being made to put them down with a strong hand, and stringent orders were issued to that effect during the year.

The details of fresh applications and disposals in the various Courts were as follows :—

Year.	High Court		Subordinate City Courts		Courts in the Western Division				Courts in the Southern Division		Courts in the Northern Division		Courts in the Eastern Division	
	Number of Applications for the execution of the decrees.	Number of Execution Proceedings disposed of	Number of Applications for the execution of the decrees	Number of Execution Proceedings disposed of	Number of new Applications for the execution of the decrees		Number of Execution Proceedings disposed of		Number of new Applications for the execution of the decrees	Number of Execution Proceedings disposed of	Number of new Applications for the execution of the decrees	Number of Execution Proceedings disposed of	Number of new Applications for the execution of the decrees	Number of Execution Proceedings disposed of
					During first four months	During latter eight months	During first four months	During latter eight months						
1293.....	207	261	2,504	2470	20	51	20	96	834	807	445	420	321	278
1294	178	217	2,615	2,839	2,225	1,636	2,248	2,292	934	1037	441	460	282	358

In 1294 the number of execution proceedings for disposal thus rose chiefly in the first four months in the Western Division, and to a slight extent in the Subordinate City Courts and the Southern Division, and fell in the High Court and the other two divisions. The disposals show an increase in all the Courts. The increase in the districts was in both the District Courts and the Tehsil Courts, as will appear from the following details of fresh institutions and disposals in those Courts :—

Year	District Courts		Tehsil Courts.	
	Number of new Applications presented	Number of Applications disposed of	Number of new Applications presented.	Number of Applications disposed of
1293	579	521	3,057	3,080
1294	646	810	3,389	5,743

The details of the mode of disposal of the execution proceedings are as follows :—

Year.	Execution Proceedings in which satisfaction was obtained in full	Execution Proceedings in which satisfaction was obtained in part.	Execution Proceedings in which some arrangements were made for satisfaction.	Execution Proceedings in which no satisfaction was obtained
1293.....	2,013	1,216	466	2,698
1294.....	3,335	1,582	1,273	3,199

The number of cases in which steps were taken for satisfaction of decrees more than doubled in 1294. The number of proceedings in which, on account of various causes, no satisfaction was obtained also rose by 18 per cent., but the number of those in which full satisfaction was obtained rose by as much as 66 per cent.

For purposes of satisfaction of decrees other than those for money, arrest and attachment of property were very seldom resorted to, but while in 1293 satisfaction was had in 2,361 cases by payment of money or delivery of moveable property decreed, and in 358 cases by giving possession of immoveable property, in 1294 the corresponding figures were 4,586 and 387, respectively.

The total amount of money paid into all the Courts by or on behalf of judgment-debtors during the years 1293 and 1294 was Rs. 3,75,237 and Rs. 5,36,445, respectively. Of the latter amount, Rs. 1,10,857 were realized in execution proceedings without attachment of property, Rs. 3,35,555 after attachment of property, and Rs. 39,362 by sale of moveable property, and Rs. 50,671 by sale of immoveable property.

In 1294 sales of moveable property fell considerably, while other coercive processes were used more liberally, the chief increase being, however, in the number of persons whose property was attached.

The following are the details of the cases in which coercive processes were ordered :—

Year.	Attachment of property.	Sale of moveable property	Sale of immoveable property.	Arrest only.	Imprisonment
1293.....	610	1,738*	63	.....	56
1294	4,000	585	244	38	178

* This includes cases of attachment of salary also

In execution of decrees against agriculturists, arrest was not resorted to, but the details of the incomes realized and the coercive processes employed against

agriculturists in 1293 cannot be ascertained at present. In 1294 it was as follows:—

		Number of applications for execution of money decrees	Amount of decrees of which execution was applied for	Amount realized without the issue of any process	Amount realized by attachment in Rupees	Amount realized by sale of moveable property in Rupees	Amount realized by sale of arable lands in Rupees.	Amount realized by sale of dwelling houses in Rupees.	Amount realized by appropriation of profits of land in Rupees.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Division	District Courts.	157	43,775	4,091	2,148	820	252	1,097	...
	Tehsil Courts.....	385	34,639	4,207	18,649	2,600	216	...	...
Other three Divisions.	District Courts.....	22	20,407	405	3,848	3,933	...	211	...
	Tehsil Courts.....	436	26,626	11,289	11,195	1,800	155	389	10
	Total.. .	1,000	1,25,447	19,992	35,840	9,153	623	1,697	10

The High Court, on a careful analysis of all the figures, contends that as against agriculturists, if those figures are reliable, not only were there comparatively fewer applications for execution than elsewhere, but also a lower proportion of the amount recovered, as well as of the coercive processes issued against their property, and the result would have been still more favourable, had it not been for the strictness of the District Judge of Aurungabad.

The Civil Courts disposed of besides a great deal of miscellaneous work; the High Court alone, besides a vast amount of other work, having disposed of 114 miscellaneous appeals and 157 revision cases.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Besides the High Court, there were during the year, including Sarfikhass, 217 Courts presided over by 236 officers, distributed according to different grades, as follows:—

Class of Courts.	Number of Courts,	Number of Officers
Naib Tehsildars	4	4
Tehsildars with Muhtamim-i-Kadirabad...	124	124
Talukdars, 3rd Grade	16	16
Talukdars, 2nd Grade	22	22
Talukdars, 1st Grade, with Amaldars of Sirpur-Tandur	17	29
Divisional Courts	4	7
Railway Nazim	1	1
Customs Amins	18	18
Customs Superintendents	8	8
Customs Talukdar, 2nd Grade	1	1
Customs Talukdar, 1st Grade... ..	1	2
City Magistrate's Court	1	4
Total.....	217	236

The number of the Courts was the same as in the previous year, the reduction of 4 in the number of officers was due to the introduction of the new judicial organization in the Western Division. The constitution and the powers of the various Courts also remained unaltered. The returns called for of the Patels' work have unfortunately not been received, and their work will, therefore, not be referred to in this report.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

HIGH COURT.

The number of fresh prosecutions instituted during the year was 152 implicating 302 persons, which, with 29 cases implicating 81 persons, remaining undisposed of from the previous year, and including 7 cases implicating 25 persons received for confirmation, and 3 cases concerning 9 persons received by transfer from other Courts, and excluding 5 cases concerning 17 persons transferred to other Courts, gave a total for disposal of 186 cases implicating 400 persons. The corresponding figures for the prior three years were as follows —

Cases and persons for disposal				1293	1292	1291
Number of cases for disposal	...	..	...	248	156	135
Number of persons for disposal	...	...	...	483	291	347

Of the total for disposal, 161 cases concerning 363 persons were disposed of during the year, as against 219 cases affecting 402 persons in 1293, and 134 cases affecting 234 persons in 1292, and 130 cases affecting 329 persons in 1291. Of the total disposals, a remand was ordered in 2 of the cases that were received for confirmation, 5 cases affecting 20 persons were dismissed for default, and 1 case affecting 33 persons for default in prosecution, 11 cases affecting 26 persons were compounded, 1 was withdrawn, in 4 complaint was rejected without summoning the accused, in 1 abatement ordered on account of the accused having absconded, and in 7 proceedings terminated without any offence being disclosed against any person. Thus, about 19 per cent. of the cases were disposed of without investigation, and some of those cases were mere summary proceedings, but they were entered in registers and have been shown in returns as

usual, but arrangements have been made to prevent this in future. In the remaining 84 cases which could be disposed of finally on the Original Side, 27 persons were discharged, 89 were acquitted, and 63 punished. In the 45 cases of murder, 1 man died, and 4 were discharged, 52 acquitted, and 24 convicted. Proper comparison with the results of the previous years is not practicable. The returns for the three years do not unfortunately give full information as to the details of the disposal of cases, and the distinction made there of proved and unproved cases is not intelligible, as a case may well be partly proved and partly unproved. But it is clear that the percentage of convictions here was very low during the year, having fallen from 38 in 1293 to 17.9 in 1294. It is to be regretted that the returns do not shew whether this decrease took place in the cases forwarded by Police for trial, or in those instituted otherwise, but there is no doubt that the working of the Police has not been able to keep pace with the progress of Courts.

25 cases affecting 37 persons remained undisposed of at the end of the year,
 as against 29 cases affecting 81 persons in 1293, 22 cases affect-
 Arrears. ing 57 persons in 1292, and 5 cases affecting 18 persons in 1291.
 Of the 37 persons, 6 are under custody, and 1 on bail. Of the cases undisposed of, only 3 have been pending for more than 3 months, 1 on account of the accused who is a resident in the Amir-i-Kabir's jurisdiction, and 2 on account of the non-receipt of a final reply to references made to Government.

The average duration of all cases, including those transferred, is 56 days,
 as against 73 days in 1293, 38 days in 1292, and 54 days
 Average duration. in 1291.

The returns shew that only one miscellaneous case was heard in the
 High Court, in which the final order passed was against the
 Miscellaneous cases. persons affected.

SUBORDINATE COURTS.

The number of fresh prosecutions instituted during the year was 17,875*
 concerning 36,288 persons which, adding 705 cases affecting 1,544
 Cases for disposal persons pending from the previous year, and also 786† cases
 concerning 1,678 persons received by transfer from other Courts, and excluding
 543 cases concerning 1,146 persons that were transferred to other Courts, gave a

* The figures in the following page show 17,586 cases, and in this and several other respects there are discrepancies which the High Court has not explained.

† The returns do not shew when the extra 243 cases affecting 532 persons came by transfer to the Courts, and it is possible that there is some mistake in the figures.

total for disposal of 18,823 cases affecting 38,364 persons. The corresponding figures for the prior three years are as follows :—

Cases and persons for disposal.					1293.	1292.	1291
Number of cases for disposal.	...	...	...	...	18,922	15,101	15,963
Number of persons implicated	...	...	...	...	36,905	29,834	30,954

Thus, while there was a slight decrease in the number of cases as compared with those of the previous year, there was a considerable increase in the number of persons that came for trial before the Courts. The actual work that the Subordinate Courts had to do during the year was in excess of that in any of the previous three years. Of the cases instituted 9,091 affecting 20,181 persons were received from the Police, 7,296 affecting 13,201 persons were instituted on complaint, and 1,488 cases concerning 2,906 persons came for hearing in other ways, the details of which are not reported. As to the cases instituted on complaint, there was a decrease both in the number of cases and in the number of persons who were implicated, and these numbers were less than those that were forwarded by Police. The details of the actual institutions and the totals for disposal in the City and in various divisions during the year were as follows:—

Class of Courts	Instituted.		Total for disposal.	
	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons
City Magistrate's Court	3,001	5,233	3,226	5,670
Courts of the Western Division	4,149	9,221	4,328	9,527
Courts of the Eastern Division	2,391	4,797	2,589	5,232
Courts of the Northern Division	3,366	6,818	3,540	7,394
Courts of the Southern Division	4,062	8,661	4,167	8,867
Atraf-Balda District Court	617	1,139	677	1,246
Total ...	17,586	35,869	18,527	37,936

These figures shew that the amount of Criminal work in the various divisions is also somewhat in the same mutual proportions as the Civil work there. The Western Division had thus the greatest amount of work, the Southern Division comes next, and the Courts in the Eastern Division have the least work. The

details of the totals for disposal in the various classes of Courts in the District was as follows :—

Names of Divisions	Sadr Taluqdars' Courts		First Taluqdars Courts		Second Taluqdars Courts		Third Taluqdars Courts		Tahsildars Courts		Total	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
Western Division ...	101	259	393	1182	508	1295	548	1205	2778	5586	4328	9527
Eastern Division ...	70	192	657	1405	271	625	196	336	1395	2674	2589	5232
Northern Division ...	53	173	784	1949	299	703	291	585	2113	3984	3540	7394
Southern Division ...	93	307	822	2067	429	862	236	550	2587	5081	4167	8867
Atraf-Balda ...	...	...	172	428	112	192	114	197	279	429	677	1246
Total ...	317	931	2828	7031	1619	3677	1385	2873	9152	17754	15301	32266

The Tehsildars had thus, as last year, about half of the total amount of work for disposal, the proportion of work taken by them being slightly above the average in the Western Division, and slightly below the average in the Eastern Division. In the Southern Division, the work to be done by the Tehsildars increased about 30 per cent., the work being the heaviest in the districts of Parbhani and Naldurg, and the lowest in the districts of Medak and Elgandal. The District Courts had comparatively a little less work this year, the decrease being chiefly in the Western Division, where the District Courts had proportionately much less than in the other divisions. The District Courts of Birh and Nander took up the smallest amount of work, the District Courts of Lingsugur and Nagar-Karnul having taken the largest work. More work was thrown in the Western Division on the 2nd and 3rd Grade Taluqdars, who had during the year a larger proportion of cases for disposal. The District Courts had, however, a higher percentage of the total number of persons for disposal, the cases before these Courts being more complex. The number of cases for disposal by the Divisional Courts was also larger than in the previous year, the Southern Divisional Court having the largest number of cases to dispose of. The four Naib Tehsildars had 140 cases affecting 255 persons for disposal, 28 Customs Courts had only 115 cases shewn curiously as having only 102 persons implicated therein. One Railway Nazim alone had 41 cases implicating 71 persons.

The total number of cases disposed of during the year was 18,146 affecting 36,756 persons, as against 18,250 cases affecting 35,376 persons disposed of in 1293, and 14,486 cases affecting 28,638 persons in 1292.

Class of Courts.	1294.		1293.	
	Number of cases	Number of persons	Number of cases	Number of persons
Subordinate City Courts	3,089	5,333	3,178	3,795
Courts of the Western Division	4,207	9,212	5,585	11,997
Courts of the Eastern Division	2,487	5,035	2,451	5,026
Courts of the Northern Division	3,446	7,092	3,570	7,272
Courts of the Southern Division	4,043	8,550	3,346	7,116

The decrease in the work in the Western Division is only apparent, being due to the exclusion of the number of cases decided in Aurangabad in this year, which in 1293 amounted to as many as 1,930 cases. There is a great increase in the work done in the Southern Division, specially in the Tehsil Courts there. The work in that class of Courts in the other divisions has, however, slightly fallen. The details of the number of cases disposed of in the various classes of Courts are as follows :—

Names of Divisions.	Sadr Taluqdars' Courts.		First Taluqdars' Courts.		Second Taluqdars' Courts.		Third Taluqdars' Courts.		Tehsildars' Courts.		Total.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Western ...	96	221	370	1,095	495	1,253	514	1,125	2,732	5,518	4,207	9,212
Eastern ...	57	171	611	1,332	261	607	194	334	1,364	2,591	2,487	5,035
Northern ...	51	168	718	1,735	292	675	287	561	2,098	3,953	3,446	7,092
Southern ...	79	247	789	1,954	412	821	233	543	2,530	4,985	4,043	8,550
Total...	283	807	2,488	6,116	1,460	3,356	1,228	2,563	8,724	17,047	14,183	29,889

It will thus be seen that the Tehsildars did as much as 61·5 per cent. of the total disposals in the districts, the First, Second, Third and Sadr Taluqdars having had only 17, 10, 8, and 1 per cent. respectively. Even of the total disposals in all the Courts, the number of decisions by the Tehsildars comes up to 48 per cent., or about 1 case in every 3 days for each officer. The City Magistrate's Court disposed of work only a little less than the previous year, or about 17 per cent. of the total work disposed of during the year, each officer thus having disposed of a little more than 2 cases every day, or, excluding cases dismissed for default and compounded, only about 1 case every day. All the Taluqdars and District Judicial Assistants disposed of between them 28 per cent. of the total cases disposed of, or each officer on an average about 1 case in every 5 days. The 28 Customs Courts disposed of 64 cases only, as against 103 in 1293 and 170 in 1292, each Court having thus had on an average 1 case in every six months. The 4 Naib Tehsildars disposed of a little more work than last year, or about 1 case in every 10 days.

The total number of persons whose cases were disposed of during the year was 36,756. The results of the disposal of the cases and persons during the year were as follows :—

Results of Disposals	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Percentage of persons to total persons whose cases were disposed of	
			1294	1293
<i>Without Enquiry.</i>				
Proceedings abated on account of insanity of the accused ...	10	20		
Proceedings abated on account of death or absconding of the accused	27	46		
Proceedings dismissed for default	1,790	3,256		
Proceedings in which compounding was ordered	2,477	4,468		
Total ...	4,304	7,790	21	21
<i>After Enquiry.</i>				
Proceedings in which all persons were discharged	2,384	5,880	15	} 44
Proceedings in which all persons were acquitted	4,314	10,576	28	
Proceedings in which conviction was secured	6,803	11,357	30	30
Total ...	13,501	27,813	75·5	75
Proceedings in which a reference was made for confirmation.	341	1,153	3·3	3

The following are some of the most important results as regards persons accused in the various classes of Courts :—

Class of Courts	Number of persons not enquired about on account of default.		Number of persons discharged and acquitted		Number of persons sentenced	
	Number	Percentage to total persons disposed of	Number	Percentage to total persons disposed of	Number.	Percentage to total persons disposed of
City Magistrate's Court	1,989	37	1,722	32	963	18
First Taluqdars' Courts	160	2	3,732	49	1,917	29
Second Taluqdars' Courts	275	7	1,850	52	985	27
Third Taluqdars' Courts	49	1	1,615	58	814	29
Tehsildars' Courts	768	46	7,440	42	6,501	37
Total.....	3,241	93	15,859	233	11,175	140

The last year's returns did not give the number of men discharged and acquitted separately, and the corresponding figures for the lower Courts for this year also are not reliable, most of the Courts not having understood properly the distinction between them, and the extraordinary disparity between the figures sent in by the Courts not admitting of any other explanation. But the returns received show beyond all doubt that the working of the Subordinate Courts resulted this year in a decrease in the number of convictions secured during the year. The falling off in convictions was chiefly in the City Magistrate's Court, where the percentage of convictions fell from 38 to 18. This is particularly unsatisfactory, when it is considered that the percentage of convictions in Tehsil Courts, which take cognizance usually of even pettier suits than those disposed of in the City Magistrate's Court, is as high as 37. The percentage of convictions in some of the District Courts was greatly below the average, the District Courts at Bidar and Gulberga having convicted only 15 and 18 per cent. of the persons that they disposed of. The percentage of persons discharged and acquitted was comparatively large in the Courts of Taluqdars, and the Subadars have been asked to examine some of the files of the Courts, where the percentage was highest. The number of accused persons, against whom no enquiry was made on account of proceedings affecting them being dismissed for default, was extraordinarily large, being more than half as much again in all the other Subordinate Courts put together.

The number of persons to whom punishment was awarded was less even than of those convicted, because in accordance with the practice prevailing among the Courts, the conviction of an

offender is not necessarily followed by his punishment, and the detention during the period of trial and the execution of a bond with or without securities for future good behaviour is often taken as sufficient. The matter is under contemplation by the High Court, and detailed instructions will be issued at an early date about it. The returns this year do not give details of such cases, but the number of persons to whom some punishment was awarded appears to have been more than 10,000. The details of the punishments awarded during the year in the various classes of Courts were as follows :—

Class of Courts				Only rigorous imprisonment	Only simple imprisonment	Only Fine	Fine with other punishment	Only whipping.	Whipping with other punishment.	Only forfeiture.	Forfeiture with other punishment
City Magistrate's Court	...	...	...	318	70	321	19	58	10	...	...
Sadr Taluqdars' Courts	...	...	...	20	1	8	..	...	...	12	2
1st Taluqdars' Courts	...	...	...	778	107	530	70	28	5	74	80
2nd Taluqdars' Courts	...	...	...	258	39	363	17	...	26	26	66
3rd Taluqdars' Courts	...	...	...	239	82	297	18	47	2	49	18
Tehsildars' Courts	...	...	...	552	200	3,901	367	355	37	385	44
Customs Courts	...	...	...	3	...	28	3	...	..	...	...
Naib Tehsildars' Courts	...	...	...	1	2	66	3	2	...	...	1
Railway Nazim's Court	...	...	...	...	8	27	1	...	...	...	...
Total...				2169	509	5,541	498	490	80	546	211

The details of the punishments awarded in the principal Courts in the different portions of the dominions were as follows :—

Names of Courts,				Only rigorous imprisonment.	Only simple imprisonment.	Only fine.	Fine with other punishment.	Only whipping	Whipping with other punishment.	Only forfeiture.	Forfeiture with other punishment.
Courts in the Western Division	...	...	...	573	128	1,705	129	158	3	246	2
Do. Eastern Division	...	...	...	295	71	786	95	99	16	39	...
Do. Northern Division	...	...	...	548	108	1,309	178	85	42	135	150
Do. Southern Division	...	...	...	310	101	1,226	34	68	3	123	27
Total...				1,726	408	5,026	436	410	64	543	179

677 cases affecting 1,608 persons remained pending at the close of the year, as against 672 cases affecting 1,529 persons at the end of 1293, and 615 cases affecting 1,196 persons at the end of 1292.

The balance in none of the Courts was large enough to require any comment, and was distributed among the various classes of Courts as follows :—

Cases and persons remaining at the end of the year					City Magistrate's Court	Sadr Taluqdars' Courts	Courts of 1st Taluqdars	Courts of 2nd Taluqdars	Courts of 3rd Taluqdars	Courts of Tehsildars
Number of cases	...	...	...	...	137	34	174	61	57	161
Number of persons	...	...	...	...	337	124	499	156	132	305

Of the total number of persons that remained pending enquiry, only 470 were in custody, chiefly in the Divisional and District Courts. There were, however, 93 accused under custody in the Courts of the Tehsildars of Naldurg, and 35 in the Court of the Second Taluqdar of Raichur, and an explanation has been asked of the circumstance.

The general average duration of criminal enquiries and trials was, including cases transferred to other Courts, which cannot, as the returns have been received in the High Court, be eliminated from computation for this purpose, was 12 days. The following statement gives the average duration for the different classes of Courts during the year under report and the previous year :—

Year.					City Magistrate's Court	Sadr Taluqdars' Courts	1st Taluqdars' Courts	2nd Taluqdars' Courts	3rd Taluqdars' Courts	Tehsildars' Courts
1294	...	...	...	...	10	26	28	13	15	7
1293	...	...	...	...	22	21	20	16	15	9

The slight increase in the average duration in the Sadr Taluqdars' and First Taluqdars' Courts was more than counterbalanced by the material decrease of the period of average duration in the City Magistrate's Court and the Courts of Tehsildars who disposed of by far the greater majority of suits. Among the Sadr Taluqdars' Courts, the average duration in the Eastern Division was as high as 65 ;

among the District Courts, that in Sirpur-Tandur was 120, and the Districts of Bidar and Khammam had also an average duration of 63 and 62 days respectively. Among the 2nd Taluqdars, the 2nd Taluqdar of Atraf-Balda had as high an average duration as that of 57 days; among the 3rd Taluqdars, the 3rd Taluqdar at Nalgunda had an average duration of 66 days; and among the Tehsil Courts those in Elgandal showed the longest duration of 78 days. Explanations have been called for from these Courts of the unusual delay that took place with them in the disposal of criminal cases, which is very unsatisfactory.

The total number of witnesses examined by all the Criminal Courts during the year was 31,466, whereof 18,673 attended the Courts without being called, and 12,793 in compliance with summonses issued for their attendance. Of those who attended, 27,888 were dismissed on the very day of attendance, and the others detained for examination for the number of days given below respectively:—

2,288 witnesses were detained for 2 days.

911	”	”	3	”
299	”	”	4	”
23	”	”	5	”
15	”	”	6	”
15	”	”	7	”
27	”	”	8	”

The greatest number of the longest detentions was in the District Court of Nagar-Karnul, where alone as many as 21 witnesses were detained for 8 days, 12 for 7 days, 5 for 6 days, 3 for 5 days, 32 for 4 days, and 204 for 3 days. The Customs Court, with its extremely little work, shows 3 witnesses detained for 7 days, and the District Courts of Khammam and Nalgunda 5 witnesses each for 5 days. The Second Taluqdar of Khammam also detained 20 witnesses for 5 days and 20 more for 4 days. The number of detentions for 3 days was large in the District Courts of Nander and Indur, the Court of the Second Talukdar of Nagar-Karnul and of the Third Talukdar in Medak. Among the Tehsil Courts, the number of detentions was the highest in the Tehsil Courts of Parbhani District, whereas many as 184 were detained for 4 days, and 254 for 3 days. An explanation has been called for from the District Court of Nagar-Karnul, from the Customs and from the Tehsil Courts in Parbhani District, of the long durations in those Courts which the High Court considers extremely unsatisfactory. To make matters worse, no payment of diet or travelling expenses was made to any witnesses in Nagar-Karnul, and in this state of things it is by no means surprising that as many as 23 witnesses did not attend even in compliance with a summons from Court. Payments to witnesses were quite unknown in most of the Courts and

Districts, only 252 witnesses having altogether been paid their expenses, the majority of the payments made having been in the District of Parbhani. Altogether 94 witnesses did not attend the Courts on being summoned, but there is no information to show why their attendance was not compelled, or whether they had been summoned unnecessarily.

There were 310 miscellaneous proceedings affecting 456 persons instituted in the Courts, which, with 8 cases affecting 11 persons pending from the previous year, and with 107 cases affecting 119 persons received by transfer, gave a total for disposal of 425 cases affecting 586 persons. In 313 cases, orders were passed in favor of 429 persons, and in 95 cases, orders were passed against 134 persons, 17 cases affecting 23 persons remaining undisposed of at the end of the year. The City Magistrate's Court naturally had most of such cases, having had as many as 138. In the districts, the work between the various classes of Courts was distributed as follows :—

Class of Courts					1st Taluqdars' Courts.	2nd Taluqdars' Courts.	3rd Taluqdars' Courts	Tehsildars' Courts
Courts in the Western Division	...	...	..	...	8	6	2	3
Courts in the Eastern Division	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...
Courts in the Northern Division	...	...	...	...	63	2	...	82
Courts in the Southern Division	...	...	...	...	24	...	3	23
Total...					143	8	5	108

The unusually great disparity of work in the various classes of Courts is due apparently to the different modes in which such cases are dealt with in different districts.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

HIGH COURT.

There were 238 appeals instituted in the High Court, which, with 89 pending from the previous year, and with 1 that came for review, gave 328 as the total for disposal during the year, as against 381 in both 1293 and 1292. Notwithstanding a fall in institutions, the

Number of appeals instituted and disposed of.

High Court did more work and the disposals during the year amounted to 304, or 92.6 per cent. of the total for disposal, as against 296 in 1293, and 265 in 1292, giving a percentage, as against the total for disposal, of 77.6 and 69.5 respectively. The result is that the balance at the end of the year amounted to 24 cases affecting 33 persons, whereof 5 only were pending for more than three months. In two of these 5 cases, the enquiry ordered in the course of appeal had not been finished, and in 3, records had not been received from lower Courts, notwithstanding repeated orders.

Three of the appeals were dismissed for default, as against 9 dismissed in 1293. In 2 cases, the appeal was rejected, and in 2 a remand was ordered during the year, as against 38 cases remanded in 1293 for further enquiry. The percentage of cases in which judgment was confirmed, reversed and modified rose from last year, though, while the number of decisions confirmed was 113 only, the decisions modified and reversed amounted to 75 and 109 respectively. The generally high percentage of decisions that could not be confirmed on appeal does not speak favorably of the work of the lower Courts. The largest number of decisions reversed and modified were those of the Western Division, but the worst decisions were apparently those of the Assistants in the City Magistrate's Court, three-fourths of those that came under consideration on appeal having been reversed or modified.

The average duration of appeals in the year under report was only 40 days, as against 130 in 1293, and 120 in 1292.

During the year, 87 applications for revision were presented, which, with 4 pending from the previous year, gave a total of 91 for disposal. 87 applications were disposed of during the year, the applications having been rejected in 74 cases, a remand ordered in 10, and the order complained against reversed in 3. It is to be regretted that the corresponding figures for the previous year are not available for comparison.

123 cases affecting 370 persons came up during the year for confirmation on the Appellate side of the High Court, which, with 47 cases affecting 136 persons pending from the previous year, and with 2 cases affecting 2 persons that came before the High Court in other ways, gave 172 cases affecting 508 persons as the total for disposal. Altogether 156 cases affecting 462 persons were disposed of by the High Court, with an average pendency of 60 days for each case. There were left at the end of the year only

16 cases affecting 46 persons, 41 of whom were in custody. The corresponding figures for the previous three years are as follows:—

Year.	Total for Disposal.		Disposed of.		Balance.		Average Duration.	
	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.
1293	195	497	148	361	47	136	65	26·4
1292	134	419	119	361	15	58	48·8	18·2
1291	175	553	161	518	14	35	28·3	9·7

The increase in the average duration of the disposal of such cases is due to the necessity of more frequent remands, on account of the imperfect character of the enquiry by the lower Courts. Only 6 of the cases were pending for more than 3 months, whereof 4 had been remanded for further enquiry, and the records not received back in the High Court.

Three of the accused appear to have died pending enquiry. The High Court of its own authority acquitted and discharged 298 persons in 75 cases, and convicted 74 persons in 56 cases. Of these 74, as many as 63 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 5 to simple imprisonment, 1 to fine and imprisonment, and 5 to fine only. 25 cases affecting 87 persons were referred to the Government for confirmation. As to these 87 persons, the High Court recommended that 36 might be acquitted and discharged, and that 1 might be sentenced to death, 30 to imprisonment for life, 15 to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment, 4 to 10 years,' and one to 5 years'. The reference in cases other than those in which death or imprisonment for life was proposed being made under rules previously in force. Intimation has been received from the Government in 21 cases of confirmation of the orders proposed by the High Court.

SUBORDINATE COURTS.

The appeals instituted in the Subordinate Courts in 1294 amounted to 1,225 affecting 1,766 persons, which, including 245 cases affecting 321 persons pending from the previous year, and 1 case affecting 1 person that came for rehearing, and excluding 3 cases affecting 3 persons transferred to other Courts, gave a total for disposal of 1,468 cases affecting 2,085 persons.

Results of the disposal of confirmation proceedings.

Number of appeals for disposals.

The details of the total appeals for disposal in various Classes of Courts, as compared with the previous years, were as follows :—

Class of Courts.	1294		1293	1292	1291
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Cases	Cases
Divisional Courts	866	1,225	702	453	546
District Courts	599	857	447	327	278
Customs Courts	3	3	1	...	1
Total.....	1,468	2,085	1,150	780	825

The increase this year in the number of appeals has been chiefly in the Western and Southern Divisions, where the work was more than double that in the other division. Among the Divisional Courts, that of the Western Division, and among the District Courts, that of Parbhani, had highest work, having 276 and 115 appeals respectively; while among the Divisional Courts, that of the Northern Division, and among the District Courts, those of Atraf-Balda and Sirpur-Tandur, had the least, having had only 183 and 47 respectively.

The total number of appeals disposed of during the year was 1,320 affecting 1,847 persons, or about 90 per cent, of the total cases for disposal, as against 80 per cent. in the previous year.

Total disposal.

The details of this for the various classes of Courts were as follows :—

Class of Courts.	1294		1293	1292	1291
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Cases	Cases
Divisional Courts	759	1,060	540	381	494
District Courts	558	784	381	309	256
Customs Courts	3	3	1	2	...
Total.....	1,320	1,847	922	692	750

The increase in the disposals was chiefly in the Courts which shew an increase in the institutions, some of the cases disposed of appear to have been rather of revision than of appeal, but the exact number of such cases cannot be ascertained. Among the Divisional Courts, the Court of the Southern Division disposed of as many as 250 appeals, while that of the Northern disposed of only 132. Among the District Courts, the Taluqdar of Parbhani did the most work, having disposed of 111 appeals, while the Madadgar of Atraf-Balda disposed of 4 only, and the Madadgars of Sirpur-Tandur, Medak, and Hlgandal, only 7, 10, and 11 each.

Of all the appeals disposed of, 3 appeals by 2 persons abated on account of their death, 16 appeals by 24 persons for default, 120 appeals by 229 persons were dismissed for other reasons. Of the balance, a remand for fresh enquiry was ordered in 83 cases affecting 137 persons, in 385 cases affecting 601 persons, the decision of the lower Courts was confirmed; in 483 cases affecting 636 persons, the decision of the lower Courts was reversed, in 163 cases affecting 209 persons, modified; and in the Western Divisional Courts, in 7 cases affecting 9 persons, some other order was passed. The proportion of reversals varied widely in different Courts, but was generally higher than those of confirmed. Among the Divisional Courts, the Courts of the Eastern and Western Divisions, and among the District Courts, those of the Eastern and Southern Divisions, and particularly, the Court at Naldrug, had a marked excess in the number of reversals, while the District Courts in the Western Division had a preponderance of decisions confirmed, and the District Court of Bidar confirmed 19 decisions, and reversed 10 only. The main results of the Appellate work of the Divisional and District Courts in the various divisions were as follows :—

Class of Courts.			West.				East.				North.				South.			
			Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Remanded.
Divisional Courts	...	...	83	119	51	18	43	90	6	4	83	56	9	6	146	93	19	39
District Courts	...	...	111	80	51	30	12	33	18	1	59	59	20	11	62	102	35	28

At the end of the year, 148 cases affecting 238 persons remained undisposed of among the Subordinate Courts. The Divisional Courts of the Western and Eastern divisions had 45 and 37 cases respectively, while the Southern Divisional Court had only 4 pending. Among the District Courts, the balance was generally low. The District Court of Naldrug

Arrears.

had 17 cases pending, but it had a heavy file, and also disposed of as many as 87, which was far more than the number disposed of by any Court excepting that of Parbhani.

The average duration of appeals in the Subordinate Courts was 47 days only. The details for the various classes of Courts, as compared with those of the previous year, are given below —

Class of Courts	West		East		South		North	
	1294	1293	1294	1293	1294	1293	1294	1293
Divisional Courts . . .	29	90	85	36	42	47	56	23
District Courts	52	23	88	37	29	47	18	34

It is unsatisfactory that the average duration in the Eastern Division, notwithstanding very light work in that Division, is not only more than that in the other divisions, but even more than double that in the previous year. On the other hand, in the Southern Division, where the work is heavy and steadily on the increase, the average duration is comparatively low, and much lower than in the previous year. In the Western Division, while the average duration in the Divisional Court has fallen very low, that in the District Courts has risen very high, while the case in the Northern Division is just the reverse. The Sadr Madadgar of the Eastern Division, the District Madadgars of Nalgunda and Khammam, and the Talukdars of Indur, Parbhani and Nander have been asked for an explanation of the unusually high average duration of their Courts.

The total amount realised on account of fines, exclusive of Aurangabad District, for which returns have not been received yet, is given in the returns of income and expenditure as Rs. 80,999, the amount received in 1293 being Rs. 67,300. The net realizations shewn in the returns of punishments inflicted are Rs. 67,715, and in all probability both the figures are incorrect, the difference being due to the Courts' having prepared both the returns without reference to each other, and dealing differently in the preparation with amounts paid as refunds, rewards, and compensation, and in some cases even with the amount of fines inflicted on the miscellaneous side. The

details of realizations and balances as given in the returns of income and expenditure for the various classes of Courts are as follows :—

Class of Court	1204.		1203	
	Amount realized in Rs	Balance in Rs	Amount realized in Rs	Balance in Rs.
High Court	2,262	7,799	1,730	8,129
City Magistrate's Court	5,535	2,404	1,843	3,084
Customs Court	1,522	2,605	1,021	3,659
Courts in the Western Division	19,071	8,807	18,084	5,381
Do Eastern Division	8,932	7,601	13,513	1,066
Do Northern Division	10,727	4,144	13,667	4,420
Do Southern Division	21,618	2,616	15,414	6,336
Total...	69,668	35,977	67,272	32,075

The realizations this year thus show a decided progress in all the Courts excepting some in the Northern and Eastern divisions, and there is a falling off in the unrealized balances also except in the Eastern and Western divisions.

The balances were particularly high in the High Court and in the District Courts of Khammam and Parbhani.

The receipts under this head have fallen during the year from Rs. 65,783 in 1293 to Rs. 55,004 in 1294; the decrease appears to be chiefly in the Western Division, where the receipts from sales of unclaimed animals fell by about Rs. 7,000, and the receipts from sales of other unclaimed property by more than Rs. 2,000, but the decrease is to a great extent nominal, and the result in the main of the non-receipt of returns from the District of Aurangabad, where the income in 1293 under the two heads was Rs. 4,828 and Rs. 2,611 respectively. The falling off in the Northern Division is also great, but part of it may be accounted for by the circumstance that the figures for 1293 are for 14 months, while those for the year under report, for 12 months only. The decrease, in the Eastern Division, in the receipts from sales of unclaimed cattle is, to a great extent, counterbalanced by the increase in the receipts from sales of other property. The receipts in the Southern Division show a slight increase. The receipts from sales of stray cattle were all in the Tehsil Courts, but it is to be regretted that the returns do not show what was the expenditure incurred on their account. The sales of unclaimed property appear to have been ordered by almost all the courts, and it deserves consideration whether the jurisdiction in the matter does not require rules to regulate it properly.

SECTION IV.—JAILS.

The total number of jails in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions is 20.

Number of Jails. This number does not include the Tehsil lock-ups in which prisoners under trial, or those sentenced to less than a month's imprisonment, are confined.

Supervision. The District Jails are under the supervision of an officer, styled the Nazim-i-Adalut, who is the Judicial Assistant to the Talukdar, whilst those at the capital are in charge of a Superintendent. In the preceding year the Superintendent of the City Jails was appointed Inspector-General of District Prisons in addition to his other duties, but his services are required so constantly in Hyderabad that he has been unable to proceed to the districts, and the appointment is practically in abeyance.

List of Jails. The following is a list of the jails in His Highness' Dominions :—

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| <i>City Jails.</i> | 1. The Central Jail at Chinchelgooda. |
| | 2. The Talib-ud-Dowla Jail. |
| | 3. The Begum Bazaar Jail, situated outside the City. |
| | 4. The Fort Mahomednagar (Golkonda) Jail. |
| <i>District Jails.</i> | 5. The Nalgunda Jail. |
| | 6. The Nagar-Kurnul Jail. |
| | 7. The Hanumkonda Jail. |
| | 8. The Aurungabad Jail. |
| | 9. The Birh Jail. |
| | 10. The Parbhaini Jail. |
| | 11. The Nander Jail. |
| | 12. The Medak Jail. |
| | 13. The Indur Jail. |
| | 14. The Elgandal Jail, situated at Kareemnuggur. |
| | 15. The Bidar Jail. |
| | 16. The Sirpur-Tandur Jail. |
| | 17. The Central Jail at Gulberga. |
| | 18. The Raichur Jail. |
| | 19. The Linsugur Jail. |
| | 20. The Naldrug Jail. |

Class of Prisoners. These jails contain not only prisoners sentenced to imprisonment by the Criminal Courts established in the Diwani Districts of His Highness, but also those sentenced by such officers of the Police or the Reformed Forces as are competent to award the punishment of imprisonment. In these jails are also confined offenders tried and punished by British Courts located in His Highness' territory when there is not sufficient room for such criminals in British prisons; and, lastly, all persons who have been sentenced to imprisonment by the Criminal Court of the Sarfikhaz Districts, where there are no jails, are sent to these prisons.

At the beginning of the year under report there were 580 prisoners awaiting trial. 4,056 under-trial prisoners were admitted during the year, giving a total for disposal of 4,636; of these 2 escaped, 4,098 were convicted or discharged, and 536 remained at the end of the year, of whom 501 were males and 35 females. The daily average of under-trial prisoners was 597·82. In 1293 Fasli the admissions of under-trial prisoners were only 3,824 notwithstanding that the year extended over 14 months. In that year, however, the daily average was very much higher, being 714·05, which would indicate that cases were disposed of more expeditiously in 1294 Fasli.

The figures regarding convicted prisoners are as follows :—

	1294 F.			1293 F.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Balance	2,857	165	3,022	2,911	188	3,099
Admitted in current year.	2,838	263	3,101	2,806	286	3,092
Transferred from other Jails ... ..	.....	.....	863	.....	.....	588
Total ... ..	.....	.....	6,986	.....	.....	6,779
Daily Average ... ..	.....	.....	2,360·08	.....	.....	2,578·69

There were thus 3,101 admissions as against 3,092 in the 14 months of 1293 Fasli, and yet, notwithstanding that the prison population was larger, and the period two months shorter, the daily average in 1294 Fasli is said to have been 2,360·08 as against 2,578·69. No explanation has been given of these figures, and it would appear that there is an error in the calculation which cannot now be corrected for this report, as the largest population in the shortest period must naturally give the largest daily average.

The foregoing number of convicts was disposed of as follows :—

	1294 F.			1293 F.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Transferred from other Jails ... ..	.....	.....	876	.....	.....	591
Executed	I	.....	I	.....	.....	4
Discharged after expiry of time ... ..	.....	.....	2,814	.....	.....	2,865
Died ... ..	.....	.....	151	.....	.....	94
Escaped	29	.....	29	.....	.....	27
Punishment remitted	I	.....	I	.....	.....	176
Total ... ..	.....	.....	3,872	.....	.....	3,757
Remained at the end of year	2,936	178	3,114	2,857	165	3,022

There is a difference of 13 between the number of convicts transferred to and transferred from jails, which is accounted for in the report by this number probably being in transit at the end of the year.

The number of deaths, viz., 151, or, according to another statement in the Jail Report, 156, is very high, and points to the necessity of improved arrangements for the custody of prisoners. No analysis has been given of the causes which led to death, except that 20 prisoners in the Indur Jail succumbed to cholera. In the Gulberga Jail there were in all 49 deaths from different causes. The death-rate per mille of prison population was 59 in 1294 Fasli as against 34 in 1293 Fasli. In future reports the causes of death will be duly shown.

The total number of prisoners admitted to hospital in 1294 Fasli was 17,256 as against 22,975 in the preceding year. No particulars have been given regarding the treatment of these prisoners.

The terms of imprisonment to which the prisoners convicted during the year were sentenced is classed as follows :—

Sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding 1 month	48
Do. do. 3 months	118
Do. do. 6 months	260
Do. do. 1 year	354
Do. do. 2 years	377
Do. do. 4 do.	621
Do. do. 10 do.	553
Do. do. 14 do.	242
Do. exceeding 14 years.....	49
Do. for life	492
Total.....	3,114

Thirty-one prisoners escaped during the year, of whom 13 effected their escape from inside the jail and 18 while outside or in transit. 12 escaped prisoners were re-arrested during the year, and 57 prisoners still remained at large; of these 35 escaped in previous years and 22 in the year under report.

The following statement, although incomplete by reason of the absence of returns of the Western Division, shows, as far as is known, the caste of the prisoners admitted to jail during the year.—

Caste.	1294 F.	Percentage on whole admission.	1293 F.	Percentage on whole admission
	Prisoners admitted during the year		Prisoners admitted during the year.	
Mahomedans...	686	26.41	685	22.17
Hindus ...	1,138	43.80	1,571	50.84
Other castes ...	774	29.79	836	26.99
Total ...	2,598	.....	3,092	.....

The professions or occupations of the prisoners are classified as follows. These and the succeeding figures are also incomplete as regards the Western Division :—

	1294 I.	1293 I.
Walandus and cultivators	725	748
Traders	30	74
Artizans	41	291
Servants	219	281
Other occupations	1,583	1,735
Total	<u>2,598</u>	<u>3,092</u>

The following figures show how many prisoners were educated and how many illiterate :—

	1294 I.	1293 I.
Educated	151	152
Illiterate	2,447	2,940
Total	<u>2,598</u>	<u>3,092</u>

With reference to sex, the numbers stand thus :—

	1294 F.	1293 F.
Males	2,838	2,806
Females	263	286
Total	<u>3,101</u>	<u>3,092</u>

The subjoined table shows how many previous convictions the prisoners had undergone :—

	1294 F.	1293 F.
Once convicted	2,475	2,733
Twice do.	90	226
Thrice do.	33	100
Convicted more than three times.....	0	33
Total ..	<u>2,598</u>	<u>3,092</u>

139 males and 2 females were punished during the year for offences against jail discipline, such as smoking, refusal to work, &c. The punishments awarded were as follows :—

	Male.	Female.
Solitary confinement	3	...
Reduction of diet	28	2
Solitary confinement with reduction of diet	4	...
Whipping	89	...
Others.....	15	...

In addition, 7 males and 1 female were committed to Court for trial,

These figures must be regarded, not as showing the good behaviour of the prisoners, but either the lax discipline in the management of the jails, or omissions to render correct returns. It is impossible to believe, for instance, that in the jails at Hyderabad, with an average daily population of 852, there should only have been 43 offences during the year, or taking the figures for Gulberga with an average daily population of 380, there should only have been 5 punishments in the whole year.

It must be admitted that jail management and discipline in His Highness' Dominions falls very far short of the standard which is to be desired. All that can be said on this point is that measures are now being taken by Government to remedy the defects which exist, but the administration of the jails can never be placed on a thoroughly satisfactory footing until more suitable buildings are provided, and this, for financial reasons, can only be done gradually as funds are provided.

The diet of prisoners in the jails is reported to be as follows :—

Diet

Daily				Twice a Week	Once a week.
Rice	Wheat Flour				
	Male Prisoners employed on labour.	Male Prisoners without labour and female Prisoners with or without labour.	Male Prisoners employed on labour	Male Prisoners without labour and female generally	
14 Chetaks				Chillies.	
10 Chetaks.				Salt	
1 Seer.				Tamarind.	
12 Chetaks.				Firewood	
2 Tolas.				Toor or Moong	
1 1/2 Tolas.				Vegetables in lieu of Dall	
3 Tolas.				Sweet Oil	
1 Seer.				Mutton or Goor.	
3 Tolas				Onion.	
2 Tolas.				Saffron.	

The number of prisoners at the end of the year (3,114) were employed as follows :—Simple imprisonment without labour 27, unemployed owing to sickness, &c., 443, engaged on roads, buildings, gardens, &c., 1,576, engaged in grinding grain 75, engaged in cleaning jails, &c., 548, engaged in printing 39, engaged in writing 23, engaged in making tents and carpets 383.

The income and expenditure connected with labor and manufacture are set forth in detail below :—

Income.

Cash receipts derived on account of wages or sale-proceeds of articles manufactured . —

	Rs.	a	p.
Actually realized	22,070	11	11
Outstanding	55,543	3	1
	Rs.	a	p.
Price of manufactured articles used or consumed in the jails themselves ...	2,010	14	6
Wages of labour employed in the Jails	59,862	6	4
Wages of labour employed by other Government Departments	57,273	7	6
	1,19,146	12	4
Value of articles remaining unsold at the end of the year	32,112	1	3
Price of raw material in stock.....	7,800	2	5
Total Income Rs.....	2,16,672	5	0

Expenditure.

	Rs.	a	p.
Balance outstanding at the end of 1293 Fash	49,812	8	10
Cost of articles manufactured and lying in the godowns at the beginning of the year under report.....	19,520	4	5
Cost of raw materials	8,027	10	10
Cash disbursed in the purchase of raw materials during the year	21,773	12	4
Cash disbursed in the purchase and repairs of instruments	403	1	3
Salaries of instructors	3,577	11	3
Do of provisional supervisors	33,560	6	6
Miscellaneous charges	253	10	0
Total Expenditure.....	1,36,938	1	5
Profit Rs.....	79,734	3	7

In some jails the price charged for articles, and which were simply adjusted by departmental book entry, was much above the true value, and the foregoing estimate of profit would, if the accounts were closely gone into by an expert, probably be subjected to considerable reduction. The Gulberga Jail, owing to the interest taken in it by the Subadar, is the most advanced as regards manufactures, and indeed in every other respect.

The total expenses of the Jail Department during the year under report as compared with 1293 Fasli is shown in the following statement :—

Year.	Expenses of Feeding.		Expenses of Clothing.		Expenses given to prisoners on release.		Expenses on construction, repairs and rent of buildings.		Establishment and Contingencies		Hospital Expenses.		Expenses of Guards.		Total Expenses.											
	Total Expenses.	Cost per Head.	Total Expenses.	Cost per Head.	Total Expenses.	Cost per Head.	Total Expenses.	Cost per Head.	Total Expenses.	Cost per Head.	Total Expenses.	Cost per Head.	Total Expenses.	Cost per Head.	Total Expenses.	Cost per Head.										
1294	1,18,256	13 2	44	10 6	12,291	2 0	4 10 3	1,059	10 7	0 6 4	11,579	15 2	4 5 11	41,890	9 0	15 13 1	5,349	8 2	2 0 3	1,17,183	11 11	44	4 4	3,07,611	6 4	116 2 8
1293	1,44,176	13 1	44	3 2	12,451	7 7	3 13 1	839	8 3	0 4 2	13,771	15 5	4 3 7	49,310	3 0	15 1 10	3,372	2 2	1 7 0	1,32,847	0 0	40	11 7	3,56,794	4 9	109 6 0

It will be observed from these figures that the cost per head for each prisoner for the year under report was Rs. 116-2-8, of which the details are as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Food	44	10	6
Clothing	4	10	3
Advances on release from jail.....	0	6	4
Construction and repairs of buildings	4	5	11
Establishment	15	13	1
Hospital expenses	2	0	3
Guards	44	4	4
Total.....	116	2	8

During the year under review a Special Committee, consisting of Mr. Palmer, the Subadars of the Southern and Eastern Divisions, the Judicial Secretary to Government and his Assistant, was appointed to consider the changes to be made in the rules regarding the internal economy of the jails, discipline, &c. A set of new rules was drawn up, and having received the sanction of Government, was brought into force during the course of the year. Certain retrenchments were also effected towards the close of the year in the expenditure of the Central Jail. A system was introduced of giving to prisoners on their discharge a ticket of release so as to protect them from arrest as suspicious characters. More recently a Sub-Committee has been appointed to report on jail buildings and to submit recommendations for their improvement.

The most important event in the Jail Administration of the year was a serious outbreak that occurred in the Central Jail at Hyderabad. The disturbance originated in the dissatisfaction of the prisoners at the new rules which had been lately introduced, prohibiting the use of intoxicating drugs. They refused to accept their usual rations, and continued for two days in a refractory state. Under orders of Government a body of reformed troops was despatched to the jail, in order to enforce obedience and to confine the prisoners in their cells. Most unfortunately the troops failed to preserve their temper, and on some of the prisoners throwing stones, at once fired, killing eleven prisoners and wounding 32, of whom 2 subsequently died. The whole occurrence was investigated by a Special Commission, and the result was that the reformed troops were blamed and duly punished. The Superintendent, Mr. Gordon, and Jailor Smith were praised for the energy and tact which they had shown.

SECTION V.—REGISTRATION.

Except the registration of title-deeds in Municipal Towns, there is as yet no system of registration in His Highness' Dominions

SECTION VI.—MUNICIPALITY.

Municipal government, in the full acceptance of the word, does not yet exist in these Dominions.

There is a Municipal Commissioner for the City and Suburbs of Hyderabad, with Assistants, and a suitable staff of Sanitary Inspectors, a ^{Number of Municipalities} Municipal Engineer, &c. There is also the Chadderghat Municipality, and 16 Municipal Committees at the Head-quarters of Districts, but these are all practically Government Departments, entirely controlled and superintended by Government officials, and with a few minor exceptions drawing their incomes from Government sources. Local self-government, including both the authority to administer, as well as the responsibility of administration, is unknown, and the so-called Municipalities are more of the nature of State Sanitary Departments than Municipalities.

The reports received of the working of the Municipalities afford very little information, especially as regards the details of the improvements carried out.

In the City and Suburban Municipality the total expenditure on new works, of which no details have been given, amounted in the year under ^{New works in City.} report to Rs. 42,188-4-1 as against Rs. 68,863-8-7 expended during the 14 months of 1293 Fasli.

On repairs, establishments, purchase of bullocks, and miscellaneous the expenditure of the two years was Rs. 1,59,810-9-8 and ^{Repairs and Establish-ment, &c} Rs. 1,41,108-7-7, respectively, which does not include Rs 15,000 expended in 1294 Fasli on alterations to the Bolarum Residency.

The total expenditure under all heads in the two years ^{Total Expenditure.} was as follows :—

1293 Fasli.....	Rs. 2,09,972 0 2
1294 Fasli.....	„ 2,01,998 13 9

Within the last ten years great improvements have been made in the city and suburbs of Hyderabad, streets having been widened, drains and gutters constructed, and the daily accumulations of refuse regularly removed. The water-supply and the general sanitation of the city is still very defective, but the former is likely soon to be improved. It has been decided to provide the city with a pure supply of water either from the existing Mir Alum Lake or from a new tank to be constructed near Falpalli, or by means of a new dam across the Musi river. The scheme will in all probability ultimately include supplies from each of these sources. The plans and estimates are being prepared under the supervision of Mr. G. Palmer, Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, and it is hoped that during the current year they will be completed and the work commenced. The cost is roughly estimated by Mr. Palmer at from 9½ to 15 lakhs according to which scheme is adopted.

The income of the City Municipality, as compared with the preceding year, is as follows —

	1294 Fasli.	1293 Fasli.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Registration of title-deeds	24,890 14 2	17,023 14 6
Noozul or land-tax	2,419 15 1½	2,231 0 8½
Zemindars	2,936 3 6	2,768 3 6
Miscellaneous.....	16,528 9 8	15,729 4 6
Total Rs	<u>46,775 10 5½</u>	<u>37,752 7 2½</u>

The income of 1294 Fasli bears the proportion of 17·78 per cent. to the expenditure of the year, the balance being provided from the General Revenues. On the other hand, however, Government takes the whole of the octroi duty, and is altogether a gainer by the transaction.

With regard to the collection of Noozul or land-rent, it is shown that there are large arrears chiefly on account of obstructions on the part of Nobles in the City. In this respect the administration of the Municipality appears in an unsatisfactory light.

The Chadderghat Municipality is under the control of the Secretary, Public Works Department. This Municipality was formed in the year 1290 Fasli (1881), but consists merely of an establishment for carrying out sanitary measures and petty works connected therewith. The average

annual expenditure since its formation has been Rs. 55,785. The expenditure during 1293 was Rs. 81,502, in 1294 it was Rs 68,078. The Budget for 1295 amounts to Rs 87,922-8-0 subject to the consideration of the General Finance Committee

The jurisdiction of the Chaddeighat Municipality extends over $9\frac{3}{4}$ square miles, being the same as that of the Suburban Court. No income is derived by taxation, and the whole expenditure falls on Government. Much trouble is frequently given by Jagirdars and large land-owners, who persistently refuse to comply with Municipal regulations. Throughout the Municipality generally the assistance and co-operation of the Police is much needed. Before the establishment of the Chadderghat Municipality, sanitary arrangements in the large and rapidly increasing station were almost entirely neglected. The Government has, however, during the last five years given a powerful impetus to this very important matter, but it is considered that the time has come for the Chadderghat Municipality to be so organized as to become in due course self-supporting. At present it is entirely dependent on Government for its income; the cost of sanitary measures, street lighting, and watering, which should properly fall on the owners and occupiers of land and houses, being defrayed by Government.

A set of rules for the formation of a Committee and the gradual attainment of this object has been drawn up by the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, and is now under consideration. The receipts during the year were only Rs. 285-11-6, as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p
Fines.....	159	3	6
Sale of property.....	3	8	0
Sale of manure	123	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total.....	285	11	6
	<hr/> <hr/>		

The following statements show the works completed and in progress during the year .—

CHADDERGHAT MUNICIPALITY.

STATEMENT showing Works completed during the year 1294 Fasli.

No.	Name of Work.	Amount of Estimate	Total Expenditure up to end of Aban 1293 Fasli.	Expenditure during 1294 Fasli.	Total Expenditure up to end of Aban 1294 Fasli.	Balance of Estimate.	REMARKS
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	R. a. p.	
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.							
<i>Original Works.</i>							
1	Constructing a Bridge and Channel to drain off Gosh-mahal Kunta	1,482 0 0	1,044 0 6	1,015 6 10	2,059 7 4	203 7 8	
2	Lighting 28 lamps on the Upper Secunderabad Road ...	550 0 0	615 0 0	346 8 4	346 8 4	...	
3	Constructing Road connecting Muktiarganj and Troop Bazaar Road	532 0 0	138 12 3	397 8 0	536 4 3	...	
4	Do. 5 Latrines for females	2,059 0 0	.....	2,050 10 1	2,050 10 1	8 5 11	
5	Compensation to individuals for losses sustained during the rains of 1882... ..	3,424 0 0	.....	3,424 0 0	3,424 0 0	...	
6	Sinking a Well at Narayanguda for low-caste people	325 0 0	.....	319 8 7	319 8 7	5 7 5	
7	Sanitary Arrangements at Mallakpet during the Races of 1884.	392 11 11	.....	392 10 10	392 10 10	1 1	
8	Compensation for walls demolished in constructing a Latrine at Kothabasti	19 0 0	.....	19 0 0	19 0 0	.....
9	Precautionary Measures for 1294	8,217 4 0	.....	8,217 4 0	8,217 4 0	.....
10	Compensation for a portion of a house demolished in constructing Troop Bazaar Drain ...	15 0 0	.....	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	
11	Lighting Lamps on Public Roads	5,600 0 0	.....	995 14 11	995 14 11	4,604 1 1	
12	Providing Privy Pans to Public Latrines	600 0 0	.....	226 14 3	226 14 3	373 1 9	
	Total	23,215 15 11	1,797 12 9	17,420 5 10	18,603 2 7	5,194 8 11	
<i>Repairs.</i>							
1	Constructing Parapet Wall to one side of a well by the main road at Kharatabad	171 0 0	157 12 0	8 2 3	165 14 3	5 1 9	
2	Repairing an old Public Latrine at Kichiguda and providing Privy Pans	223 14 1	123 14 1	100 0 0	223 14 1	.....
3	Constructing Parapet Walls to 4 wells at Kathbiguda and Imblibund	301 0 0	198 7 10	10 7 1	208 14 11	92 1 1	
4	Do. Parapet Wall around Mecca Baidi	185 0 0	121 8 6	6 6 4	127 14 10	57 1 2	
	Total	880 14 1	601 10 5	124 15 8	726 10 1	154 4 0	
<i>Abstract.</i>							
	Original Works	23,215 15 11	1,797 12 9	17,420 5 10	18,603 2 7	5,194 8 11	
	Repairs	880 14 1	601 10 5	124 15 8	726 10 1	154 4 0	
	Total	24,096 14 0	2,399 7 2	17,545 5 6	19,329 12 8	5,348 12 11	

CHADDERGHAT MUNICIPALITY.

STATEMENT showing Works in progress at the end of 1294 Fasli.

No.	Name of Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Total Expenditure up to end of Aban 1293 Fasli.	Expenditure during 1294 Fasli.	Total Expenditure up to end of Aban 1294 Fasli.	Balance of Estimate.	REMARKS
		Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.							
<i>Original Works.</i>							
1	Constructing a Drain for Sewage at Troop Bazaar	5,186 0 0	969 5 1	3,073 5 9	4,042 10 10	1,143 5 2	
2	Putting up Lamp Posts on Public Roads	4,960 0 0	.....	4,653 1 8	4,653 1 8	306 14 4	
3	Sinking a Well at Jamal Basthi for low-caste people	325 0 0	.....	34 1 5	34 1 5	290 14 7	
4	Constructing 5 Latrines for females	2,059 0 0	.....	581 3 11	581 3 11	1,477 12 1	
	Total .	12,530 0 0	969 5 1	8,341 12 9	9,311 1 10	3,218 14 2	
<i>Repairs.</i>							
1	Demolishing and reconstructing a Compound Wall to widen the Road to Roman Catholic Chapel	152 10 8	133 2 0	.....	133 2 0	19 8 8	
2	Constructing Parapet Wall around Katara Bawdi in the Husan Sagar Village	864 0 0	.....	700 12 3	700 12 3	163 3 9	
3	Boiling water and cleaning still from a drinking-water well at Imbibund	644 0 0	.....	466 2 7	466 2 7	177 13 5	
	Total .	1,660 10 8	133 2 0	1,166 14 10	1,300 0 10	360 9 10	
<i>Abstract.</i>							
	Original Works	12,530 0 0	969 5 1	8,341 12 9	9,311 1 10	3,218 14 2	
	Repairs	1,660 10 8	133 2 0	1,166 14 10	1,300 0 10	360 9 10	
	Total .	14,190 10 8	1,102 7 1	9,508 11 7	10,611 2 8	3,579 8 0	

Up to the 1st Khoordad 1294 Fasli, District Municipalities were worked as a separate Department under the Sadr-ul-Maham Miscellaneous Department. As in the Chadderghat Municipality, almost their entire cost has been borne by Government. In the towns of Gulberga and Aurungabad, however, a great advance has been made, and these Municipalities have been made to some extent self-supporting. On the date named above the District Municipal Department was amalgamated with the Public Works Department, and, whilst petty works that were formerly carried out by the Municipal Department are now carried out by the Public Works Department, under the power of sanction conferred on Subudars and Taluqdars, a special grant to each head-quarter town of the Districts is given by Government for sanitary purposes. These grants amount in the aggregate to Rs. 49,272 per annum, averaging Rs. 3,080 each for 16 towns, and the grants vary from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 7,200 for each town according to its size and importance. This expenditure is included in that of the Public Works Department proper.

It is contemplated to extend, as soon as possible, the self-supporting system to all these towns, and to form Municipal Committees and institute Local Funds in each. The rules drawn up by the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, and now under consideration, can be made generally applicable in all instances with the necessary modifications to suit local circumstances.

SECTION VII.—MILITARY.

The military forces in His Highness' Government are composed of the Regular Troops, the City Troops, the Golkonda Brigade, and the Irregular Troops; there are also the Sarf-i-khas and Paigah Troops, but as these are not under the orders of Government they are not referred to in detail in this report.

The Regular Troops under the command of Major Nevill are composed of two horse batteries of four guns each, four regiments of Cavalry, one of which, the African Cavalry, is on the Government system, and the other Lancer Regiments on the Silladari system, 3 regiments of Infantry, one Infantry Depôt, one Garrison Band, and one Garrison Cavalry Band.

The average strength of the Regulars during 1294 Fasli was as follows :—

Head-Quarters	{ Combatants	1'00
	{ Non-Combatants	54'00
Artillery... ..	{ Combatants	261'00
	{ Non-Combatants	148'50
Cavalry	{ Combatants	1193'65
	{ Non-Combatants	493'73
Infantry	{ Combatants	1915'50
	{ Musicians.....	80'91
	{ Non-Combatants	210'33
Depôt	{ Combatants	50'66
	{ Non-Combatants	60'00
Cavalry Band.....	{ Musicians	40'08
	{ Non-Combatants.....	23'00
Garrison Band	{ Musicians	49'58
	{ Non-Combatants.....	5'00
Clothing Department.	Non-Combatants.....	17'00
Medical do.	Non-Combatants.....	13'00
European Commanding	{ Combatants	49'82
Officers.	{ Non-Combatants.....	1'00
Cadets		6'58
Medical Officers.		10'00

The Total average strength of combatants was thus :—

Artillery	261
Cavalry	1,193
Infantry	1,915
Depôt	50
European Officers	49
Total ..	<u>3,468</u>

The troops are quartered as follows :—

	Artillery.
	African Cavalry Guard.
	1st Regt Lancers.
Head Quarters, Hyderabad,	3rd Regt. do.
	1st Regt Infantry.
	2nd Regt. do.
	Infantry Depôt.
	Garrison Band.
	Do Cavalry Band.
Gulbarga	2nd Regt Lancers.
	Detachment 3rd Infantry
Shorapur	3rd Regt. Infantry.

In addition to the Regular Troops, there are three regiments of Infantry, *viz.*, 4th, 5th and 6th, known as City Re-organized Troops.

City Troops. Although not strictly Regular Troops, the 4th and 6th Regiments are included in the Budget of the Regular Troops. These two Regiments are each 700 strong, and are armed, equipped, &c., in the same manner as the Regulars. They are commanded respectively by Captains Finglas and Griffin, and are quite independent of each other and of the Commandant of the Regulars, but matters which the Commanding Officers cannot deal with are referred to the Military Secretary, Regular Troops, for the orders of Government. The 5th Regiment; with a strength of 300, is much in the same position as regards control and discipline, but being the Minister's own regiment, the funds for its maintenance are drawn from His Excellency's private Treasury, and are not provided for in the Budget of the State.

The cost of the Regular Troops, including the 4th and 6th Regiments, amounted in 1294 Fasli to Rs. 16,61,993.

A Brigade, composed of men taken from the Irregulars, has lately been formed at Golkonda under the command of Afsur Jung Bahadur, the strength of which is—

1 Regiment Cavalry	300
1 Regiment Infantry	900 (of which 200 are undisciplined).
Gunners	80

Although not forming a part of the Brigade, the same Officer commands the Mysoram Regiment, 1,059 strong, which was formed some years ago by the late Minister with the object of enlisting and bringing under discipline Rohillas and some other classes who, when unemployed, were a danger and trouble to the State.

The Irregular Levies of the State which, as remarked by His Excellency the Minister in a recent public speech, "hardly deserve the name of an army" have been placed in charge of Major Gough, Military Secretary, with a view to reductions being more systematically effected.

Return of Irregular Troops—(Continued).

No.	Detail of Troops	Strength of Troops in 1293 Fasli.		Transfers.		Reductions.		Total of Transfers and Reductions.			Remaining Strength		Remarks.
		Men.	Horses, &c.	Men.	Horses, &c.	Men.	Horses, &c.	Men.	Horses, &c.	Men.	Horses.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
10	Mootfurkat ...	908	11 Horses ... 4 Mianas ... 2 Elephants 152 Women ... 4 Billakanda Men. 3 Drummers.	46 152 Women... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	25	5 Horses ... 1 Miana	71 152 Women..	5 Horses ... 1 Miana	837	6 Horses, 3 Mianas, 2 Elephants, 4 Men Billa- kanda, 3 Drummers.		
	Total ..	22,502	3,466 Horses ... 79 Mianas ... 58 Elephants, 26 Palkees ... 1 Aftabgrin.. 1 Top .. 152 Women... 4 Billakanda Men. 9 Guns 4 Waggon. 1 Standard.. 74 Bullocks.. 3 Drummers.. 22 Camels ...	1,055 Men 152 Women...	16 Horses ... 1 Miana	627	15 Horses... 1 Miana... 1 Elephant..	1,682 Men 152 Women	31 Horses... 2 Mianas... 1 Elephant..	20,820	3435 Horses ... 77 Mianas, 57 Elephants, 26 Palkees, 1 Aftabgrin.. 1 Top 4 Billakanda Men, 9 Guns, 4 Waggon. 1 Standard.. 74 Bullocks, 3 Drummers, 22 Camels,		117 Men, 21 Horses, 1 Elephant and 1 Palkee draw pay from "Tunkha Jagir," belonging to Rajah Rai Kayan Bahadur, Rajah Shewraj Bahadur, and Roy Durgapursad, which is under investigation in the Sub-Committee.

It will be seen from these figures that the total number recorded as combatants is 20,820 with 3,435 horses and 9 guns, &c., the annual cost, as stated by the Accountant-General, being Rs. 49,24,240.

Of the total number of Irregular Troops, there are 5,250 located at various places of importance in the districts (details of which are given in the Appendices), the remainder of the force being kept at and about the city.

The Cavalry consist of numerous bodies of men, varying in number from 2 to 514, which are under the command of 123 Jemadars, having no subordinate officers under them. These Jemadars are, in most cases, men of good family and position, whose ancestors have, either by services rendered, or by the presentation of nuzzeranas, been rewarded with the grant of a certain number of assamees. The increase in the numbers of the Irregular Troops appears to have been brought about in many instances by the system of nuzzerana, whereby wealthy adventurers took advantage of the pecuniary embarrassments of the State to gain status and influence.

In many cases the Jemadars, in addition to the amount allowed by Government for the payment of men and keep of horses, draw special allowances for maintaining elephants equipped with either howdahs or umbarees for State occasions, or for the expenses of Mianas, in view to the upholding of their dignity. The allowances of Jemadars vary, of course, with the strength of their Jume-yuts, and the amounts range from Rs. 40 to Rs. 2,000. The sum paid by Government for the upkeep of a Trooper in the Cavalry varies from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35. The rule is that the Bargeer Sowar should receive one-third of the above amount, but there is no doubt that this is a matter of private arrangement with the Jemadars, some of whom make more liberal terms with their men than others.

The Infantry is divided into the several classes shown above.

The Barjowans (composed almost entirely of Deccanees) comprise fifty-one so-called regiments, under officers designated "Coomandans," apparently a corruption of the French word "Commandant," which was, no doubt, in use when the Government employed French Officers.

The status enjoyed by the "Coomandans" varies considerably, a few of them being men of some influence and position, whilst others are as insignificant as are their regiments. Some of the regiments have so dwindled away as to be almost effaced. For instance, there is sometimes an establishment consisting in all of *nine men*, which is still called a regiment. Of the fifty-one regiments, there are twenty-nine less than fifty strong, only fourteen contain more than 100 men, whilst there are only seven which can muster over 300, the strongest of all having 2,049 men.

The private of the line, or Barjowan, is poorly paid, for he only draws Rs. 5-12-0 per mensem, six annas out of which is deducted to meet the cost of his clothing when such is supplied, which is at very irregular periods. The pay of Havildars is but Rs. 7 to Rs. 8, and that of Jemadars and Subadars Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

For arms, they are supplied, some with city-made muskets and bayonets, some with the old "Brown Bess" from the British Arsenal, and some with ancient flintlock muskets, the Brown Bess being the only weapon safe to use. It may be mentioned that the supply of the city-made muskets to the Regular Troops has been long discontinued, since they were condemned by a Committee.

The pay of Coomandans ranges from Rs. 30 to Rs. 100. One or two, however, of the more important of these officers, with comparatively strong regiments, draw as much as Rs. 350.

It is hoped that gradually several of these old and poorly-paid Coomandans will be pensioned, and several of their regiments amalgamated into one or two of a strength that will render them more manageable and useful.

The Arabs, of whom it has been above stated there are 6,035, are divided into Jumeyuts of varying numbers, ranging from 2 to 1,348.

Arabs. There are fifty Jemadars with subordinate officers, designated Chaooses and Mintharafas. The allowances of the Jemadars vary from Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,200 per mensem, according to the strength of their Jumeyuts. They are generally men of good family, some being pure bred natives of Arabia, and others descendants of such who have been born in Hyderabad. Some few of them have acquired considerable wealth, and have had extensive money dealings in Hyderabad, both with private individuals and, formerly, with the Government. The pay of the Chaoos is from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50, and the Mintharaf Rs. 50. Privates get Rs. 12, if natives of Arabia, and Rs. 8 if country-born.

The Arabs are armed a good deal according to their own taste, but as a rule they all carry the native match-lock, sword and shield, with daggers *ad libitum*.

The Scindees, of whom there are at present nearly 949 employed in the Irregular Troops, were first entertained during the reign of the Nizam Secunder Jah, about eighty years ago. At the time referred to, two brothers from Hyderabad, Scinde, made their appearance in Hyderabad, and having got into favour with the Nizam, obtained for themselves, and a few others from their country, military employment under this Government. As a matter of course, their success led to the immigration of others of the same nationality, who, by aid of local influence and nuzzeranas, were also entertained in the service.

Scindees.

These troops appear to have distinguished themselves in some military operations against a fort in the Khammam districts in the time of Rajah Chundoo Lal. The Scindees are paid at the rate of Rs. 9 and 7 respectively for pure natives of Scinde and those born in these Dominions. The Duffadars draw from Rs. 12 to 15.

Under the designation "Burkundaz" it will be seen that 604 men are returned. The meaning of this term is matchlock men.

The "Aligole," who are armed similarly to the Burkundaz, were originally composed entirely of the Shiah sect of Mahomedans. Hence their name, which means "followers of Ali."

Of the other classes included in the Infantry, whose numerical strength is trifling, no special mention seems called for, their designations referring to the country to which they belong or whence they originally came.

Until of late years the Government exercised but little check over the payment of the Irregular Troops. There was no regular monthly distribution of pay, nor, in fact, any established system. Some officers in command drew their pay through the Sherishtadars, some through the Peshkar, and others again direct from the Treasury. The monthly submission of Muster Rolls was not enforced. The pay was issued according to the demand of whoever might happen to be the recognized authority for the time being, and so long as the fixed amount was not exceeded no further scrutiny was exercised over the distribution. The Sherishtadars, Nakeeb and Jemadars, of course, profited largely by the absence of system, whilst the sepoy and sowar had to be content with whatever was given them, no means of redress being open to them. In many cases they did not even know what amount of pay they were entitled to. The Jemadar was supreme and unfettered in the authority with which he was entrusted by Government. Any check or interference in his proceedings would have been considered by him a disgrace and loss of "dignity."

The Jemadar or his ancestors having given a nuzzerana to the Government, in his turn took his nuzzerana before filling up vacancies; when fines were imposed, the amount was appropriated by him instead of being credited to Government.

The corruption and abuses existing in the Irregular Troops, as well as in most other Departments of the State at the commencement of Sir Salar Jung's administration, at length came to be dealt with by that distinguished Minister.

The first attempt at reform was the appointment of Nazum-i-Jumeyut, an official whose duty it was to exercise a general supervision over the Irregular Troops, and to this post Moulvi Mahomed was the first to be appointed. The result of his appointment (to the duties of which he

appears to have brought considerable activity and energy) was the establishment of certain recognized rates of pay to the lower ranks, the submission of monthly pay abstracts, reports of enlistments, discharges, transfers, promotions or reductions, and the granting of leave.

The pay of the establishments then came to be disbursed through the Nazum-i-Jumeyut instead of being paid over in a lump sum to the Jemadars, and a form of muster roll was also brought into use. Two or three of the more important of the Arab Jemadars, including Sultan Nawaz Jung, have, however, been made exceptions, and are allowed to disburse their men's pay themselves.

These reforms, as a matter of course, resulted in considerable benefit to Government, and relief to the ranks. Committees were then formed to enquire into disputes, to exercise control over discharges of men, and new establishments, to cast old and worn-out horses, and to replace them by serviceable ones. Under the operation of these measures many irregularities and abuses were checked; the tyranny and oppression of Jemadars was to some extent prevented, and much expense saved to Government.

Under such a state of things it cannot be expected that much attention has been given to drill and discipline. With the exception of one or two of the line regiments, parades are not even thought of, and the appearance of the men, except on the annual march past or lungur, is considered a matter of no importance.

The duty of the Infantry of the line (Barjowans) consists chiefly in furnishing miscellaneous guards, of which, besides those around His Highness' Palace, and on public offices, there is a very large number employed for private as well as Government purposes, and on these guards the men once mounted remain in many cases for years together without being relieved! A return lately called for shows that the number of guards furnished in the city and suburbs is no less than 1,028, comprising 4,839 men. It is the Minister's desire that many of these guards should be removed as being quite uncalled for, and steps are being taken to carry out these instructions.

The duty of the Arabs is to mount guard at the houses and offices of their Jemadars and certain of the city nobles; to escort them through the streets of the city; and to take charge of Government Treasure at District Treasuries, and in transit to the Sadr Treasury. In this latter duty the Infantry of the line likewise take a part. These troops are also largely employed on various escort duties, and in guarding prisoners. They are also very frequently told off to the duty of attending marriage and other processions, when applied for by nobles or persons of influence.

The Cavalry are chiefly utilized as escorts, not so much on Government duty as on private sowarees, little attention being paid to their dress, accoutrements or horses, as is clearly evidenced by their slovenly and unsoldierlike appearance.

During the year under report Rs. 16,097 have been saved in the expenditure in the Military Secretary's Office, Rs. 75,945-9 on the Troops, and Rs. 6,900 in the allowances to the Sherishtadars. The Munsab Department has also been transferred from the head of Irregular Troops, and this, with other transfers, has nominally reduced the expenditure on military forces by Rs. 20,40,922.

Arrangements are in contemplation for getting rid of a considerable number of old and worn-out officers and men, some on pensions, and by discharging some with a fair gratuity. In these cases it is proposed to make a rule of appointing a relative to some vacancy either in the Irregular Troops or in the Police, so that the change may result in as little hardship as possible. Hitherto it has been customary to receive back into the Irregular troops all old and worn-out men discharged as unfit for further service in the Regular Troops, provided that they have done over twenty years' service with the latter, and provided that they were originally transferred to the Regular from the Irregular Troops. These old and worn-out men are appointed to any suitable vacancy that may be available, and their addition to the numbers has for a long time constituted one of the obstacles in carrying out the reductions desired by Government. As the number of men left in the Regular Troops qualified for entertainment in the Irregular Troops, is now nearly exhausted, this difficulty, which has gradually diminished, will soon be entirely removed. There is, however, no doubt that an appointment under some Jemadar in the Irregular Troops has, owing to the paternal character of the Government, come to be looked forward to by many as a final refuge for the destitute.

Numbers of young men in reduced circumstances and with some claim to the protection of Government have been appointed to an establishment called the Moothfurkhat, of which mention has already been made. Once appointed to the Moothfurkhat, they draw their allowances, keep a horse to ride at processions and on gala days, but, with a few exceptions, perform no sort of duty whatever. This department contains a motley gathering of members, military and non-military, some of whom were females, who, in the absence of male heirs, had been provided for by Government. It has, however, now been thought proper to discontinue the inclusion of these females in the strength of the Irregular Troops.

Another class who may be considered bad bargains for the Government is designated Imtyazi. The number of Imtyazis is 443, some of whom receive high rates of pay varying from Rs. 40 to Rs. 500, and are not expected to perform any duty. They are generally relatives of the Jemadars and other persons who have influence with the Government. Their allowances, like those of the Moothfurkhat, go a considerable way to swell the figures, which incorrectly represent the military expenditure of the State.

The management of the Irregular Troops is conducted under the immediate supervision of the Muin-ul-Maham, to whom all questions of importance are submitted with the opinion of the Military Secretary. The Muin-ul-Maham either disposes of subjects laid before him, or sends them for the orders of the Minister. The immediate head of the Irregular Troops is the Nazum-i-Jumeyut, who is responsible for the observance by the Jemadars and Coomandans of order and regularity. His reports are made to Government through the Military Secretary, who is responsible for the orders of Government being fully communicated and thoroughly carried out.

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

SECTION I.—GENERAL PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department has been in existence since the year 1277 Fasli, and has from time to time been re-organized according as the requirements of the State have demanded, and with the view of improving the efficiency of the Department with due regard to its economical working. On its first organization it was placed under the chief executive control of Mr. William Marrett, who previously had held the position of Superintendent of Roads under the British Resident.

In the year 1280 Fasli His Excellency the late Minister, acting under the advice of the Resident, placed the Department under the charge of a European Engineer as Secretary to Government, and, about a year afterwards, the services of some 10 English Engineers were engaged, who were most of them placed in charge of Districts, one of them, Mr. Haskell, being appointed Superintending Engineer or chief executive officer of the Department.

In the year 1282 Fasli the services of the European Secretary to Government were dispensed with, and the post was conferred on Mr. M. H. Wilkinson, who had previously held the appointment of Principal of the Civil Engineering College. In 1283 Fasli the desirability of extending the State Railway in the direction of Chanda and of the Singarenni coal-fields having been brought prominently to light, a special Railway Survey Department was organized, and Mr. Haskell was placed in charge of it with a suitable staff, including two European Engineers, under him. Mr. G. Palmer succeeded Mr. Haskell as Superintending Engineer.

Up to the year 1285 Fasli (1875) the Department had been worked on the District system, that is to say, an Engineer was placed in charge of all the Public Works in each District. It was found, however, that with 18 Districts thus to be provided for, the Executive staff of the Department was not strong enough to provide a thoroughly competent Engineer for each, and it was therefore decided to select the five most competent men and place

one in charge of each of the five Divisions into which the State was at that time divided. At the same time an Engineer was to remain in charge of each District, but he was to carry on his work under the direct orders and guidance of the Engineer in charge of his Division. Thus it was considered that superior professional supervision would be available on works throughout the country.

This system was put in force and continued until the year 1288 Fasli (1878), when it was considered that an equally efficient establishment could be maintained at a less cost, by doing away with District Engineers and placing the Divisional Engineer in sole charge of his Division, with a suitable staff of Assistant Engineers and Subordinates under him, whom he could place in charge of the different works in the Division without reference to Districts, and thus utilise to the fullest extent the professional strength of the Department, which hitherto had been somewhat wasted by the necessity of placing an Engineer in charge of each District regardless of whether the expenditure on works in that District was sufficient to warrant the appointment of a separate officer or not. This system of working was in force when the present Administration commenced.

In the year 1282 Fasli (1872) Municipalities were started in all the District head-quarter towns of the Dominions and in several other important towns. These Municipalities were not self-supporting, but funds were granted in each case on an annual Budget Estimate, and an officer was appointed to each Municipality as Municipal Engineer or Inspector, to superintend the works that were carried out. These works consisted for the most part of cleansing streets, thoroughfares, drains, &c., constructing and repairing roads within the limits of the towns themselves, and occasionally the construction or repair of roads leading from important towns to the main trunk roads. Also the repairs of such Government buildings within the towns that had not been constructed by or were not under the maintenance of the Public Works Department.

These Municipalities were worked by a separate Department, under which was also placed the Municipality of the City of Hyderabad and its suburbs.

The Municipality in each District was placed immediately under the charge of the 1st Talukdar, who, it was intended, should be assisted by a Committee of five or six members, all of whom were to be appointed by Government,

A great difficulty was always experienced as regards small works, such as petty repairs to tanks, irrigation channels, buildings, &c., that were too numerous to make it possible for the Public Works Department officials to look after them, and which did not come within the jurisdiction of the Municipalities. These works were classed under the head of

Grant for small works.

“Mahramat,” (repairs) and a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 was annually allowed in the P. W. Department Budget to meet the outlay on them. The estimates for these works were sent by the Talukdars to the Superintending Engineer, whose duty it was to pass them; but as he was not in a position either to check these numerous small estimates, or to inspect the works when they were carried out, the system was not a good one, and it was found that much money was wasted or spent without proper control.

To remedy this evil, in the year 1288 Fasli (1878) another Department was instituted called the Abpashi Department, and the Rs. 2,00,000 allowed in the P. W. Department Budget for “Mahramat” works was transferred to this new Department. It was placed immediately under the Revenue Department, and two or three professional Engineers were appointed to it, and the services of the Municipal Engineers and Inspectors were also utilised by it; the latter, however, had still their Municipal duties to perform.

Thus, when the present Administration commenced, works, all of which might more or less be classified as Public Works, were being carried out by three different Departments, *i.e.*—

1. The Public Works Department.
2. The Municipal Department.
3. The Abpashi Department.

It was also found that a great deal of friction existed between the Revenue and Public Works Departments, which did not permit of the full utilisation of the professional element in the latter. It was impossible to blame one Department more than the other for this state of affairs, and it could only be hoped that some new scheme might be found by which the difficulty could be removed. The Revenue Department was inclined to carry out as much work as possible by means of the Municipal and Abpashi Departments, which worked directly under its own orders, and to leave only large and important works to the P. W. Department; but the professional element in the Municipal and Abpashi Departments was not of a high class, whilst the Government was not always prepared to sanction expenditure on such important works as the Revenue Department deemed alone should be entrusted to the P. W. Department. It was also very difficult to draw the line between the two classes of works, and the Abpashi Department frequently found itself unable to cope with works that the Revenue Department were unwilling to hand over to the Public Works Department.

In order that a better understanding might be brought about, a Committee was formed, consisting of the head officials of both the Revenue and P. W. Departments, and this Committee was directed to enquire fully into the subject and to submit their opinion to Government with the

details of any scheme that they might think fit to put forward. The result was the submission of a scheme that comprised the following important alterations :—

1. The amalgamation of the Public Works, Municipal, and Abpashi Departments into one Department to be called the P. W. Department.
2. Placing the P. W. Department subordinate to the Revenue Department, so far as regards the initiation of works and the general arrangement as regards expenditure in the Districts, granting at the same time increased powers to Subadars and Talukdars to sanction estimates for works, so that those works which were formerly carried out by the Municipal and Abpashi Departments could be at once attended to without the delay inseparable from reference to higher authority, and under properly qualified supervision.
3. Maintaining at the same time the integrity of the P. W. Department as a professional Department, the members of which should be responsible to the heads of their own Departments, in all professional details.

This scheme was approved, and, with His Highness's sanction, a re-organization of the Departments concerned was put in force in accordance with it.

Under this re-organization the Secretary to Government, P. W. Department, Constitution under re-organization, Mr. M. H. Wilkinson, was promoted to the rank of Consulting Engineer to Government. The Superintending Engineer, Mr. G. Palmer, was made Secretary to Government in the P. W. Department, and his place as Superintending Engineer was taken by Mr. Rai Munnulal, who had for some years been Assistant Secretary to Government under Mr. Wilkinson. The system of District Engineers was again reverted to, because it was thought that by the amalgamation of the three Departments the works in each District would be sufficiently numerous to require the appointment of these officials, but in order to maintain the efficient supervision that had been exercised by the late Divisional Engineers, the officers that had held that position were appointed Inspecting Engineers, and the duty was thrown upon them of frequently travelling through their Divisions and inspecting the works that were being carried out therein, issuing instructions and giving advice when necessary, and reporting on the works fully and frequently to the Superintending Engineer. The Inspecting Engineers had, however, no actual executive charge, and the District Engineers corresponded direct with the Superintending Engineer.

The additional number of hands thus brought into the P. W. Department from the old Municipal and Abpashi Departments rendered it possible to appoint an officer to take charge of the works in nearly every important Taluk, and thus the carrying out of petty works was well provided for. A provisional Code of

Rules was drawn up for the guidance of all the officials concerned. The re-organization was commenced on the 1st Isfundar 1294 Fasli, and by the 1st Khoordad of the same year the necessary changes and new appointments had all been effected.

It is satisfactory to observe that the new scheme has so far worked successfully, inasmuch as the friction between the Revenue and P. W. Departments appears to have disappeared. Two other changes of an important nature have however shown themselves to be necessary.

The Inspecting Engineers having each made several tours of inspection, it was found that little benefit was derived from their mere inspection reports. District Engineers were not directly responsible to the Divisional Engineers, and the latter were unaware of what correspondence went on between the former and the Superintending Engineer. The size of a division also was too great to allow of inspection at sufficiently frequent intervals to ensure compliance with all the advice and suggestions that the Inspecting Engineers might have given; and in short it was felt that the full benefit of the professional services of four of the senior Officers of the department could not be derived, unless executive responsibility for all the works carried out in their respective divisions was thrown upon them.

The Subadars all agreed in this view, and it has therefore been deemed advisable to revert to the designation of Divisional Engineer, and to direct that these officers shall have executive charge of, and be held fully responsible for, all works in their divisions, and that all correspondence between head-quarters and the districts should pass through them.

The other change is the amalgamation of the offices of the Secretary to Government, P. W. Department, and of the Superintending Engineer into one office.

The P. W. Department had, like other departments, from the year 1280 to the year 1294 Fasli (1870 to 1884), been worked under the orders of a Sadr-ul-Maham. The Sadr-ul-Maham, as in other departments, required a separate office distinct from that of the Secretary to Government. The Superintending Engineer was also styled Secretary to the Sadr-ul-Maham and his was the office in which the share of the business of the department that fell to the Sadr-ul-Maham was conducted. There were thus two large offices at head-quarters, namely, that of the Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Sadr-ul-Maham or Chief Executive Office and that of the Secretary to Government or Chief Control Office. These offices naturally had much correspondence with each other, and it was evident that if the two offices could be combined in one, much time and labour would be saved and a considerable reduction in the cost of establishment effected. His Excellency the late Sir Salar Jung was strongly in favour

of this amalgamation, but so long as the post of Sadr-ul-Maham remained, it was impossible to deprive that Minister of a distinct office.

When however the appointment of Sadr-ul-Maham was done away with, and that of Muin-ul-Maham substituted for it, a separate office became no longer necessary, and arrangements were soon made for amalgamating the two. This amalgamation has just been effected, and the Secretary to Government, P. W. Department, reports that it is working well, and promises to prove a very successful and advantageous change. The saving effected on the original cost of the two offices is Rs. 1,044 per month, or Rs. 12,528 per annum. The change from Inspecting to Divisional Engineers necessitated an increase in the office establishments of these officers, and it was found that slight increases had to be made in the office establishment of the Hyderabad District and in the Account Branch of the General Office. When all these changes had been effected, the nett saving was found to be Rs. 410 per month, or Rs. 5,028 per annum. Although this is not a large amount, it is fully expected that a great improvement in the working of the department will result from the change, and that further reductions will be possible before long.

It may be mentioned here that a copy of the whole re-organization scheme for the P. W. Department was sent to the Resident, and Mr. Cordery was pleased to comment upon it and to make some very valuable suggestions as to the future working of the department. Amongst other things, he advocated the abolition of the appointment of Consulting Engineer and his establishment, the amalgamation of the two head-quarters offices into one, and the distribution of the work now done by the Superintending Engineer amongst the officers in charge of divisions, leaving them to correspond direct with the Secretary to Government.

Mr. Cordery also commented on the proportions borne by the cost of establishment to the expenditure on works, and in the establishment itself of the cost of "Direction" to "Executive," and these he showed did not compare favourably with other similar departments in India. It was with the view of improvement in these respects that he offered his suggestions. The Minister quite concurs in Mr. Cordery's views, and although it is not for several reasons feasible to put them all in force at once, he considers that all future changes in the department should be made with the view of doing so as soon as possible.

Soon after the re-organization of the P. W. Department, the Secretary to Government was instructed to prepare a report on the working and expenditure of the department since its institution in 1277 Fasli, covering a period of 17 years. This report is very full and exhaustive, and contains information of much value as a State record. It shows that during the

Muin-ul-Maham
appointed,

Resident's advice

Report on 17 years' work.

period reported on, the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,64,12,443, which was distributed as follows :—

	H. S. Rs.
Original Work.....	48,20,627
Repairs	67,28,665
Tools and Plant	85,022
Establishment	47,8,123
Total...	<u>1,64,12,443</u>

The details of the first two of these heads are—

	Original Works. Rs.	Repairs. R.
Military Buildings	4,31,586	2,10,148
Civil Buildings	14,93,960	3,16,119
Irrigation	12,11,614	34,35,153
Communications	14,28,231	26,37,574
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.....	2,55,236	1,29,671
	<u>48,20,627</u>	<u>67,28,665</u>

The Resident very kindly commented on this report also. After stating that he considered the report to be a record of steady and and beneficial progress from the infancy of the department to the present time, he proceeded to criticise the variation from year to year in the percentage of establishment to works, which he considered should be more uniform; he then discussed the expenditure under the different heads of Irrigation, Roads, Civil Buildings, &c., and after pointing out some variations that appeared to him to exist in the relative importance that had been from time to time attached to each of these heads, he commented on the importance that should always be attached, first, to irrigation works, as benefiting Government by the revenue derived from them, and then, as of scarcely less importance, to roads, more particularly at the present time to the Railway feeders required by the rapid extension of the Railway. He deprecated too large an expenditure under present circumstances on civil buildings, and expressed his opinion that a more methodical system of allotting grants for expenditure under main heads should be adopted.

Mr. Cordery also called attention to the variation of expenditure on public works as compared with the population of divisions, and pointed out that this should receive more attention, so that the whole country should benefit more equally by the expenditure; he noticed the absence of information as to the actual revenue derived from irrigation works, and suggested that a special branch of the P. W. Department should be organized to examine and estimate for all important works of this nature, the construction of which would prove beneficial.

Under the head of Roads, Mr. Cordery appreciated the difficulty experienced by the department in maintaining in good order so large a number of miles on the comparatively small grant that can be allowed, and suggested that the efforts of the P. W. Department should be confined to keeping in order the main trunk roads,

those leading to the surrounding British territory and the Railway feeders. The smaller feeders to these roads and other district roads might be left to the Revenue authorities to maintain.

His Highness' Government is much indebted to Mr. Cordery for his useful criticisms and suggestions, and the Secretary to Government, P. W. Department, has been directed to bear them in mind and act as much as possible upon them in the future administration of the department. The principal tables in this report are reprinted in the Appendices.

Six months of the year 1293 had elapsed when the present Administration began, and as it is difficult to separate the expenditure that was incurred during the first half of 1293 from that incurred during the second half, a general statement of the whole of the work done in 1293 Fasli has been prepared with a similar statement as regards the year 1294.

Table 1.

STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE in the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT for
the year 1293 Fasli.

HEADS.		Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Grand Total.	Percentage to Total Cost.
Public Works Proper.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Military Works	7,280	22,181	29,461		
	Civil Buildings	1,48,380	6,724	1,55,104		
	Irrigation Works	20,422	2,35,934	2,56,356		
	Roads	90,127	3,44,230	4,34,357		
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements	86,032	4,881	90,913		
	Total...	3,52,241	6,13,950	9,66,191	.....	73
	Establishment chargeable to D. P. W. Proper.....	.....	.....	3,57,060	13,23,251	27
Grand Total...H.S.Rs.					13,23,251	

Table 2.

STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE in the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT for
the year 1294 Fasli.

HEADS.	Expenditure adjusted.		Expenditure unadjusted.	Total.	Grand Total.	Percentage to Total Cost.
	Original.	Repairs.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Military Works	13,762	22,141	5,349	41,252		
Civil Buildings	1,60,565	7,583	44,369	2,12,517		
Irrigation Works	15,170	1,48,021	56,705	2,19,896		
Roads	55,861	2,20,041	1,28,429	4,04,331		
Miscellaneous Public Im- provements	45,725	2,221	4,799	52,745		
Conservancy.....	.....	.....	.....	9,626		
Total...	2,91,083	4,00,007	2,39,651	9,40,367	.....	72
Establishment chargeable to D. P. W. Proper.....	3,38,319	.....	34,049	3,72,368	13,12,735	28
Grand Total...H.S. Rs.					13,12,735	

It will be seen from these statements that the total amount spent on works in 1293 was Rs. 9,66,191 and in 1294, excluding expenditure on conservancy, Rs. 9,30,741, or a total for the two years of Rs. 18,96,932. Out of this sum the expenditure on military works has been 3.73 per cent. of the whole, on Civil Buildings 19.38 per cent., on Irrigation Works 25.11 per cent., on Roads 44.21 per cent., and on Miscellaneous Public Improvements 7.57 per cent.

The greatest expenditure has been incurred on roads. The reason for this has been that the principal lines of communication through the country had got into a very bad state previous to their being handed back to the P. W. Department in 1292 Fasli, and a large outlay was necessary to bring them into a proper condition for the traffic that passes over them. It will probably take some three or four years more before even the main trunk roads can be brought into good condition, and therefore a much less annual expenditure on roads than the sums above given can hardly be expected. The increasing importance of Railway Feeders also will be an obstacle in the way of reduction under this head.

Thus, if greater importance has been attached during the last two years to roads than to irrigation works, the explanation just given will show that this has been unavoidable.

The principal main trunk roads on which expenditure is now being incurred

Roads. are :—

The road from Hyderabad to Gulberga and to Sholapur, total 220 miles.

Do. do. Hyderabad to Karnul, including branch from Jedcherla to Kistna Railway Station, 196 miles.

Do. do. Hyderabad towards Masulipatam, 116 miles.

Do. do. Hyderabad to Warangal and on to Mangumpet on the Godaveri, 163 miles.

Do. do. Hyderabad towards Nagpur, 195 miles.

Do. do. Hyderabad to Medak, 54 miles.

Do. do. Aurangabad to Nandgam, 54 miles.

Do. do. Aurangabad to Jaulna, 40 miles.

Do. do. Aurangabad to Toka, 25 miles.

Do. do. Raichur to Lingsugur, 54 miles.

Do. do. Yadagherri to Shorapur, 30 miles.

As Irrigation Works return a revenue to Government, it is very important that due prominence should be given to them in every P.W.D. Budget, and previous to the time treated of in this report such prominence was always given to works of this class. The necessity of restoring the roads has interfered with Irrigation Works, but every effort will be made in future years to give Irrigation Works the first place in the Budget, even if expenditure on new roads or on civil buildings has to be curtailed.

The most important Irrigation Works of the two years have been closing the breaches in the Balkapur Anicut, caused by the floods of 1883 maintaining the Ibrampatam and Balkapur Channels, the latter supplying the Husain Sagar Tank; restoring the Ambaripet Tank: all the above in the Hyderabad District.

The construction of a channel to the Malkapur Tank, and the restoration of the Malkapur, Garrapalli, Wailal and Malkapur Tanks in the Northern Division.

The completion of the Bosga Tank and the Bichal Anicut in the Southern Division, the restoration of the Kungal Tank and Channel, Hutkur, Budpur, Elgur Mustial, Muparam, Charkonda and Utkur Tanks in the Eastern Division.

The General Finance Committee, on the proposal of the Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk, Muin-ul-Maham, Revenue Department, has lately outlined the allotments for the Budget of 1296 as follows:—

Irrigation Works	Rs. 6,50,000
Roads.....	,, 4,50,000
Civil Buildings	,, 3,00,000

Total for Works...Rs. 14,00,000

The amount allotted for civil buildings is to include Rs. 1,00,000 for His Highness' Palace at Sarunagar.

The expenditure on civil buildings during the last two years, amounting in all to Rs. 3,67,621, has included an expenditure of about Rs. 2,10,000 on His Highness' new Palace at Sarunagar, the other principal works carried out having been the Thuggee Jail at Kachiguda, new school buildings at Rambold's Kothi, and several Tehsil Kacheries in the Southern and Western Divisions.

The principal works under the head of Miscellaneous Public Improvements have been the construction of a large masonry drain from the Seetarambagh Tank to the River Musi in the Hyderabad District, to improve the sanitary condition of the crowded neighbourhood it traverses, and to prevent the recurrence of the heavy damage caused by the floods that occurred in the monsoon of 1882. A detailed list of all works executed by the Department in 1294 is given in the appendix.

In the year 1293 the cost of establishment compared with the total outlay was 27 per cent. This was higher than the average for the previous five years, which had been 25·6 per cent. The increase was mainly due to the official year having been increased to 14 months without a corresponding increase in the Budget Estimate. In 1294 the percentage of establish-

ments rose to 28, and the chief cause of this was the influx of extra establishments from the Abpashi and District Municipal Departments at the last reorganization, and also, no doubt, partly to the fact of a reorganization taking place, which must always, in some degree, delay the progress of works. The establishment for 1295 is estimated at 23.33 of the whole cost, but this is subject to further reduction by the contemplated abolition of the appointment of Consulting Engineer with his office establishment, and by other reductions and changes that are under consideration. The actual percentage will also depend on the total amount budgetted being spent on works. It is hoped that by next year the percentage will be still further reduced.

The Public Works Workshops and General Stores have not shown a profit to Government up to the end of the year 1293. In Mr. Palmer's report on the operations of 17 years the probable loss since the establishment of the Workshops and Stores in 1280 is estimated at Rs. 1,34,996, but since the accounts for that year have been adjusted, the probable loss is shown only to have been Rs. 1,08,770.

This loss is entirely due to no effort having been made to secure a profit. Stores have been supplied and articles manufactured for Government Departments at too low a price to cover the real outlay, and the salaries of the principal officials employed, with the cost of the office establishment, have been charged to Government in the Workshops department.

Whereas, however, on the one hand a loss is shown by the Workshops and Stores, on the other, Government Departments have benefited by them to the value of much of that loss, and the fact must not be lost sight of that the Workshops have proved an exceedingly useful institution to the Government, especially when emergent work is required, such as at the time of His Highness' installation, and the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy, when cheaper and better work can be executed by such an institution than can be obtained from contractors.

By the reorganization of 1294 the Workshops and Stores, which had formerly been under the direct control of the Secretary to Government, were transferred to that of the Superintending Engineer. Since that time a new system of working is being gradually brought about, and it is expected that in a short time it will be possible to show that the Workshops can be carried on without any loss to Government, and with the result of being able to supply all Departments of the State with articles of the best and soundest manufacture, at rates that will compare favourably with local prices.

It will of course be necessary that every Department should pay in cash or by book transfer in accounts for articles or stores supplied to them, and these pay-

ments must be promptly adjusted. The retention of the Workshops is now, however, under the consideration of the General Finance Committee, and if retained at all, it is probable that they will be re-constituted on an entirely different basis so as not to interfere with private enterprise.

The General Stores were originally established with the view of supplying all Departments of the State with such articles as stationery, instruments, &c., that they might require, and to supply these of good quality and at the lowest price. This object has been to a great extent fulfilled, and indents from all Departments are received and complied with.

The expenditure on the Workshops and Stores for the year 1293 was Rs. 1,06,082, and the estimated value of the outturn was Rs. 1,23,240.

In 1294 the expenditure was Rs. 79,681 and the estimated value of the outturn Rs. 84,421, thus it will be seen that since 1292 the establishment has not been working at a loss.

The printing branch of the General Stores and Workshops is one of considerable utility and pays its way; but it is advisable that its usefulness should be extended by all the Government printing work being sent to it. The machinery is capable of doing this without much, if any, extension, and only a comparatively small outlay for increasing the type would be necessary to enable this branch to comply with all demands.

The telephone establishment is now placed under the Superintendent of the Workshops, the plant, &c., having been taken over from the Company that originally put it up. No income is derived from this branch, but it would be well, as a matter of accounts, if the offices to which the instruments are attached were debited with their share of the cost, and the same adjusted by cash payments or book transfers.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE,

The expenditure on this institution during the present administration was as given below, At the recent reorganization of the P. W. Department the College was abolished, the intention of Government being to recruit the ranks of the P. W. Department Executive Staff by selecting native gentlemen of Hyderabad, assisting them in obtaining a technical education in one or other of the Civil Engineering Colleges in British India, and appointing them, when duly qualified, to posts in His Highness' P. W. Department.

Average expenditure in former years.....	Rs. 25,671
Expenditure during 1293	„ 18,553

HIS HIGHNESS' PALACE AT SARUNAGAR.

The building of the Palace was commenced in 1290 Fasli on plans prepared by Mr. M. H. Wilkinson, the late Secretary to Government in the P. W. Department, and the work is now directly under his charge as Consulting Engineer.

The Palace as designed is in the Saracenic style, and is in four blocks with courtyards intervening between them, but connected along the sides by corridors. The blocks consist of the main building, the quarters for His Highness' companions or Masahibs, His Highness' private apartments, and the Zenana accommodation.

The main building consists of a central block, containing the public reception-rooms on the ground floor and six suites of bed-rooms above, which may be converted, when necessary, into twelve bed-rooms. On both sides of the ground floor are corridors leading to wings, each consisting of a suite of reception and bed-rooms.

Immediately to the rear of the central main block, and separated from it by a courtyard measuring 200 feet by 100 feet, is a block of buildings intended for the use of the Masahibs, and consisting of a grand general reception-room, a dining-room, and four suites of bed-rooms, convertible, when necessary, into eight bed-rooms. This block is connected with the main building by corridors on both sides, in the centre of which are the gateways which form the public entrance to the palace, while the spacious courtyard just alluded to forms the carriage drive.

Behind the block for the Masahibs, and separated from it by another courtyard of similar dimensions to the one already described as forming the carriage drive, is His Highness' block of private apartments. These consist of a reception-room on the ground floor, 60 feet by 30 feet, with bed-rooms above. The whole looks out into a vast quadrangle about 300 feet square, round three sides of which are arranged the apartments for the Zenana, while His Highness' own apartments form the fourth side.

Corresponding to the side wings which open out from the corridors of the main building and situated behind them in a line with the block for the Masahibs' quarters are two similarly designed blocks, but differently arranged inside, the one comprising the kitchen and the other the accommodation for His Highness' private offices. The kitchen is in two distinct sets, the one for Moglai and the other for English use.

The Zenana block opens out directly by a covered and private passage into another garden intended for the ladies. A private entrance for carriages leads into the Zenana courtyard.

The expenditure on the work up to date has been about Rs. 2,64,777, and the estimated cost of the buildings when completed is Rs. 12 lakhs.

SECTION II.—RAILWAYS.

The necessity for a Railway to the capital of the leading Native State in India was recognized as far back as 1861, when the Government of Bombay proposed to survey a line from Sholapur to Hyderabad. In 1862 the junction of the G. I. P. and Madras Railways was contemplated, and from several surveys proposed a main line was decided upon *via* Raichur with branches from Gooti to Bellary and Gulberga to Hyderabad. This was approved by the Secretary of State. Nothing came of it, however, and in answer to Sir Richard Temple's reminder of its necessity and importance as far as His Highness' Dominions were concerned, the Secretary of State, in 1868, decided upon first securing a general survey of the whole of India, so that priority might be given to the construction of lines most urgently required. This being done, and Major Pemberton's scheme for the Railway having been received, it was proposed in March 1869 by the Government of India, and approved by the Secretary of State in July, that the branch line to Hyderabad should be constructed at once as a State Railway through the Agency of the British Government.

In accordance with the wishes of the Nizam's Government, however, it was shortly afterwards agreed—

- (a) that the whole capital should be provided by the Nizam's Government, whose sole property the line was to become ;
- (b) that all profits should be the State's ; and
- (c) that the British Government, acting in concert with the Nizam's Government, should construct, manage and work the State Railway.

Major Meade, B.S.C., Secretary to the Resident, and Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, was appointed Superintending Engineer. Having in 1869 and 1870, in company with Mr. Reynolds, made a preliminary survey of the country, he fixed on Wadi as the most suitable point for the junction ; on Tandur, as a town close by which it was desirable to pass ; and on a point near Shewareddipet, as the most suitable for crossing the ghât. He avoided Gulberga as the junction, or any point between that town and the Kagna, because of the expensive bridge work over its tributaries, the rivers Bhimathora and Mula, which it would have been necessary to construct.

It was, therefore, decided to leave the G. I. P. at Wadi, about 7 miles below Shâhabad, and to take the line up the Kagna Valley, keeping a little to the south of that river for the first 40 miles. Close by Tandur, a place of some local trade,

there is a station called Nanapur, where the river is considerably narrowed; it was deemed advisable to cross it at this spot to avoid the expense of cutting through the rough hilly country on its western bank, which would have been much in excess even of the expense of bridges over the Kagna and its tributaries.

From the top of the ghât the most obvious route was down the valley of the Musi river, and this was adopted as far as Pattapur, a station 87 miles from Wadi

As the Railway was intended to serve Secunderabad and Trimulgherry, places lying from 8 to 10 miles north of Hyderabad, it was decided to run a more northerly line than the direct Musi Valley one, *viz.*, that *via* Nagalapali, Lingumpali, and Kokatpali to the north of the Trimulgherry entrenchment, where agreeably, with the expressed opinion of the Government of India, it was intended to have the principal depôt, workshops, &c. Thence the line would run east of the Trimulgherry Hills, by the cavalry lines, along the eastern slope of the Hussain Sagar Tank Bund, through Chaderghat and up to Afzulgunj. But this proposal was objected to by His Highness' Government on the ground that to establish the principal depôt at any town other than Hyderabad would injure the trade of that city, and, as an alternative, it was proposed that leaving Nagalapali the line should run in a south-easterly direction to the city, passing within a mile of the fort of Golkonda.

Other objections were raised, and the Engineers, as a compromise, decided to bring the line from Pattapur to Lingumpali, thence through to

Solution of the difficulty.

Musapet Valley to the north-west corner of the Hussain Sagar Tank. At this point it bifurcates, one branch of about 3 miles, going direct to Hyderabad, the other, skirting cantonments on the south and east, to the eastern side of the entrenchment.

Once the bifurcation was agreed upon no difficulty was anticipated with reference to the Trimulgherry terminus, and the preparatory work was rapidly pushed forward. The Government of India gave its sanction to the estimate for the whole of the earth-work of both lines, together with the plans for the station at Trimulgherry. Most of the material had been collected at the different sites, when in 1873 the Military Authorities raised objections on the grounds that the intended buildings would give cover on the only one side on which it did not already exist. This resulted in the line being worked only as far as Secunderabad.

The Cantonment Depôt difficulty.

Major Meade, the Superintending Engineer, recommended the adoption of the broad gauge with the use of light 50 lbs. rails and very light engines and rolling stock. He further offered to construct the

Gauge.

line so that at a reduced rate of speed the line could be used in cases of emergency by the heavier rolling-stock of other Companies.

In submitting this question to the Government of India, the First Assistant Resident considered that for the wants of Hyderabad the narrow gauge would be sufficient, but that certain military reasons rendered the adoption of the broad gauge for cases of emergency imperatively necessary.

The matter being referred to the late Sir Salar Jung by the Resident, he gave a very decided opinion that there should be a "thoroughly substantial line of railway capable of carrying the G. I. P. engines and stock at the highest speed that might in any emergency be found necessary."

In August 1871 the question of gauge was reconsidered, and in October of the same year it was finally decided to adopt the broad gauge.

Orders to commence the earthwork for a broad-gauge line were issued in March 1871.

Progress of works

In March 1872 masonry works were commenced, and in February 1873 plate-laying began. On the 6th June an engine ran as far as the Kagna river. In April 1874 as far as the Hussain Sagar Tank, and shortly afterwards to Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The Kagna bridge, with its 15 spans of $62\frac{1}{2}$ feet each, was the last work to be completed, but it was ready for traffic on the 17th July 1874.

The next three months were devoted to settling some of the banks and completing the building of some of the stations.

On the 8th October 1874 the statement made by Earl Mayo, four and-a-half years previously at the opening of the Khamgaon State Railway, that "Sir Salar Jung would have the proud honour of being the first representative of a Native Government which had made a State Railway for itself," was verified.

The working of the Railway was handed over to the G. I. P. Railway from the opening day, and an agreement made with the Company by which—

The Great Indian Peninsula's first working.

- (1) the G. I. P. Railway Company engaged to provide all rolling-stock, engine-power, and all fittings required for the efficient working of the line ;
- (2) that the Company should receive a fixed payment of Government Rs. 1,260 for every mile open, per half-year, for one through mixed passenger and goods trains each way daily ; additional payment to be made for extra trains ; the minimum payment to be not less than 50 per cent. of the gross receipts ;

- (3) that the Company should receive interest upon the value of the rolling-stock, &c., provided by them at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum;
- (4) that interest should be paid at 5 per cent. per annum on all sums not paid within six weeks of submission on half-yearly accounts.

This agreement remained in force up to the 31st December 1875, when a new agreement was entered into, by which the G. I. P. Railway Company were to be paid 62 per cent. of its gross earnings.

Modification of G. I. P. s
first agreement

This continued in force till the 1st January 1879, when the Government of India undertook its working. An agreement was then entered into between the Government of India (through the British Resident at Hyderabad) and the G. I. P. Railway Company for the interchange of traffic and stock between the Nizam's State Railway and the G. I. P. Railway and for the maintenance and working of the junction station at Wadi, which belongs jointly to the two Railways.

The Government of
India in charge

The original estimate for the construction of the line was H. S. Rs. 1,28,02,521; the actual amount spent was Rs. 1,46,00,000, including Rs. 8,00,000 for rolling-stock, giving a total cost per mile of Rs. 1,21,600, including sidings.

Cost of construction

Ten lakhs of this great difference is accounted for by the fact that the cost of iron rails in the estimate was quoted at the time of compilation from £7 to £8 per ton in England. Two years later, when the Company needed them, the quotation stood at £14-5; and all other iron-work was correspondingly dear.

All figures relating to this Railway are in conversions made at the assay rate of exchange of Rs. 116-14-6 to 100 Government rupees. Immediately after the Railway was decided upon, the late Sir Salar Jung, in the name of the Government, solicited *loans* bearing interest at 6 per cent. and *shares* offering 5 per cent., and net profits to shareholders on a promise that the Berar surplus would be utilized as a security for punctual payment. A Company was then formed, and about half its shares were floated in Hyderabad alone.

Raising of Capital.

The capital still required was met by advances from the Nizam's Government, but upon the completion of the Railway part of this was repaid by floating shares in England to the amount of £500,000, or H. S. Rs. 58,45,312, and by raising loans in India to the extent of ~~₹~~ 52,41,250.

The expectations held regarding this Railway have not been realized; but doubtless they would have been had the cost of construction been less, and had

another route been chosen. A considerable portion of the present line runs through waste and forest lands, avoids all the larger towns, and as connecting links between such and the Railway itself there are no good feeder roads.

That the State has in a great measure benefited by the Railway is clear from the marked increase in custom dues, which have risen from 29 to 45 and 50 lakhs per annum.

With reference to the great want of feeder roads, the late Manager, Mr. Warden, in a communication to the Secretary to the Resident, P. W. Department, dated 5th March 1884, dealt with the stations *seriatim* and recommended—

Mr Warden's suggestion regarding feeder roads

- (a) Midway between *Ghattapur* and *Seram* a three miles road from the village of *Mulkaid* to the line to provide for the better development of a district rich in jowari and linseed. The distance from *Chittapur* to *Seram* is 14 miles.
- (b) That the road which has been begun from *Seram* to *Chincholi* should be completed, or another from *Niddagonda* to *Nawandgi* station be constructed.
- (c) That, besides the country track which exists from *Tandur* to *Sadasivapet*, the road between *Tandur* and *Kosshgee* be maintained in good order, so that the large agricultural interest of *Kodangal* and *Husanabad* be encouraged and developed.
- (d) An improvement and better maintenance of the road from the station of *Daroor* to *Digwal* *via* *Koyar*, as it connects the important towns of *Yekali* and *Bidar* with the Railway.
- (e) The making of a good road from *Purgi* *via* *Nuskal*, *Chittampully*, and *Shevareddypet* to *Gangawaram*. There is not a single good road to this point.
- (f) For the new station of *Gollaguda* a road to *Momenpet*, which would join that station with the *Tandur*, *Sadasivapet*, *Gulburga*, and *Hyderabad* roads, so that the *Bombay* traffic, which is now taken to *Tandur*, would, by being brought to *Gollaguda*, reduce the land carriage by 18 miles and increase the lead on the Railway by 35 miles. A road is also wanted to the south of *Gollaguda* to connect *Aloor* and other large villages with the Railway. This is the most important of all the improvements suggested.

The main difficulty under which the line has hitherto labored has been that nearly the whole of the goods traffic is to Hyderabad and Secunderabad, and that vehicles return empty from these stations, the export trade being very limited. With this state of things it was early seen that, so long as the line ended at Secunderabad, and the great bulk of traffic was from Wadi to that place, there could be little hope that the earnings, with the most rigid economy, would ever pay the interest on the capital, and hence the late Minister from an early period saw the necessity of opening up the country beyond Hyderabad so as to tap the coal-fields of Singareni and the rich grain district near Chanda.

The following account of the working of the Railway is taken from the Resident's Administration Report of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for 1884-85,

The gross earnings of the railway for the year 1884 were Rs. 9,29,116, and the working expenses Rs. 6,13,143, leaving the net earnings Rs. 3,59,773, against Rs. 2,37,932 in the previous year, notwithstanding heavy and exceptional expenditure on maintenance of permanent-way and rolling-stock, which will be referred to hereafter. In 1881-82 the net earnings were slightly higher than in the year under review, but during that period renewals to way and stock were almost entirely suspended, and much work which should have been done then has had to be carried out in the following years.

The following table gives the results of the working since 1879 :—

Year.	Earnings				Working Expenses.	Net Earnings.	Percentage of Net Earnings on Capital Outlay
	Coaching	Goods.	Miscellaneous	Total.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1879 ...	3,00,358	3,81,622	12,420	6,94,400	6,04,475	89,925	77
1880 ...	3,08,771	3,79,944	14,001	7,02,716	4,78,406	2,24,310	184
1881 ...	2,95,196	4,43,951	17,687	7,56,834	4,64,059	2,92,775	234
1882 ...	3,44,291	4,95,234	19,892	8,59,417	4,84,317	3,75,100	307
1883 ...	3,77,127	4,61,577	14,816	8,53,520	6,15,588	2,37,932	194
1884 ...	4,47,780	5,12,945	12,191	9,72,916	6,13,143	3,59,773	292

The receipts per mile per week increased from Rs. 135.83 to Rs. 154.48, and per train-mile from Rs. 2.82 to Rs. 3.09. The distribution of receipts has been coaching traffic 46.03 per cent., goods traffic 52.72 per cent., and electric telegraphs and sundries 1.25 per cent.

The coaching receipts show a marked improvement over previous years, and testify to the increased popularity of the railway. Compared with 1883 they have been :—

Heads.					1883.	1884.
					Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	{	1st class	...	...	25,664	35,286
		2nd class	...	...	36,470	39,752
		3rd class	...	...	2,35,396	2,74,870
Passengers' luggage			...	...	14,027	17,427
Military baggage			...	...	2,824	4,958
Carriages, horses, dogs, &c.			...	...	18,720	19,880
Military carriages, horses, &c.			...	...	1,340	4,040
Parcels			...	...	40,137	44,599
Special Trains			...	...	1,955	6,746
Miscellaneous			...	...	594	222
Total					3,77,127	4,47,780

The increase in 1st and 2nd class and in special trains is due to the heavy traffic on the occasion of the installation of H. H. the Nizam ; in the 3rd class the increase is believed to be due to the improved accommodation provided, and to the greater facilities afforded for travelling.

The better condition of the road and rolling-stock has enabled the Manager to introduce an improved train service, with increased speed, the time occupied between Secunderabad and Wadi being now one hour and 23 minutes less than in 1883. To prevent the over-crowding of the mail trains, on which the load is limited, it is intended from the 1st May to increase the 3rd class fares by these trains from 2 to 2½ pies per mile. There will still be the mixed or slower trains for those passengers who cannot afford, or do not wish to pay for the increased speed, and it is believed that the proposed alteration, whilst adding to the comfort of passengers, will increase the revenue.

The provision of commodious waiting sheds at all important stations is found to be much appreciated by the lower class passengers, for whom until lately there was almost no shelter.

The rates for reserved accommodation have been largely reduced. The charges now made for reserved 3rd class carriages and compartments will meet the wants of those who would, on other lines, travel by the intermediate class, and it is believed this will be largely taken advantage of when more generally known by

the public, but more stock is urgently required. The booking and parcels office in Hyderabad recommended by the Manager has not been opened, as H. H. the Nizam's Government have intimated their inability to provide the necessary accommodation; this is to be regretted, as it would prove a great convenience to the inhabitants of the city.

Great attention is paid to the importance of fully advertising the railway rates and fares both in English and the vernacular.

The coaching receipts per train mile show an increase from Rs. 2.29 to Rs. 2.57, and the percentage of freight on carrying capacity hauled was 46.2 in 1884, against 38.91 in 1883. The latter result has been obtained by slipping a portion of the mail and mixed trains at Lingampalli, between which station and Hyderabad the bulk of the passengers are carried.

The year 1884 has been remarkable for the heaviest goods traffic since the opening of the railway. The receipts during 1883 were Rs. 4,61,577 and in 1884 Rs. 5,12,945. This statement shows the principal commodities carried by the railway during the past two years:—

Description of Commodity.	1883		1884.		Increase		Decrease	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Cotton Manufactured	1,172	16,310	1,270	17,823	98	1,513	...	...
Fruits and Nuts	2,557	22,831	2,453	21,748	...	...	104	1,083
Grain and Pulses	24,745	1,25,053	25,029	1,19,238	284	...	...	5,815
Metals and Manufactures	2,056	14,747	2,660	19,921	604	5,174	...	...
Salt	16,423	65,730	18,276	73,095	1,853	7,365	...	...
Seeds	13,296	50,097	20,817	84,908	7,521	34,811	...	...
Military Stores	1,821	22,058	1,218	13,464	...	...	603	8,594
Railway Materials	60,272	20,417	66,675	21,171	6,403	754	...	...
All other articles	2,580	29,696	2,252	18,921	...	...	328	10,775
Wool	7,972	22,331	10,101	26,788	2,129	4,457	...	...

The increase of Rs. 34,811 under Seed Traffic is due to the traffic received from the north and north eastern districts, which until lately had been taken by road to Gulberga.

THE CHANDA RAILWAY.

The necessity of the extension of railways in His Highness' territories was introduced by the late Minister, Sir Salar Jung, in a letter by him to the Resident, dated 4th April 1881, in which he says:—
 “There are many portions of this country which only want to be opened up in order to discover their resources.” But subsequently, in letters to Sir R. Meade and Sir S. Bayley, he recognised the “burden of the annual loss from the existing line” as a bar to the idea of any imposition of a fresh financial loan.

In the autumn of 1881 glut of capital in the English market led the great financial houses of London to seek in India for sound and promising investments on terms more favorable to this country than had ever been offered before. The Government of India availing itself of the opportunity, concluded arrangements with Messrs. Rothschild and Co. for the floating of a Central Bengal Railway, and set on foot other similar and useful projects. An agent of a London financial syndicate arrived in Bombay to make enquiries on the spot as to the possibility of finding employment for English capital and Syed Abdul Huq, now Sirdar Diler Jung, was deputed to place himself in communication with that officer.

Following this up with facts and figures from reports, surveys, &c., he succeeded in obtaining confidentially, from the financial agent, the adhesion of his principals to the scheme.

A memorandum of the proposal, with a draft of the intended agreement, another of acceptance, a deed of concession of mining rights, together with legal opinion upon the whole, were submitted to the late Minister, who forwarded them to the Resident, with the statement that he had gone carefully into the subject, and that the terms offered met with his unqualified approval.

While approving generally of the scheme, the Government of India pointed out the necessity of the Minister being perfectly satisfied beforehand of the financial status of the promoters, and showed the danger of placing such large mineral concessions as were proposed in the hands of those who might fail eventually to work them.

To meet this difficulty, Syed Abdul Huq was ordered to proceed to England with credentials from H. H. the Nizam's Government to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and with power to arrange with Messrs. Rothschild and Co. for the formulation of the project.

This great firm refused to have anything to do with floating the Company unless it was conceded that the promoters of the existing line had a prescriptive right to promote the new enterprise, and that the shareholders had a legal right of pre-emption. Further, that H. H. the Nizam's Government should give a perpetual guarantee.

The next difficulty was with the London Committee of Shareholders, but they decided eventually to give their good-will and co-operation, if—

- (1) a premium of 25 per cent., instead of 20 per cent., were given them;
- (2) dissentient shareholders received debentures in the new Company at par; and
- (3) a small sum as compensation for loss of office were given.

Although the position ascribed to the former promoters and shareholders by them was held to be untenable, yet the house of Rothschild finally and positively declined to have anything to do with the proposed Company except on the terms of perpetual guarantee.

This being impossible, proposals from Messrs. Morton, Rose and Co. were considered. Their first scheme was drawn up on the basis of the Bombay one and apart from any question of the concession of mining rights. For this they substituted an extended guarantee of 25 years at 5 per cent.

In his memorandum of the 10th January 1883, the late Minister declined, on behalf of H. H. the Nizam's Government, to entertain these proposals; among other reasons stating that "by accepting the agreement, the Government would bind itself to pay roughly £5,250,000 in 25 years in addition to £80,000 for working expenses. Thus, in 25 years the Company would realize £83,000 more than the amount invested by them and still continue owners of the line, while Government would have received nothing substantial in return;" and while acknowledging that "the only tangible inducement that the scheme held out to H. H.'s Government was the cancelment of the perpetual guarantee, 'still' the additional clause of the redemption of the 6 per cent. shares at a premium of 25 per cent. impaired the completeness even of this advantage."

The event proved that His Excellency's caution was not misplaced. Messrs. Morton, Rose and Co., on learning that his decision was final, submitted their second scheme with important modifications, tending both to lighten the burden on His Highness' Government and lessen risk for themselves. Still this scheme did not compare favourably with the one originally submitted by the Bombay Syndicate. By it they engaged to construct (for £1,250,000) a broad-gauge railway from Hyderabad to a point near Chanda and a branch line from Warangal to the banks of the Godaveri or to Bezwada on the Kistna Delta; also to acquire and work the existing State line.

The advantages it offered over the one rejected the late Minister briefly summarised as follows in his memorandum of 10th January 1883 :—

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| (1) The period of guarantee was reduced from 25 to 20 years. This meant a saving in guaranteed interest of..... | £1,000,000 |
| (2.) H. H.'s Government had not to bind itself to meet the working and administrative expenses of the Company for three years. This represented a saving of | 80,000 |
| (3) The amount to be paid in cash to this Government from the purchase-money to be £1,091,666, instead of £1,250,000, thus benefiting the Government by | 200,000 |
| Total Saving..... | <u>£1,280,000</u> |

From the figures placed before him, His Excellency found that during construction the first and second years demands upon the State would be per year £150,000, while the earnings during the same period would be £112,593, thus showing a deficit of £37,407 for each year.

The third year's demand would be £200,000, and with the same income would bring about a deficit of £87,407.

After the third year, when the line was opened, prospective increased traffic would reduce this debit to £12,107.

On a consideration of the whole question, the late Minister felt that he was not justified in letting the opportunity pass with its prospective advantages, and deciding that these items of deficit would form a perfectly legitimate charge against the State Exchequer, he accorded sanction, on behalf of H. H. the Nizam's Government, to—

- (1) the acceptance of Messrs. Morton, Rose and Co.'s proposal for the construction of the Railway; and
- (2) the concession of certain mining rights to Messrs. John Stewart and others.

While this scheme was before the Government of India for decision, the enlightened statesman, who had done so much for the country, died.

Final orders upon the project were passed on the 30th March 1883 by the Council of Regency, and Sirdar Diler Jung was authorized to proceed at once to England and close with Morton, Rose and Co.'s proposal.

The limit of time fixed by that firm for a reply had, however, expired, and when the Sirdar reached England, they declined to re-open negotiations.

The National Provincial Bank of England now expressed its willingness to act as Bankers and float the Company.

The Secretary of State gave his permission to conclude the contract, and on the 24th December 1883, under the Companies Acts, 1862—1880, "*His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Limited*," was registered and floated, with Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., late Financial Minister of India, as Chairman.

Under the agreement thus concluded, besides delivering over to the Company the existing line of Railway—

Final terms of Agreement.

- (1.) The Government has bound itself for a period of 20 years to meet an annuity of 5 per cent. on a raised capital which has for its limit £4,500,000. In the coinage of the State this represents, at present rates of exchange, an annual payment of thirty-two lakhs of rupees.
- (2.) In return, the Company guarantees to construct the line referred to within three years, and pays £1,666,666 for the existing Railway.

This payment it makes in the following manner: —(a) Gives fully paid-up shares in the new Company to the value of £500,000, (b) pays to the credit of the National Provincial Bank of £625,000 to be applied in acquiring the interest of the English shareholders; (c) pays into Provincial Bank as security for the payment of interest by H. H.'s Government £200,000; and (d) cash payment to the credit of the Government (within six months) from the first general allotment of shares £341,666.

(3) During the period of 20 years the Company agrees to apply the net earnings of the Railway towards the payment of the 5 per cent. guaranteed by the Government, and after the period of guarantee to have the same apportioned as follows:—(a) 5 per cent. on the total share capital to be retained by the Company; (b) one-half of the balance towards payment of monies due by the Company to the Government, and (c) the remainder to be retained by the Company for its own benefit.

(4) At the end of 99 years the lines, with the buildings, works, and fixed machinery to revert to Government free from all debts and charges whatsoever, and the Government to purchase, and the Company agree to sell, at a fair value all the engines, rolling-stock, &c., belonging to the Company.

While negotiations for the floating of the Company were in progress, tenders
Tenders for construction for the construction and equipment of the Railway were submitted.

Messrs. Lucas and Aird tendered for 218 miles at £6,000 per mile, guaranteeing the permanent-way to be of a type approved for broad-gauge Indian State Railways with a steel or wrought-iron transverse sleeper. This offer fell through, because they required before signing articles to have a guarantee of the correctness of the survey plans, sections, &c.

Mr. James Perry offered for the first section from Secunderabad to Warangal, and thence to Bezwada (about 210 miles), at £5,500 per mile, substituting Battee timber sleepers for steel. This first section would not, therefore, have cost more than £1,225,000.

On the recommendation of Mr. Rendel, Consulting Engineer to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, Mr. Willoughby
Appointment of Agent and Engineer-in-Chief. Furnivall, Engineer-in-Chief of the Central Bengal Railway, was appointed Agent and Engineer-in-Chief, and there is every reason to hope that he will construct the Hyderabad-Chanda Railway at a lower cost than that tendered

for by Mr. Penny. As regards the extension to Warangul, this has already been proved to be the case.

From the prospectus we find that the *Share* Capital of the Company is £2,000,000, issued at £25 each, and the *Debenture* Capital £2,000,000, additional capital to the amount of £500,000 can be raised if required.

Of the former, 25,000 shares to the value of £500,000 were taken by H H's Government in part payment of the purchase-money of £1,666,666 paid by the Company for the existing line, and are deposited for safe custody in the National Provincial Bank of England. Later on, when the cash payment of £341,666 was due to H. H. the Nizam's Government by the Company, their Agent represented that the depreciation of the shares in the London market necessitated the withholding of the issue of debentures from the public, and that it would be a desirable thing were the Government to step in and show its confidence in the project by investing £241,600 in 100 debentures and accepting £100,000 in cash. This the Government did, but the price of the debentures has not yet been settled.

Of the above capital, £3,500,000 (*i.e.*, £2,000,000 share and £1,500,000 debenture) has been reserved for the *first* section of the Railway, *viz.*, that from Secunderabad to Warangul and thence to the frontier near Bezwada, about 210 miles. This reservation includes the £1,666,666 paid for the Railway and all expenses incurred by the Company in floating the scheme.

For the *second* section (Warangul to the frontier near Chanda, about 160 miles) £500,000 are reserved with the additional £500,000 of the agreement if required.

The Guarantee Fund has been formed, and Mr. C. Watson and Lord Lawrence have been appointed Trustees on behalf of the Government and the Company respectively.

The special account has been credited with the sum of £625,000 (one of the items in the Company's payment for the existing Railway) for the redemption of the £500,000 shares of the old Railway Company and for the indemnifying of the claims of the old shareholders.

It appears from a report submitted at that time, that on the 17th July last only 772 old shares of a nominal value of £77,200 were unredeemed, the amount required for their redemption at 25 per cent. premium being £96,500. On this point Sirdar Diler Jung reported : "The redemption of old shares is therefore fast progressing; but some of these shares it is stated are held in trust for widows and orphans, and the executors are consequently debarred from relinquishing them on the terms offered, *viz.* 25 per cent. premium. There are

also capitalists who have clubbed together and refused to sell in the hope of getting a larger premium."

It will be seen from what has been stated above that some of the payments made to Government are in shares and debenture bonds. The several amounts now at the credit of the Government may be looked upon as a "Reserve Fund," and the following figures show the present state of that fund :—

Guarantee Fund in the hands of <i>Trustees of the old Railway Company</i> , which will be set free when the few outstanding old shares are redeemed, Government Rs. 15,00,000 ...	H. S. Rs.
	17,70,000*
Guarantee Fund in the hands of the <i>New Railway Company</i> , £200,000	29,00,000†
Shares of the New Company, £500,000	72,50,000
Debentures, £241,600	35,03,200
	<u>Total H. S. Rs. 1,54,23,200</u>

The statement appended, containing the Railway Income and Expenditure for 1294 Fasli (1884-85), shows that the total income for the year under report amounted to Rs. 31,32,049-0-1½, while the expenditure for the same period stood at Rs. 31,06,806-8-2, resulting in a surplus of Rs. 25,242, annas 7, pies 11½. The percentage of the expenditure on the income is Rs. 99·19.

The increase in the income is attributable to a great extent on the realization of the interest on shares and debentures belonging to Government.

The income for the year under report is satisfactory when compared with that of the preceding ones, during which the expenditure greatly exceeded the income.

The amount of Rs. 14,81,304 and annas 3 incurred on account of the necessary expenses was taken from the sum of Rs. 18,02,007 and annas 9 on account of the Government shares and debentures. After deducting the sum thus expended there remains Rs. 3,20,703 and annas 6 as the saving from the net income of the shares and debentures. The percentage of the expenditure on the sum set apart for this purpose is Rs. 82·20.

The receipts and disbursements of the shares and debentures are given in detail in the statement appended.

The existing Railway line between Secunderabad and Wadi was in the month of May 1885 (Khoordad 1294 Fasli) handed over to the new Company as previously agreed upon.

* 118 per cent.

† H. S. Rs 14 5-0 = £ 1.

I.

Dr. STATEMENT showing the Income and Expenditure of the State Railway for 1294 Fasli. Cr.

	H. S.		Total H. S.			H. S.		Total H. S.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
To maintenance of Way Works and Stations from September 1884 to April 1885—					Railway Income from September 1884 to April 1885—				
By Locomotive Expenses do. Carriage and Wagon Expenses do. Traffic Expenses do. General Charges do. Special and Miscellaneous Expenditure	2,60,279 1,26,802 52,226 73,749 52,219 15,291	2 7 12 5 9 11 6 9 14 8 9 1			By Coaching Traffic " Goods Traffic " Electric Telegraph Earnings " Sundries	3,14,136 4,13,464 5,160 4,435	13 9 10 11 1 1 0 0		
Paid to other Railways			5,80,569	7 5	By Collections for other Railways			7,37,223	9 9
To Interest paid to Hyderabad Shareholders			7,01,196	10 11	" Interest on Government Railway Shares and on Debentures as per appended list.			5,81,100	0 5 1/4
" Interest paid to English old Shareholders			2,57,617	5 6	" Contribution towards Police Jowans from Madras and G. I. P. Railway Companies			18,02,007	12 0
" Interest paid to English new Shareholders	86,760	0 0			" Capital Account			11,108	15 11 1/4
" Interest on Debentures and Miscellaneous Expenses as per Statement appended	12,98,994	11 0						608	10 0
To Salaries paid to Railway Police	95,549	8 0	14,81,304	3 0					
" Allowance to do.	46,722	3 7							
" Stationery	1,238	5 7							
" Clothing	73	11 9							
To Conservancy Expenses at the Hyderabad Station and Sweepers' pay at Raichur	1,095	13 0	49,130	1 11					
" Expenses of the Railway Secretary's Establishment, including stationery			633	1 11					
" Miscellaneous Expenses			31,798	12 0					
Total Expenditure			4,556	13 6					
Balance in favor of Government			31,06,806	8 2					
			25,242	7 11 1/2					
Total H. S. Rs....			31,32,049	0 1 1/2	Total H. S. Rs....			31,32,049	0 1 1/2

II.

STATEMENT of Account supplied by the National Provincial Bank, showing the Interest paid and received by Government on Shares and Debentures, &c., for 1294 Fasli, corresponding dates from 10th October 1884 to 9th October 1885.

No.	PARTICULARS.	Dr.	Equivalent in H. S. Rupees at approximate rate H. S. Rupees 15 per £ Sterling.	No.	PARTICULARS.	Cr.	Equivalent in H. S. Rupees at approximate rate H. S. Rupees 15 per £ Sterling.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Commission paid on account of registration of Shares			1	Last Balance up to 9th October 1884 brought forward	23,280 11 8	
2	Do. for the redemption of old Shares...	0 2 6		2	Interest at 4 and 4½ per cent. on account of Rupees 15,00,000 deposit up to end of December 1884	2,384 11 11	
3	Telegraphic Expenses	195 8 9		3	Do. up to end of June 1885	2,385 2 9	
4	Interest on account of remaining old Shareholders up to December 1884.	7 15 10		4	Do. on Government money deposited in the Bank	376 11 9	
5	Do. do. up to June 1885	3,309 0 0		5	Do. at 5 per cent. on Government Shareholders up to end of December 1884	12,169 5 3	
6	Do. paid to the new Shareholders up to end of December 1884...	2,475 0 0		6	Do. up to end of June 1885	12,135 8 4	
7	Do. do. to the new Shareholders up to end of June 1885.	42,902 8 5		7	Do. on account of Debentures up to end of December 1884	4,711 4 0	
8	Do. paid on Debentures	43,697 4 6		8	Do. up to end of June 1885	4,670 18 8	
9	Do. paid to the Bank on account of money lent to Government from time to time	6,040 0 0		9	Received by the Bank from the Government for payment to the new Shareholders up to end of June 1885	55,000 0 0	
10	Postage	124 17 11		10	Do. remaining old Shareholders up to end of June 1885	3,000 0 0	
		1 14 4		11	Income-tax	20 2 8	
	Total £...	98,753 12 3	1,481,304 3 0		Total £...	120,133 17 0	1,802,007 12 0
	Balance due to Government £...	21,380 4 9	320,703 9 0				
	Total £...	120,133 17 0	1,802,007 12 0				

Finance Committee, show that the Government liability will not exceed on the average the sum of 11 lakhs per annum, a liability which, I may safely assert, the general financial condition of this State admits of being met without the least difficulty. In the reserve fund at the National Provincial Bank of England Government have £500,000 worth of shares, £241,000 worth of debentures, and 52 lakhs of rupees in $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. promissory notes, thus making in all, according to the present rate of exchange, about Halli Sicca Rupees 1 crore 78 lakhs. According to the above calculation, the total interest which will have to be paid during the remaining 17 years of the guarantee, therefore, amounts to 1 crore 87 lakhs. This financial result thus shows that even if His Highness' Government were not to pay anything out of their treasury, the amount in the Reserve Fund alone would very nearly suffice to discharge the Government liability for the remaining period of the guarantee. It is satisfactory to learn, on the authority of Mr. Furnivall, the talented and popular Agent and Chief Engineer, that the section of the line over which we have just been carried is one of the cheapest broad-gauge lines as yet made in India. The actual cost of the line, bridges and stations between Secunderabad and Warangul, including the expenditure on the rolling-stock, will not exceed £5,400 per mile. Mr. Furnivall is confident that the extension in the direction of Bezvada can be carried out as cheaply, if not more so. He is also very hopeful of more extended traffic on the old line, even after the opening of this short section to Warangul. The statistics of the working of the railway since its transfer to the Company show a marked improvement, the nett earnings at the end of the year 1885 being very nearly five lakhs. These results, and your Highness will agree with me in thinking that they are most gratifying, are, in great measure, due to Mr. Furnivall and Sirdar Diler Jung. The first-named gentleman has brought to bear upon his work high ability, wide experience, the strictest impartiality and indomitable energy. To him the best thanks of His Highness' Government are due, and it is particularly gratifying to me to acknowledge his invaluable services in this public manner in the presence of your Highness and that of the distinguished assemblage here. I shall now solicit your Highness and ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to drink to the success and prosperity of His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company.

CHAPTER VIII.

INSTRUCTION.

The old system of educational instruction which prevailed in His Highness's Dominions was usually of the simplest kind, though quite sufficient to meet the requirements of the period during which it was imparted. Boys and young men were taught the Koran, the sayings of the prophet, and the art of penmanship. There were, however, various educational centres, notably that at Bidar, where the ruins of Mahmud Gavan's splendid Madrassa still attest his munificence in the cause of education, where pupils underwent a regular course of study in Arabic, Persian, Mahomedan Law and Theology, and Logic and Philosophy. At these Madrassas or colleges, many of which were founded and endowed by the Bahmani kings, students were lodged, fed and clothed at the expense of the State. Learned Moulvies and teachers were engaged for the colleges from Hindustan, Persia, Bokhara and other Mussalman centres of learning. This was the golden age of Mahomedan education in the Deccan. Later on, when the Bahmani possessions were divided amongst the great feudatories of the State, the cause of education found fewer advocates, owing perhaps to the unsettled state of the country, caused by the constant campaigns of the kings against the Hindus or each other. In those days a good soldier was more valued than a clever scholar. Still, the Kutub Shahi kings of Golkonda, and the Barid Shahis of Bidar, continued to encourage learning to some degree by supporting the Madrassas from Government revenues, but the schools were no longer the great centres of education they had been in previous years. In course of time noblemen began to engage tutors to instruct their children and those of their retainers at home, in preference to sending them to the State Madrassas. The higher branches of the old Mussalman education were neglected and fell into disuse. The Madrassa endowments were curtailed or misappropriated, and soon public education existed in name only. Instruction of a purely religious nature began to be imparted at *Mazarat* schools held at the tombs of Mussalman saints and frequently in mosques. Knowledge of a religious kind was also imparted at *Kbankas* or Mussalman monasteries, the inmates of which were pledged to celibacy, and professed to be gifted with second-sight. There is but one Madrassa now remain-

ing, which is conducted on the old plan, that is, of lodging and providing for the personal wants of the students—the Madrassa Mahabubia at Hyderabad, so named in honor of H. H. the reigning Nizam. It contains between sixty and seventy pupils.

In 1264 Fasli, the year after the late Sir Salar Jung succeeded his uncle as Prime Minister, the first step towards public instruction was taken by His Excellency founding the Dar-ul- Ulûm, or Oriental College, in the city of Hyderabad. The first Educational Board had its origin with this institution. It was presided over by Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Bahadur, Motam-ud-Dowlah; and its members were :—Moulvi Ahmed Ali, Mr. Jamsetjee, Mr. Henry Bowen, and Moonshi Sheikh Ali, Munsubdar. English, Arabic, Persian, Telugu and Mahratta were taught by a staff of seventeen, and every inducement in the shape of freedom from fees, prizes, and generous scholarships, together with promises of Government service, was held out to induce boys to attend. A large building at the Patherghati, the private property of the late Minister, was given for the institution; and 130 names were registered the first day. No school methods other than the ancient ones were adopted, because no teachers fit to lead in any other direction were available at the time.

In 1269 Fasli a Government notification ordered that two schools should be opened in every taluk at a cost of Rs. 87 per month—the one Persian, the other vernacular; and one at the headquarters of each district at an expenditure of Rs. 150 per month. With reference to District schools, it was directed that instruction in Mathematics, Grammar, Geography and History was to be added to the ordinary curriculum. Monthly fees in Taluk and District schools of one and two annas respectively were charged upon every five rupees of income, save in the case of children of the agricultural class.

The governing bodies were :—

- (a.) For each *Taluk School*:—two patels, two putwaries, and the tehsildar of the taluk as president.
- (b.) For each *District School*:—a patel, a putwari, the tehsildar, the police mohtamim with the 3rd class talukdar as president. The last-named officer was regarded as Educational Inspector of the district, and as such, he had to examine all schools at Jamabandi.

Public Instruction for the Districts was thus entirely in the hands of the Revenue Board, and the records of the day contain very little information regarding the results achieved.

1278 Fasli was marked by the appointment of a Minister in the Miscellaneous Department. A circular was issued under his orders to the Revenue Board, intimating that all questions upon Educational affairs were to be referred to him in future for approval and sanction ; and rules and regulations approved and confirmed by Government followed. The appointment or dismissal of teachers and their assistants, the granting of leave of absence, &c., were functions vested only in the Miscellaneous Minister, the Sadr Taluqdars having merely the power to engage or discharge peons or menial servants. Candidates for masterships in District schools had first to pass an examination and obtain a certificate from the Dar-ul-Ulûm.

In 1279 Fasli the Principal of the Engineering College, Mr. W. H. Wilkinson (assisted by Moulvi Mahomed Khair-ud-Deen Khan Bahadur as Superintendent of Vernacular Education) was entrusted with the duties of Secretary to the Miscellaneous Minister in the Educational Department, and as such became Director of Public Instruction. Four months afterwards, Moulvi Mahomed Inayat-ur-Rahman Khan succeeded Moulvi Mahomed Khair-ud-Deen, and was appointed Superintendent of Vernacular Education.

Affiliated to the Dar-ul-Ulûm, there were at this time five branch schools, one at each gate of the city. A special officer, Mirza Moosa Khan, Secretary to the Dar-ul-Ulûm Board of Control, was appointed as officer in charge of these institutions.

Mr. Wilkinson's first Educational measure had reference to the Dar-ul-Ulûm. Whether he was dissatisfied or not with what he found, there are no records to show ; but in 1279, after amalgamating a branch of it with his Engineering College, he split up the remainder into six departments with separate establishments. His first intention was to place these six departments in different parts of the city, but want of school accommodation prevented him, and so they remained under the following different names in the same building :—the Koran teaching school, the Arabic High School, the Persian High School, Vernacular School No. 1, Vernacular School No. 2, and the City English High School.

In the districts there were at this time 125 schools, but no records are forthcoming from the Sadr-ul-Maham's office either as to their grade, expenditure, income, or even location.

From 1268-1280 Fasli an existing report of the Dar-ul-Ulûm shows that 230 pupils, or about 16 upon an average per annum, passed different examinations therein, and that some of them obtained lucrative appointments under Government.

In the last year of the decade, Mr. Wilkinson started an Anglo-Vernacular school for Chadderghat, and drew up a scheme for the establishment of a Normal school, in which teachers for the District and Taluk schools might be trained.

In 1281 Fasli the Director received charge of the Public Works portfolio just when he was beginning to understand the difficulties and needs of the Educational Department. He left, however, his impress on the latter by the establishment of English schools, which was a step distinctly in advance, considering the backward state of education at the time, and the peculiar difficulties of the position.

Moulvi Inayat-ur-Rahman Khan, Mr. Wilkinson's assistant, now took up the work of Education as Secretary to the Miscellaneous Minister and Director of Public Instruction. With him we come to a period of statistics, rules, curricula and regulations.

Teachers who, through age or ignorance, were considered useless, were pensioned; and such as had younger male relatives were permitted to retain their appointments on half pay, on the condition that the latter submitted to training as schoolmasters for a certain fixed period and promised, when found qualified, to succeed them. The other half of the incumbent's pay was given to the Normal student as a scholarship.

The method of conducting business with the districts was ordered to be as follows :—

“Circulars emanating from the head office of the Educational Department are sent in the first instance to Sadi-Talukdars, by whom they are forwarded to first-class Taluqdars, who again despatch them on to third-class Taluqdars, by whom they are ultimately distributed to the various schoolmasters in the districts.”

Such a system, necessitating as it did the employment of one Department to do the work of another, could not fail to hamper the work.

The following are the statistics for the years 1281 and 1282 Fasli :—

FASLI.	Number of City and District Schools.		Number of City Schools.	Number of District Schools	SCHOOLS					Annual Ex- penditure of Schools.		Direction and Inspection.		Total.		Number of Students	Fees.	
	Persian.	Engl h.			Telugu	Maharatta.	Can ^{are} e.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14					
1281	139	14	125	103	1	10	23	2	1,18,484	4 4	25,008	0 0	1,43,492	4 4	5,065	2,062	4 0	
1282	141	14	127	102	3	10	23	3	1,15,223	15 10	23,844	0 0	1,39,067	15 10	5,292	2,028	7 0	

It will be noticed that for 1282 while there was an increase in the number of schools and a corresponding increase in the number of pupils, there was a decrease in the amount realized by fees. This is explained by the fact that the crops had failed in some districts that year, and there was great scarcity and distress in consequence.

Deducting Rs. 35,000 as the probable expenditure of City Schools, together with the Rs. 23,844 on account of controlling agency, about Rs. 78,195 was left for expenditure on the District Schools.

In 1283 Fasli written examinations were introduced, and forms for monthly and quarterly returns were issued to the districts.

In 1284 Fasli the Secretary, finding that needless expenditure was incurred in the matter of contingency allowances to Zillah and Taluka schools, and especially in the appointment of chuprassees for the same, ordered such a reduction as enabled him to appoint five Deputy Inspectors with their respective office establishments without further burdening the Government, and by so doing practically took the Educational work of the districts out of the hands of Revenue officers and gave it to the first batch of trained men from the Normal school. These men, as Deputy Inspectors of schools, held the office of Secretary for Educational work to their respective Sadr Talukdars.

In the same year the Director issued his Hidayat Nama of 129 paras., the “*vade mecum*” of education for the Dominions. In this code, payment of school-fees was made compulsory on every pupil, but the ruling was applied at first only to City schools. Rules for the guidance of the Deputy Inspectors were framed and published. One specially stipulated that no District school could exist with less than 50, and no Taluka school with less than 30 pupils.

Out of 44 students in the Normal school, 15 passed out with certificates to take up appointments as masters in District or Taluka schools, and 15 others came in for training.

The expenditure for the Dar-ul-Ulum during the year was Rs. 27,735-11-1. detailed as follows :—

						Rs.	a.	p.
The Koran teaching school	...	...	...	...	...	1,419	4	1
Arabic school	...	...	...	...	...	8,211	8	10
Persian High school	...	...	...	...	...	5,736	2	5
Vernacular school No. 1...	...	...	...	...	...	1,948	8	3
Vernacular school No. 2...	...	...	...	...	...	1,842	10	0
Normal school	...	...	...	...	...	8,577	9	6
						<hr/>		
						Total...	27,735	11 1

In 1285 Fasli, the City English High school was done away with for lack of numbers, and the few scholars remaining were sent to the Anglo-Vernacular School, thus giving birth to the English High School of Chadderghat, an institution which taught up to the Matriculation standard.

The 12 City Schools cost this year Rs. 50,382-1-10, including Rs. 1,837 for scholarships. On the rolls there were 753 students, with an average daily attendance of 620. After deducting Rs. 1,145-1-3 as fee-receipts, there was left the very high figure of Rs. 80-14-0 as the annual cost to Government per pupil. 20 per cent. were free scholars.

City English Schools

While a small English school (*now the City English Branch School, Head Master Mr. Ross*) took the place of the City English High School, two of the five City branch schools, *viz.*, those of Alliabad and the Old Bridge were closed on account of the paucity of numbers.

The idea of introducing English education into the districts was first carried out by the establishment of an Anglo-Vernacular School at Aurungabad in 1291 Hijri, and now this measure was followed up by the opening of a similar institution at Gulberga.

Anglo-Vernacular School.

In 1286 Fasli, the payment of fees was made compulsory in the districts for the first time. Naturally, the measure was unpopular, but discontent gradually wore away, and it is steadily becoming a source of income for the Department.

School-fees introduced in the Districts.

In the same year attention was drawn to the advisability of providing education for the upper classes, and a Munsabdar's School was established, with fees fixed at 2 per cent. upon their munsabs. Within a year, however, the school ceased to exist, and its few remaining scholars were drafted into the Dar-ul-Ulum.

Munsabdar's School.

A similar attempt, but independent of State help, to establish a Night School for Government employes desirous of learning English, was made in the city, but had to be closed for want of pupils and funds.

Night School.

The one redeeming feature of the year was the success of the Chadderghat English High School; Rama Krishna having passed the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University.

The following were some of the measures of the Director at this time—

- (a.) Inspectors of schools were ordered to pass in the Vernaculars of their district.
- (b.) Educational Boards were appointed at the head-quarters of each district to report upon the working of institutions, and power was given to them to correct abuses.
- (c.) Contingencies of District and Taluk Schools being considered too high, a reduction of 50 per cent. was made all round, and the amount realized spent in newspapers for distribution among the several institutions.

The Chadderghat English High School made a Second Grade College.

In 1287 Fasli, the English High School, Chadderghat, was affiliated to the Madras University as a Second Grade College.

Changes in Administration of Dar-ul-Ulum.

The Dar-ul-Ulum being considered too costly an institution for the results shown, the teaching staff was slightly reduced.

In 1289 Fasli, a further re-organization took place, and the Institution assumed its present form of two distinctly separate departments: Upper and Lower.

In 1290 Fasli Lakshman, one of the F.A. candidates from the Hyderabad College, having passed in the 2nd Class, an application to raise it to a First Grade College was forwarded to the Syndicate of Madras and acceded to by them.

Hyderabad College raised to the First Grade

The Normal School as an individual institution ceased to exist immediately afterwards. The charges brought against it were want of students and its great expense. Its remaining pupils were formed into a class in the Upper Dar-ul-Ulum, and a few masters are trained therein for District and Taluk Schools.

Normal School incorporated with Dar-ul-Ulum.

Scholarships being granted for District Schools, the question of the same encouragement for Taluk Schools was taken into consideration by the Secretary and laid before Government. This memorandum was passed on to the Hyderabad Educational Commission, but

Scholarships.

coming, as it did, at the close of their sittings, and much information from the districts being found necessary before any conclusions could be arrived at, its consideration was postponed.

Great inconvenience was felt in the matter of school-books,—some being obtainable in the Dar-ul-Ulum, some from the Engineering College, while others had to be got through agents. Government was asked this year for a grant with which to start a Book Depôt, and gave Rs. 2,000. Rs. 250 of this were spent in almirahs and Rs. 500 given to the Hyderabad College for the establishment of an English branch. The remaining Rs. 1,250 spent in books, *plus* the stock with the Dar-ul-Ulum and the Engineering College, started a depôt in the city, worth Rs. 5,000. This, after transmitting to the Treasury Rs. 1,500 and meeting a total expenditure of Rs. 1,351-2-0, has grown into a collection of school material, worth nearly Rs. 8,000.

In 1291 Fasli, the Secretary was called upon by Government to submit a report on Private and Indigenous Schools, and he reported the existence of 200 with Rs. 15,000 expenditure. The Director, in reporting, thought it would be good for Government to absorb these institutions and add this item to its expenditure, but the proposal was negatived, on the ground that self-help was a matter to be fostered and encouraged, instead of being interfered with in any way that would prove injurious to its growth.

In 1292 Fasli, a scheme for a Government school for the children of respectable persons, such as Munsabdars, Yomiadars and Inamdars, was submitted by the Director. His suggestions were agreed to, and the amount of expenditure sanctioned. This matter is being considered in its details, and will, if found advisable, be introduced in the future.

Reconsideration of necessity of a Munsabdar's School.

The above is a brief survey of Departmental Education in the Dominions down to the close of 1292 Fasli.

The following Statement shows the number of District Schools in the decade :—

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	FASLI 1283.		FASLI 1284.		FASLI 1285.		FASLI 1286.		FASLI 1287.		FASLI 1288.		FASLI 1289.		FASLI 1290.		FASLI 1291.		FASLI 1292.		REMARKS.
		Schols.	Scholars.	Schols.	Scholars.	Schols.	Scholars.	Schols.	Scholars.	Schols.	Scholars.	Schols.	Scholars.	Schols.	Scholars.	Schols.	Scholars.	Schols.	Scholars.	Schols.	Scholars.	
NORTHERN.	Medak	10	429	11	456	11	460	13	621	13	457	11	435	13	534	14	774	13	728	12	707	
	Bidar	8	318	11	476	11	186	12	528	10	456	11	475	12	527	10	655	10	628	10	560	
	Indur	8	188	8	209	8	208	8	319	7	381	6	172	6	251	6	266	7	271	7	338	
	Elgundal	5	145	6	140	6	150	7	379	8	342	11	415	10	421	9	464	9	440	9	424	
	Sirpur-Tandur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	155	
	Total...	31	1,080	36	1,281	36	1,004	40	1,847	38	1,636	39	1,497	41	1,733	39	2,159	39	2,067	40	2,184	
EASTERN.	Khammam	6	315	6	263	6	299	6	277	6	250	6	265	8	370	9	429	7	423	7	446	
	Nagar-Karnul	7	416	7	137	7	150	10	322	9	408	9	381	9	380	11	619	11	592	10	644	
	Nalgunda	6	189	6	190	6	215	6	260	6	194	5	201	5	187	7	254	5	254	5	242	
	Atraf-Balda, City	23	1,208	25	1,158	23	1,466	23	1,077	22	779	20	931	21	1,454	6	1,059	12	1,057	14	1,098	
	and Suburbs	42	2,128	44	1,748	42	2,130	45	1,936	43	1,631	40	1,778	43	2,391	33	2,361	35	2,346	36	2,430	
SOUTHERN.	Gulberga	3	120	3	223	3	225	3	233	5	182	6	230	8	293	7	323	7	305	9	350	
	Lingsugur	15	305	14	844	14	917	14	507	14	351	13	344	8	296	10	369	9	318	17	703	
	Raichur	7	250	7	313	7	315	6	270	6	250	6	249	7	302	6	229	6	273	7	339	
	Shorapur	9	218	8	538	8	566	8	454	8	299	9	324	9	386	9	406	10	430	...	...
	Naldurg	11	399	11	547	9	555	12	613	11	663	12	678	12	805	12	947	12	1,476	12	1,297	
	Total...	45	1,292	43	2,465	41	2,578	43	2,077	44	1,745	46	1,825	44	2,082	44	2,274	44	2,802	45	2,689	
WESTERN.	Aurangabad	9	215	12	437	12	450	11	758	12	690	15	1,011	15	952	19	1,087	17	1,166	17	1,153	
	Nander	8	215	8	259	7	260	10	456	11	388	11	390	12	668	12	655	12	668	12	725	
	Parbhani	7	170	6	197	6	198	6	403	6	318	6	285	6	272	6	267	6	277	6	341	
	Bunh	5	155	6	240	7	260	7	348	8	344	8	397	10	222	9	436	9	468	8	472	
	Total...	29	755	32	1,133	32	1,168	34	1,962	37	1,740	40	2,083	43	2,114	46	2,445	44	2,579	43	2,691	
	Grand Total...	147	5,255	155	6,627	151	6,880	162	7,822	162	6,752	165	7,183	171	8,320	162	9,239	162	9,774	164	9,994	

The following shows the Class, Income, Expenditure of schools, and Attendance for the same period :—

Sl.	Number of City and District Schools.	Number of City Schools.	Number of District Schools	SCHOOLS					Annual Expenditure of Schools	Direction and Inspection.		Total	Number of Students	Fees			
				Persian	English	Telugu	Mahratta	Canarese		Rs.	a. p.			Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
1283	147	14	133	105	4	11	24	3	1,09,127	2 4	14,329	8 9	1,23,456	11 1	5,255	2,041	10 6
1284	155	14	141	114	4	12	24	1	1,05,521	12 8	16,225	11 4	1,21,747	8 0	6,627	2,882	6 11
1285	151	14	137	117	4	12	17	1	1,02,893	0 0	32,560	13 5	1,35,453	13 5	6,880	4,628	8 6
1286	162	15	147	106	5	16	35	...	1,06,179	6 8	31,354	6 6	1,37,533	13 2	7,822	5,251	6 5
1287	162	15	147	106	5	16	35	...	1,06,229	0 0	28,766	13 6	1,34,995	13 6	6,752	5,574	10 1
1288	165	13	152	104	3	19	39	...	1,17,190	11 6	19,629	12 0	1,36,820	7 6	7,183	5,270	7 5
1289	171	14	157	103	4	22	42	...	1,19,558	9 7	26,732	5 0	1,46,290	14 7	8,320	6,414	5 3
1290	162	5	157	97	2	23	40	...	1,20,719	13 11	28,880	15 0	1,49,600	12 11	9,239	7,174	15 11
1291	162	6	156	93	4	22	43	...	1,30,440	15 7	30,234	8 7	1,60,675	8 2	9,774	8,083	13 0
1292	164	7	157	96	3	22	43	...	1,23,089	6 0	30,070	11 6	1,53,160	1 6	9,994	8,485	13 0

The Nationality of the pupils is shown in the following .—

YEAR.	NUMBER OF PUPILS.					
	Hindus	Mahomedans	Parsis	Christians	Others	Total
1283	2,038	3,195	5	4	13	5,255
1284	2,052	4,519	..	10	46	6,627
1285	2,254	4,587	2	4	33	6,880
1286	3,371	4,438	2	4	7	7,822
1287	3,855	2,875	2	3	17	6,752
1288	3,154	4,010	1	3	15	7,183
1289	3,438	4,874	3	5	...	8,320
1290	4,392	4,815	5	25	2	9,239
1291	4,704	4,970	18	10	72	9,774
1292	4,388	5,552	...	...	54	9,994

The foregoing returns are purely departmental, and for Government Institutions only. Grants-in-aid have been given for many years, but no returns were sought, and therefore none have appeared in departmental reports. Comparison necessitates this however; and so, an addition of 16 Grants-in-aid Schools, including one special school with a total roll-call of 1,009 pupils, should be added. Besides these, 6 recognised but unaided institutions with 596 pupils should also be entered, thus raising the results of departmental effort for 1292 to 186 schools, and 11,599 pupils. A definite statement of improvement made during the decade is impossible, owing to the absence of all records with reference to Grants-in-aid and Unaided Schools for 1283.

Reviewing the past work of the department, the Educational Report for 1293 Fasli contains the following summary of the measures previously adopted :—

(i.) District education taken out of the direct control of the Revenue Department and entrusted in the hands of the Miscellaneous Minister to Government

(ii.) Under the orders of his Secretary (the Director of Public Instruction), five Inspectors are appointed each in charge of a division. These divisions are again divided into a certain number of districts, and the third Taluqdar of each district, and sometimes the Tehsildar, looks after the school or schools in his neighbourhood.

The District Schools are either Persian or Vernacular; they may be graded as Primary or Middle according to the grade of teachers employed, the curricula used, and their cost of maintenance.

All District and Taluk schools are under Local Managing Committees, and all correspondence with the Head Office lies through the respective Secretaries of such Committees.

The annual reports and returns, &c., are prepared by masters ; from these a divisional report is compiled by the Inspector, and sent by him to the Director of Public Instruction, whose work it is to write out the annual Administration Report for Government.

(iii.) All City Schools are directly under the Secretary to the Miscellaneous Minister who inspects them and draws up curricula for their guidance.

(iv.) The Hyderabad College springs into existence in 1287 Fasli (1877) and in 1290 Fasli (1880) sends up its first F. A. candidates. It is then affiliated to the University of Madras as a Second Grade College. In 1292 Fasli (1882), it is raised to the rank of a First Grade College.

(v.) Grants-in-aid Schools, we find only in one district ; that of Nagar-Karnul.

In the city and suburbs, there are fourteen, *viz.*, the Anglo-Vernacular School, Secunderabad ; All Saints' College, Chadderghat ; St. George's Grammar School and Seminary, Chadderghat (2) ; Residency Anglo-Vernacular School ; the Secunderabad Orphanage ; Methodist Day School, Chadderghat, Saifabad Infant School ; Portuguese Orphanage, Secunderabad ; Wesleyan Mission Girls' Schools, Secunderabad and Chadderghat (2) ; and the Madrasa-Aizza in the city.

(vi.) With reference to District Female Education, one school (Koran teaching) exists at Makrajpet in the Elgundal District, with an average daily attendance of 30.

1293 Fasli. In 1293 Fasli, there was an increase of six institutions and 70 scholars.

Coming now to the year immediately under review, as compared with 1293 Fasli, there is still an absence of any effective measures for the establishment in the districts of a suitable number of Primary Schools, and although on the Controlling Staff there are Deputy Inspectors and one European Inspector, the report of the department is still very deficient regarding the work of the few schools that exist. Looking at the work of the department generally, it may be said that the wants of the City of Hyderabad are well supplied, especially in the matter of high education, while in respect to primary education in the districts, the Department is lamentably behind-hand. The funds allowed for the latter purpose have, no doubt, hitherto fallen far short of the requirements, and being unsupplemented by any local cess, the extension of schools has been an impossibility.

The whole question of State Education is now, however, under the consideration of the Finance Committee ; the general policy of expending more in the districts on Primary Schools has already been recognized ; and an officer has been appointed by Government as Director of Public Instruction, whose duty it will be to inspect schools of all grades. The officer selected for this post is Mr. Syed Ali Bilgrami, one of those whom the late Minister sent to England to be educated, and it is fully expected that, by devoting his whole time to the Department, he will be able to infuse new life into it.

While, therefore in reviewing the history of the department up to the present time, it has to be admitted that, as regards Primary Education in the districts, His Highness' Dominions are far behind other parts of India, there is every reason to hope that, with the measures contemplated by the Finance Committee, the Educational Department will now enter on a new and better era of its existence, and more fulfil the obligations of the State in the matter of the general education of His Highness' subjects.

Classification of Schools
by Standards.

The following Statement shows the classification of schools according to standards of instruction :—

Classification by Standards of Instruction	1293		1294		Increase		Decrease	
	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils	Institutions	Pupils	Institutions	Pupils
Colleges	2	130	2	66	...	...	...	64
High Schools for Boys (English)	4	584	4	628	...	44	..	...
Middle Schools for Boys "	6	803	6	747	...	...	...	56
" " " (Vernacular)	2	2,083	28	2,351	1	313	..	...
High Schools for Girls (English) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle " " "	3	275	4	266	1	...	...	9
" " " (Vernacular) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools for Boys (English)	3	275	10	366	7	91	...	...
" " " (Vernacular)	136	6,798	137	6,709	1	...	...	89
" " Girls (English)	3	124	5	247	2	123	..	...
" " " (Vernacular)	6	560	10	345	4	...	...	215
Normal Schools for Boys (Vernacular)	1	25	1	17	...	..	...	8
" " Girls " . . . . .	...	...	1	23	1	23	..	...
Special school " (English)	1	57	1	81	...	24	...	...
Total	192	11,669	209	11,845	17	618	...	441

The number of schools is shown by this statement to have increased from 192 in 1293 Fasli to 209 in the year under report, but the increase is due chiefly to a new nomenclature for institutions, departments being now classified as schools. In the same period, the number of scholars increased from 11,669 to 11,846. The increase in the pupils of High Schools is confined to All Saints' Institution, Chadderghat, and the Madrassa-i-Aizza in the city, both being aided institutions.

Among the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools for boys, the English School at Aurungabad is the only one that shows an increase of numbers, but there has been a slightly perceptible improvement throughout the districts in returns for Vernacular Schools.

In Vernacular Boys' Primary Schools, the Wesleyan Mission gives the increase this year, as they did for girls in 1293 Fasli.

The Girls' Patsala in Secunderabad as an Anglo-Vernacular Primary School takes the lead among individual institutions for improvement during the year.

The Normal School for masters situated in the City has been found a failure. It will, in future, be attached to the Hyderabad College, and it is to be hoped that great improvement in its condition will take place.

The Training School (Vernacular) for girls is a handsome building in the Wesleyan Mission compound, and while it is open to provide teachers wherever necessary, its first object is to supply the needs of the Mission.

In the annexed table, the statistics of schools and scholars, the latter classified according to caste, are shown and compared with those for 1293 Fasli.

YEARS.	Schools.	SCHOLARS OF BOTH SEXES.					
		Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Europeans or Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Others.	Total.
1293.....	192	5,676	4,987	686	...	320	11,669
1294.....	209	5,699	5,363	561	...	223	11,846

It will be seen that the Hindu element alone noticeably improved : and this only by 7 per cent. The Northern Division and Hyderabad schools gave the increase.

The decrease in Europeans took place in Hyderabad, while for Mahomedans there was a notable falling off in the Western Division.

The following table shows the distribution of schools and scholars by districts :—

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Area in square Miles.	Population (Census 1881).	Number of Towns and Villages.	Number of towns and Villages with schools.	1293.		1294.			
						Institu- tions.	Pupils.	Institu- tions.	Pupils.	Institu- tions.	Pupils.
Northern ...	Medak	1,682	293,930	556	9	13	582	13	602	...	...
	Indur	3,860	562,798	1,164	7	7	259	8	313	1	20
	Elgundal	7,481	961,172	1,429	6	9	456	9	413	...	54
	Bidar	6,288	793,309	1,480	8	10	460	9	577	...	...
	Sirpur-Tandur	5,023	214,231	958	1	2	162	2	139	...	...
Total		24,334	2,825,440	5,587	31	41	1,919	41	2,044	1	191
Eastern ...	Nalgunda	4,131	494,190	947	4	5	227	5	245	...	...
	Khammam	9,779	675,746	1,849	5	7	410	7	419	...	...
	Nagar-Karnul	6,932	547,694	1,388	9	11	674	12	678	1	9
	Atraf-Balda	3,638	366,541	856	7	8	383	8	331	...	...
	Hyderabad and Suburbs	25	368,169	3	4	30	2,977	47	3,057	17	80
Total		24,595	2,452,340	5,053	29	61	4,671	79	4,730	18	111
Southern ...	Gulberga	3,121	470,425	986	6	8	409	8	410	...	...
	Raichur	2,337	315,109	764	5	7	321	7	317	...	1
	Lingsugur	6,274	617,801	1,565	13	19	692	19	686	...	16
	Naldurg	3,623	538,807	966	8	12	1,057	12	1,037	...	...
	Total	15,355	1,942,142	4,281	32	46	2,479	46	2,470	...	17
Western	Aurungabad	6,159	729,298	1,809	14	18	1,149	17	1,085	...	...
	Birh	3,878	500,960	1,010	7	8	418	8	454	...	36
	Parbhani	4,335	582,379	1,324	4	6	375	6	403	...	28
	Nander	4,134	753,935	1,600	8	12	658	12	660	...	2
	Total	18,506	2,625,672	5,743	33	44	2,600	43	2,602	...	66
Grand Total		82,700	9,845,594	20,664	125	192	11,669	209	11,846	19	385
											208

These figures show how little the department has done for the districts, and except in Bidar where there was an increase of 117 pupils there is nothing to show that any particular progress was made in the year under review.

for boys and girls :—

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS	INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS										INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS										Normal School, Boys, Vernacular	Normal School, Girls, Vernacular	TOTAL	
		ARTS COLLEGES.		HIGH SCHOOLS		MIDDLE SCHOOLS		PRIMARY SCHOOLS.				HIGH SCHOOLS		MIDDLE SCHOOLS		PRIMARY SCHOOLS									
								English		Vernacular						English		Vernacular							
		Institutions.		Pupils		Institutions		Pupils		Institutions		Pupils		Institutions		Pupils		Institutions							
		Institutions.	Pupils	Institutions	Pupils	Institutions	Pupils	Institutions	Pupils	Institutions	Pupils	Institutions	Institutions	Pupils	Institutions	Pupils	Institutions	Pupils	Institutions						
Northern ...	Medak							
	Indur .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Elgundal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bidar .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sirpur Tandur .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern ...	Nalgunda .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khammam .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagar-Karnul .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Araf-Balda .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hyderabad and Suburbs .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern ...	Gulberga .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rachur .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lingsugur .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Naldurg .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western ...	Aurangabad .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bih. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Parbhani .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nanded .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total...	2	66	5	709	6	747	28	2,351	10	366	137	6,709	4	266	5	247	10	345	1	17	1	23	209	11,846

Two colleges in Hyderabad had 66 pupils on their rolls, while 5 High Schools also in Hyderabad had 709 pupils. Of English Middle Class Schools, 5 are in Hyderabad with 589 pupils, and one in Aurungabad with 158 pupils.

Purely Vernacular Middle Class Schools are established in every district except Aurungabad, where English is also taught. The total number of pupils in these schools is 2,351. In Hyderabad there are also 10 English and 4 Primary Schools with 646 pupils. In all the other districts there are only 133 Vernacular Primary Schools with an aggregate attendance of 6,429.

Except in Hyderabad, where 819 girls are receiving an education in Aided Schools, practically nothing is being done by the State towards Female Education. The only school of this kind in the whole of the districts is a small one at Medak, which is returned as having 39 pupils on its roll.

No information has been received up to the present time of the work done by the Inspecting Staff, nor have reports been submitted on the state of the District Schools. Looking to the population of a school-going age, the striking feature is the comparatively small number of Hindus undergoing instruction. Notwithstanding that the proportion of Hindus to Mahomedans is 9 to 1, there are in all 5,699 Mahomedan scholars as against only 5,363 Hindus. Among Mahomedan boys, one out of every thirteen is being educated, while in the case of Hindus one out of 139 only is attending schools. These figures do not include attendance at Indigenous Schools, of which there are, no doubt, a large number, mostly, however, of a very primitive nature. The Educational Department has hitherto rendered little or no assistance to these schools in the districts, but a distinct policy has now been adopted of drawing them within the influence of the department and of encouraging them by liberal grants-in-aid.

Agencies of Schools

The distribution of schools, according to agency, is shown in the following figures :—

DISTRIBUTION.	1293.		1294.					
	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions	Pupils.	Increase.		Decrease	
					Institu- tions.	Pupils.	Institu- tions.	Pupils.
1. Public Institutions under the direct management of the Department	168	9,401	168	9,394	...	...	...	7
2. Public Institutions under Local Fund Boards, Municipalities, and other Committees recognized by Government, as well as Private Institutions receiving aid.....	11	1,025	19	1,599	8	574	...	...
3. Missionary bodies (S. P. G. and Wesleyan Mission)	6	622	21	772	15	150	...	...
4. Other Private Institutions	6	564	...	...	...	...	6	564
5. Special Institutions.....	1	57	1	81	...	24	...	...
Total...	192	11,669	209	11,846	23	748	6	571

Hitherto only those schools in receipt of grants from His Highness' Government have been entered under the head of Aided Institutions. For the year under report schools in receipt of grants from the British Government, from Municipalities or Local Funds have been included. Hence the decrease under the fourth head in the above statement. It will be seen that under the direct management of the Department there are only 168 institutions, a number which is totally insufficient for the requirements of the Dominions.

A scale of fees was sanctioned three years ago, but they were not at first properly introduced and require some revision. The following figures show the particulars of the fees realized :—

Years.	Public Institutions under the direct management of the Department.		Public Institutions under Local Fund Boards, Municipalities and other Committees recognized by Government, as well as Private Institution receiving aid.		Missionary Bodies (S. P. G. and Wesleyan Mission).		Other Private Institutions.		Special Institutions.		Total.	
	Attendance.	School-fees.	Attendance.	School-fees.	Attendance.	School-fees.	Attendance.	School-fees.	Attendance.	School-fees.	Attendance.	School-fees.
1293	9,401	Rs. a. p. 11,652 10 9	1,025	Rs. a. p. 22,807 8 2	2622	Rs. a. p. 1,107 0 4	564	Rs. a. p. 6,031 12 0	57	Rs. a. p. 7,500 0 0	11,669	Rs. a. p. 49,098 15 3
1294	9,394	Rs. a. p. 11,165 10 6	1,599	Rs. a. p. 39,064 7 2	2772	Rs. a. p. 776 0 10	...	...	81	Rs. a. p. 10,944 13 10	11,846	Rs. a. p. 61,951 0 4
increase.	...	.....	574	Rs. a. p. 16,256 15 0	150	.....	...	.....	24	Rs. a. p. 3,444 13 10	177	Rs. a. p. 12,852 1 1
decrease.	7	Rs. a. p. 487 0 3	...	.....	...	330 15 6	564	6,031 12 0	0	.....	...	.....

Fees are worked for fourteen months.

From these figures it appears that in the institutions under Government management there was a decrease of Rs. 487. In aided schools there was a satisfactory increase of Rs. 16,256, showing the healthiness of these institutions. It would be more satisfactory, however, if the department could itself show progress in this direction. One of the few bright spots in the educational measures of Government is the extent to which assistance is given to private schools, chiefly at Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The figures in this respect are as follows :—

Years.	GRANTS-IN-AID.				
	H. H. the Nizam's Government.	British Government.	Municipality or Local Funds (British Government).	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1293	61,661 1 5	8,528 6 6	4,305 0 0	74,494 7 11	
1294	65,366 0 0	11,948 6 8	8,827 5 10	86,141 12 6	For fourteen months.
Increase ...	3,704 14 7	3,420 0 2	4,522 5 10	11,647 4 7	
Decrease...	.....	.....	.....	.....

The total expenditure from all sources on Education during the year is shown to have amounted to Rs. 3,03,406-13-5. Of this Expenditure. Rs. 53,101-8-10 is composed of school-fees, Rs. 10,241-8-3 were contributed by the British Government, and Rs. 7,566-5-0 by Municipal or Local Funds, Rs. 23,459-11-10 from other sources, and Rs. 2,28,178-14-4 by His Highness' Government. Of the latter sum Rs. 34,127-3-3 were expended on Control and Inspection, Rs. 19,360-13-9 were contributed to the Aligarh College and other miscellaneous objects, and Rs. 1,74,690-11-4 to schools of different grades. Of this Collegiate Education absorbed Rs. 37,147, Government schools, affording secondary education, absorbed Rs. 41,516-7-4, and primary schools Rs. 39,999-6-0. The Madrassa-i-Alia cost Rs. 36,120, and grants-in-aid were given to the extent of Rs. 19,908. Each of the four Divisions are almost equally deficient in the allotment for primary education, and, as already stated, steps are now being taken to place them on a better footing in this respect.

The foregoing refers chiefly to the schools under the management of, or aided by, the Educational Department. In addition to them there are two schools doing very important work, viz., the Madrassa-i-Alia, or Nobles' School, and the Madrassa Aizza for the sons of the upper classes in the city which are independent of the Department.

The Madrassa-i-Alia had its origin in the desire of the late Sir Salar Jung to give a good English education to his two sons, the present Prime Minister and the Revenue Minister. An English tutor (Mr. Purnell, B.A., of Magdalene College, Cambridge) was engaged, and the young Nawabs and their companions (several of whom are now high officials of the State) studied under him in the Palace. Mr. Krohn, B.A., of the same College, was sent for to assist, and subsequently to succeed Mr. Purnell. His Excellency finding that other parents were anxious to share in the movement, decided to start a public school, and the little Palace class was removed in 1877 to Rumbolt's Koti, a large house in Chadderghat, and became the nucleus of the Madrassa-i-Alia. Mr. Krohn was the first Head Master of the newly-constituted school. In 1880 he was appointed assistant tutor to His Highness, and in 1881 Mr. H. P. Hodson, M.A., of Magdalene College, Cambridge, a first-class classic, was appointed. In the period between the transfer of Mr. Krohn and Mr. Hodson's arrival the school fell back a little, but the slight check to its progress at that time has now more than been recovered. In 1882 the numbers so increased that the services of Mr. E. G. Seaton, B.A. (Honours), of Queen's College, Oxford, were secured as Assistant Head Master. Under the present staff of teachers, and aided by the great interest taken in it by His Highness, the school is now steadily rising in popularity. In 1884 it was found necessary to build a new school-house to provide for the increased requirements, but now even that is filled, and applications for admission continue steadily to come in.

The control over the financial and general affairs of the school is vested in a Board of Governors, consisting of 12 members, under the presidency of the Nawab Vikar-ul-Umra. Meetings are held quarterly, and the members take it in turn to act as visitors for each month to audit the accounts, and to inspect the general working of the school. A scheme for re-constituting the Board so as to extend its powers is now before the Government, and will be dealt with in the current year.

The school is divided into two sides, the English and the Oriental, and every pupil is required to study in both departments; the subjects taught on the English side comprising English, History, Geography, Latin, Mathematics, and Natural Science; those on the Oriental side, Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, and Vernacular languages. Riding, drill, and gymnastics are taught by a sergeant instructor. The general object of the school is to provide a sound English and Oriental teaching, on the model of an English public school, for the sons of Mahomedan and Hindu nobles and gentlemen, including several relations of His Highness.

Any lad of good birth and character is admitted, but his name has first to be approved by the Prime Minister. It is the endeavour of the authorities to remove the boys as much as possible from the enervating home influences, and to train them to become healthy and soundly educated gentlemen. All Mahomedan pupils take their meals with the English masters, in order that they may learn the rules of social politeness; this was formerly optional but it is now compulsory on all as an integral part of the school discipline. Physical training is promoted as well as mental; cricket and all games, besides riding and drilling, are taught and encouraged. Hitherto no religious instruction has been attempted, and its absence has probably kept many away from the school. Steps therefore are now being taken to teach the Koran and other theological books, and prayers and other religious observances will be cared for. Classes are formed to prepare pupils for the Madras University Matriculation, and similar training for the other University examinations will be provided for as the need for them develops; but this is quite by the way, and does not imply an attempt at limitation by any particular grade or standard, for it is the expressed object of the school to supply a practical and useful education on quite different lines to those laid down by the University. The opening of a class for training Civil Service probationers marked a new departure in Hyderabad education, and is part of the ministerial scheme for providing officials for His Highness' service from his own subjects, instead of having to engage foreigners as heretofore. Lads of good birth, Hyderabadees, are selected by public examination and trained for two years in the school, receiving scholarships of Rs. 50 per mensem; they are then sent as paid attachés to approved district officers to learn their duties, and will finally be drafted to substantive appointments as vacancies occur. Twenty probationers are now under instruction, and ten will be selected every year. Other lads are being sent to England with State Exhibitions to qualify in Engineering, Medicine, Forestry, &c.

When the school was first established, fees of Rs. 50 per mensem were charged. It was found, advisable, however, to remit them, and a
 Fees. voluntary fee of Rs. 20 for boarding was substituted. Now, however, it is thought that the time is ripe to re-establish payment; and from the beginning of the Fasli year 1295 all Mahomedans will have to board at a fee of Rs. 15 per mensem, all pupils will pay a tuition-fee of Rs. 10 per mensem, and Rs. 20 on entrance. Five scholarships of Rs. 25 per mensem are founded to assist those who are proved to be unable to meet the charges. It is hoped that as the demand for education increases (as it shows signs of doing), the fees may be gradually raised until the school becomes self-supporting.

The cost of the school, since its removal from the city, is shown below.

This table is a good commentary upon the wastefulness caused by maintaining several small institutions, as hitherto practised in the city; the staff and establishment required for 20 lads of different age and attainments being much the same as that necessary for 100. A comparison of the cost per head from the years 1288 and 1294 shows the economical results of fuller development, though much more can yet be done in this direction without straining the present staff :—

YEAR	Expenditure.	By Fees.	Actual Cost.	No of Pupils on the Rolls.	Cost per Head	REMARKS
	Rs. a p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	
1287 (1877-78)	32,490 6 0	5,889	26,601 6 0	26	1,023	
1288 (1878-79)	34,254 13 6	3,045	31,109 13 6	19	1,643	
1289 (1879-80)	29,350 8 4	1,478	27,872 8 4	20	1,394	
1290 (1880-81)	26,292 0 4	4,259	2,2033 0 4	33	668	Head Master no appointed till the middle of the year.
1291 (1881-82)	30,497 2 4	5,207	25,290 2 4	52	486	
1292 (1882-83)	37,685 3 7	5,700	31,985 3 7	50	640	Asst. Head Master appointed at beginning of year.
1293 (1883-84)	40,185 1 5	7,500	32,685 1 5	57	574	
1294 (1884-85)	43,587 13 5	10,253	33,334 13 5	85	393	

Detailed accounts have not been received of the Madrassa-i-Aizza. It was started about five years ago, and may now be said to be one of the largest and most flourishing of the city schools, having at the present time upwards of 164 pupils on its rolls. It is constituted on nearly the same basis as the Madrassa-i-Alia, admitting none but the sons of noblemen and gentlemen of birth and position, and differs from it only in laying greater stress on Oriental studies. It receives a grant-in-aid from Government of Rs. 600 a month, but is in so flourishing a condition that it is considered not improbable that it will ere long be self-supporting.

Madrassa-i-Aizza.

CHAPTER IX.

MEDICAL.

SECTION I.—MEDICAL RELIEF.

The Medical Department is under the management of the Residency Surgeon, who is the Head of the Medical College, and controls the Dispensary, Vaccination, and Stores Departments.

The Medical College was opened in September 1846 under Dr. W. C. MacLean, Residency Surgeon, and has since then done much useful work in training men for the Subordinate Medical Departments in Hyderabad and Berar.

On the 20th Ardebhast (1st April 1885) Brigade-Surgeon Beaumont proceeded on furlough to England. Between that date and the 16th April Surgeon Evans held charge, and on the latter date Surgeon-Major Lawrie entered on the duties of the appointment. From the latter officer's annual report the following information is taken :—

“ The only change in the staff of the Medical School, except the change of Principals caused by Brigade-Surgeon Beaumont's retirement, was the revival of the lectureship on Materia Medica. This was formerly held by Dr. Lawder, but was abolished in 1289, and on its revival in 1294, Surgeon Greany was appointed to the post, and has carried on the work since with great success.

“ The number of Hyderabad pupils taught in the School was as follows :—

On 1st Mahir 1294, Hakim pupils	...	...	...	24
Admitted since	...	...	...	10
			Total	34
Passed out	...	...	...	10
Remaining 1st Sharawar	...	...	...	24
On 1st Mahir 1294, Hospital Assistant pupils	...	...	...	6
Admitted since	...	...	...	4
			Total	10
Passed out	...	...	...	3
Remaining 1st Sharawar	...	...	...	7

“ Besides these, 24 Berar students attended the School.

"Of the ten Hakim pupils, five passed a creditable examination, two resigned, and three were dismissed; of the three Hospital Assistant pupils, two passed the examination, and one was dismissed.

"The work of the School was performed by a staff of six Professors,* and consisted of tasks, lectures, dissections, demonstrations, and frequent oral and written examinations. The School is fairly well supplied with books and appliances; but there is very great need of a good library. This need will, it is believed, be remedied before next year.

"Attached to the School for teaching purposes are two Hospitals, the Afzul Gunj and the Residency Dispensary. The students are divided, in proportion to the size of the hospitals, between these two institutions, and changed every month. Those at Afzul Gunj receive clinical instruction every morning, and those at the Residency Dispensary are, in addition, taught dispensing by Mr. Kelly and his subordinates. With reference to the method of Hospital instruction pursued at the Afzul Gunj Hospital, it is necessary to say a few words. Until recently there was no proper lecture-room and operating theatre in the Hospital. As it was therefore impossible to seat the students in an orderly manner when operations had to be performed, they used to stand about the operating table, to the inconvenience of the operator, without being able to see properly what was being done. Moreover, the clinical lectures had to be given at the bedside of the patient, and, with forty or fifty students crowding round, such expositions could only be to the advantage of very few. Sanction was obtained early in the session, and a suitable room was fitted up at the Afzul Gunj Hospital with a clear space for the operator and his assistants, and raised seats in front of this space for the students, who are now comfortably seated, while they see and hear all that goes on. With due regard to the patients' feelings, the more important cases are brought into this room every morning, and the process of investigation, by which the nature of the patients' diseases is ascertained, clearly explained, together with the principles concerned in their treatment. All the students are made to take careful notes of what is said, and if any operation is necessary, it is performed before them, with their assistance, and sometimes by one of themselves.

"The following is a list of operations performed at the Afzul Gunj and Residency Hospitals during 1294:—

I.—Operations on the Eye and Appendages.

Description of Operations.	No. of Operations.	Recovered.	Died.
1. Extraction of cataract ...	29	29	...
2. Other major operations ...	9	9	...
Total ...	34	34	...

II.—Ligature of Arteries.

Description of Operations	No. of Operations	Recovered	Died
1. Simultaneous ligature of carotid and sub-clavian arteries for aneurism of arch of aorta	1	1	...
Total...	1	1	...

III.—Operations on Joints.

1. Dislocations reduced	3	3	...
2. Extension of stiff joints	6	6	...
3. Excision of wrist... ..	1	1	...
Total	10	10	...

IV.—Operations on Bones.

1. Excision for necrosis	7	7	...
2. Fractures set	38	38	...
Total	45	45	...

V.—Amputations.

1. Primary of forearm	1	1	...
2. Secondary of knee-joint	1	1	...
3. Syme's, Secondary for injury	1	1	...
4. Primary of leg	2	1	1
Total	5	4	1

VI.—Excision of Tumours.

A. Malignant—			
1. Sarcoma thigh	1	1	...
B. Non-Malignant—			
1. Fatty	2	2	...
2. Cystic	1	1	...
3. Polypus nasal	1	1	...
Total... ..	5	5	...

VII.—Removal of Calculi.

1. Vesical, Lithotomy	4	4	...
2. Renal, Nephrolithotomy	1	1	...
Total	5	5	...

VIII.—Incisions.

Description of Operations.				No of Operations	Recovered	Died
1.	Tracheotomy for acute laryngitis	...	...	1	1	...
2.	Strangulated hernia—Sac opened	...	...	7	6	1
3.	Radical cure for inguinal hernia	...	...	6	6	...
4.	Fistula in ano	...	...	6	6	..
5.	Perineal section for extravasation of urine	...	...	8	6	2
6.	Internal urethrotomy [Holt's]	...	...	55	55	...
7.	Fer hæmatocele	...	...	8	8	...
8.	Ovariectomy	...	...	2	1	1
9.	Large abscesses...	...	...	36	36	..
A.—Reparative operations—						
1.	Harelip	...	...	3	3	...
2.	Rhino-plastic	...	...	1	1	
Total...				133	129	4

IX.—Operations not classified.

1.	Hydrocele radical cure	...	...	16	16	...
2.	Nerve stretching, sciatic	...	...	3	3	...
3.	Do., ulnar	...	...	8	8	...
4.	Paracentesis of abdomen for ascites	...	...	11	11	...
5.	Paracentesis for pleurisy and empyema	...	...	8	5	3
6.	Castration	...	...	1	1	...
7.	Operation for Elephantiasis scroti	...	...	2	1	1
8.	Division of internal and external sphincter and stricture of rectum	...	...	1	1	...
9.	Liver abscess	...	...	21	15	6
Total...				71	61	10
Grand Total...				309	294	15

“ The number of deaths after operations was 15, but 9 of these occurred in cases of advanced and hopeless liver abscess and empyema, and ought fairly to be excluded. Of the remaining six deaths that occurred after major operations,

(1.) Followed a double amputation of the legs for very extensive injuries, and was due to tetanus;

(2.) Occurred after the operation for strangulated hernia. In this case the patient was moribund on admission, as great delay took place in bringing him to hospital, and the bowel was found gangrenous;

(3 and 4.) Followed perineal section. In both these cases death was caused by pyæmia, which existed before the patient's admission into the hospital ;

(5.) Took place after an attempt to perform ovariectomy. In this case the cyst, an inflammatory one, had contracted such extensive adhesions that it could not be removed, and the operation was not completed ;

(6.) Followed the removal of a large scrotal tumour, and was due to septicæmia and dysentery.

“ Among the successful cases was one of ovariectomy, the first that has been recorded in Hyderabad. The solid portion alone of the tumour in this case weighed 9 lbs. The operation was performed antiseptically, but there were tough vascular pelvic adhesions which made it very difficult, and the hemorrhage was so severe that the woman was collapsed when removed from the operating table. When reaction set in, she was ordered frequently repeated small doses of antimony, which she took for a week, and the wound healed without inflammation or constitutional disturbance. There was also a successful case of nephrolithotomy, in which five stones were cut out from the right kidney of a female patient by Morris' incision in the loin. I believe this is the first time this operation has been performed in India. Another rare case was an aneurism of the arch of the aorta, which was treated by simultaneous antiseptic ligature of the right carotid and subclavian arteries. The disease in this case was progressing rapidly up to the date of the operation. For a time afterwards the aneurism appeared to be decreasing, but though the patient has left the hospital and might be reported cured, the most that can be said about the result is, that no bad consequences were entailed by the operation, and the disease is now comparatively stationary.

“ Thirteen operations for hernia were performed during the year. Seven of these were for strangulated hernia, and six for its radical cure. The diseases, however, which have required operative interference most frequently, have been abscess of the liver and stricture of the urethra. Twenty-one cases of abscess of the liver were operated on in 1294. Five deaths occurred after the operation, notwithstanding the fact that in every case the most rigid antiseptic precautions were employed, with careful drainage. It appears that in many instances of abscess of the liver antiseptic precautions are useless, as abscesses which follow dysentery, and depend on the direct passage of septic material into the liver through the hemorrhoidal veins, invariably run the usual course of putrid inflammations in septicæmia. As it is impossible to make a precise differential diagnosis beforehand between the cases in which sepsis has occurred and those in

which it has not, it is only right to give the antiseptic method a fair chance in all; and this was done with the result that the large proportion of fifteen out of the twenty-one cases treated recovered. Sixty-three cases of stricture were treated surgically. Of these, eight were brought into hospital, suffering from extravasation of urine and required perineal section. Two of these cases were admitted in an advanced stage of blood poisoning, and died of pyæmia. The remaining six did well. Fifty-five cases of ordinary stricture, of every degree of severity, were treated by Holt's operation, and in all these the operation was completely and permanently successful. It has been the fashion to decry Holt's operation of late years; but this is a mistake, as it is by far the simplest and most effectual of all procedures for the cure of stricture. It is particularly useful in this country, where the poorer classes object to anything like delay on the one hand, and a cutting operation on the other. It is almost needless to say that for the relief of stricture the Surgeon has a choice of many good operations. In none of them is there the least difficulty, except that which is encountered in passing an instrument through the stricture in the first place. When once this has been effected, it does not much matter what method the Surgeon follows, as long as he cures the stricture, though, for the reasons given above, I have practised, and taught students in India, Holt's operation in preference to any other. Extraction was performed in twenty-nine cases of cataract during the year, and perfect vision resulted in every instance."

One new dispensary was opened in 1294 at Amrabad, bringing up the total number of dispensaries in His Highness' Dominions to 48.

Hospital and Dispensaries. Of these, forty-one are in the districts, and seven in the city and suburbs of Hyderabad. New buildings have long been urgently required for the dispensaries at Raichur, Latur, Tooljavur, Ulpur and Sirpur-Tandur; but financial pressure prevented Government from undertaking expenditure for this purpose during the year under report. It is hoped that the want in this respect may gradually be supplied, as it is reported that the abovenamed dispensaries are not in a fit condition either for the reception of in-patients, or for the treatment of out-patients.

The inspection of the mofussil dispensaries was carried out, in accordance with Government orders, during eight months of the year, by

Inspection. Surgeons Elcum and Evans. This work, which is so important, has been entrusted to a European Medical Officer for the last four years. It has hitherto been customary for the Inspector to come into and remain at head-quarters during the rainy season. In 1294, sanction was given for the Inspector, instead of coming into Hyderabad for four months, to remain at one or other of the towns

where there is a first-class dispensary, and supervise its working and vaccination. The Inspector will select a different dispensary every year, and an immense amount of good is anticipated from this plan, as each of the dispensaries so visited will be brought into thorough working order, and the Hakims in charge will learn to conduct them so as to ensure their greater popularity and usefulness. The Hakims in His Highness' Dominions have not the advantage, as they have in British India, of serving under a first-rate Civil Surgeon before they are entrusted with separate charges, and it will be a distinct gain to them to work under the supervision of the Inspector of Hospitals from time to time in future.

The total number of patients treated during 1294 in the hospitals and dispensaries of the State was 292,515, which is an increase of 84,092 over the total treated during 1293.

Admissions and numbers treated.

For the year 1294, the number of major operations performed was 393, and of minor operations 3,377. This represents a slight increase over 1293, but is altogether a poor return. The popularity of dispensaries in India can usually be roughly estimated by the number of operations performed in them, and judged by this standard, the popularity of these institutions in the mofussil districts of Hyderabad is still at a low ebb. Dr Lawrie writes "Steps will be taken during the year 1295 to encourage the Hakims and give them greater facilities for operating. Something more, however, is required in order to make the mofussil dispensaries popular, and this is a greater display of interest in them by the civil officers in the districts. Hitherto the civil authorities appear to have held aloof from the dispensaries as if they did not belong to them. but it is clear that they ought to be under the civil officers' control, except as regards purely professional management; and if this were understood, and the officials were to look after the working of the dispensaries in their districts and visit them frequently, a large increase in their popularity might be confidently predicted."

Operations.

Except in Aurungabad and Gulberga where there are ward and compounding rooms, and in Nander where there is a dispensary only, there is no suitable provision in the District Jails for the treatment of sick prisoners; medicines, dressings, &c., are daily carried to and fro between the Jail and Civil Dispensary, and dispensed in the Court-yard. Moreover, the sick are not always segregated, and are therefore a source of discomfort and danger to their healthy fellow-convicts.

Jail Dispensaries.

The most prevalent disease during the year was ulcer; next fevers of the intermittent type; then bronchitis, diarrhœa, and dysentery.

The daily average admissions were from 1 to 2·64.

The lowest annual mortality was in Birh, *viz.*, 1; the highest in Gulberga, *viz.*, 55.

Cholera attacked three jails, Dharaseo, Nander, and Indur; in the latter there were 30 deaths from cholera alone.

An attendance-register is kept for the Hakims' daily signature in some jails only.

Contingencies on account of jail-sick, are, except in Gulberga and Aurungabad, charged to the Civil Dispensary.

Judging from the reports, the sanitary arrangements of the jails are of a very imperfect character, and much in need of improvement.

Admirable work was done at the Afzul Gunj Hospital by Dr. Dora White throughout the year. Miss White holds a clinic for women daily. *Gosha-women* are seen and treated here in absolute privacy. The popularity of Miss White's Department of Hyderabad is apparent from the fact that, during 1294, no less than 3,000 new patients attended, and more than 2,000 operations were performed. Among these, were six cases of craniotomy, and ten cases of turning, as well as numerous forceps cases.

The Medical Stores Department has worked well and economically during 1294, and the dispensaries have all been fully supplied with every useful and necessary medicine. The drugs required have been judiciously purchased, and all simple preparations are made up at the stores. Economy is largely contributed to in the dispensaries by the employment of a simple pharmacopœia arranged originally by Dr. Beaumont, in accordance with which all medicines used frequently are made up in bulk. This saves a great deal of trouble, and obviates the waste which is entailed by dispensing the numerous small quantities required in separate prescriptions.

The expenditure on medicines during the past year, exclusive of instruments, utensils, &c., was larger than in the preceding year by Rs. 1,140, and was chiefly due to increased demand for medicines in general use. The chinchona alkaloids and quinine have also been largely indented for, but the sum expended for quinine has been less than it was in the previous year, in consequence of the increased use of the alkaloids and chinchona febrifuges.

SECTION II.—VACCINATION.

The number of vaccinators at work in 1294 was 48, being 10 more than in 1293. The successful vaccinations reached a total of 44,062.

Vaccination.

Dr. Lawrie writes : “ This, though a large number of successful results, is nothing like what it ought to be. From what I have seen of the vaccinators, they know their work thoroughly well, and compare favourably with similar classes of persons in any part of India. But unfortunately they have up to the present time worked in the districts almost entirely without supervision, with the result that might be expected, *viz.*, a minimum amount of good work. The remarks made in the preceding paragraph, with reference to the dispensaries, apply with greater force to the vaccinators. The men ought to be completely under the control of the civil authorities of the districts, and the civil officers ought only to look to the central medical office in Hyderabad for a proper supply of trained vaccinators, good lymph, and professional instructions. Without the supervision of the civil authorities, it is impossible that the vaccination tours of the majority of those employed as vaccinators can be anything but a farce. The rules with regard to vaccinators are, that during eight months in the year they are to carry out vaccination on tour, and that during the four months when marching is impossible on account of the rains, they are to be attached to the dispensary of the district, and thus, besides carrying on vaccination at head-quarters, pick up a knowledge of common diseases, so as to enable them to act as useful assistants in times of epidemics. So far the rules are good, but the blot in them is, that, whether on tour or at head-quarters, the several district officers have practically no connection with the vaccinators who, being independent of district control, do their work without supervision, there being no supervising staff to properly examine it. The officials who might be expected, and who would be sure to encourage vaccination, are the civil officers of the districts, and it is to be hoped that before next year Government will have taken effective steps to place the control of the vaccinators, both at head-quarters and on tour, almost entirely in their hands.”

CHAPTER X.

SOURCES OF REVENUE OTHER THAN THE LAND.

SECTION I.—CUSTOMS.

The revenue of the Customs Department falls under three distinct heads of—

- (a) Customs duty on goods crossing the frontier.
- (b) Duty on salt.
- (c) Octroi at Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

In the year under report, compared with the preceding three years, the revenue under these heads was as follows :—

	1292. Rs.	1293. Rs.	1294. Rs.
CUSTOMS DUTY—			
Imports	14,46,813	15,80,053	13,76,284
Exports	21,99,864	19,67,295	17,52,236
	<u>36,46,677</u>	<u>35,47,348</u>	<u>31,28,520</u>
SALT—			
Imports.....	7,22,764	8,50,288	7,91,503
Exports.....	694	133	15
	<u>7,23,458</u>	<u>8,50,421</u>	<u>7,91,518</u>
OCTROI.....	4,48,122	5,31,080	4,66,034

The above figures do not include duty on country spirits, which amounted in all to—

Imports... ..	Rs. 16,310
Exports.....	„ 16,665
Octroi	„ 4,991
Total Rs....	<u>37,966</u>

In 1291 Fasli the Customs revenue reached the highest point, viz., Rs. 50,34,743. Since then there has been a gradual falling off, the cause of which has not on the whole been satisfactorily accounted for. In 1292 Fasli the revenue was Rs. 49,37,268. In 1293 Fasli (for 12 months) it fell to Rs. 45,75,135, and in the year under report it has again sustained a further fall, having receded to Rs. 44,24,039.

As at present constituted, the Department dates from 1270 Fasli. The following account of its history is taken from the report of the Inspector-General of Revenue :—

Constitution of Department.

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“3. Prior to 1270 Fasli no Government Customs Department existed. Every Taluka and every Jagir seems to have had its own machinery for the collection of transit duty. ‘Numerous transit duties, and the unsafe conditions of the roads, offered serious impediments to the free flow of internal and external traffic. Octroi duty was levied at the capital in addition to transit duty paid in the Talukas at every change of jurisdiction. Although the tariff may have been low, it could not but prove harassing. No doubt the duty reached to an enormous percentage by the time the commodities passed through the numerous barriers. It is calculated that traders in those days must have had to pay about 15 per cent. of the value of their commodities.’

“4. Under such conditions it is not surprising to read that ‘not long ago His Highness the Nizam’s Dominions could boast of very little trade, and what little there was, was always precarious and fluctuating.’ But the late Minister was not long in power before he put his hand on this pernicious system.

“With a view to remove those restrictions and foster a healthy and unhampered flow of traffic, transit duties on imports from British Territories passing through His Highness’ Dominions were entirely abolished. Guards were placed at different barriers to prevent Jagirdars infringing this rule. All transit duties in Dewani Territory on the produce of this country, and on imports from British Territory, were remitted, and, except on commodities entering Hyderabad, or the Cantonments of Secunderabad and Bolarum, all exports and imports from, or to, any part of His Highness’ Dominions, all internal local traffic, and all commodities sold or consumed at any place within the territory of His Highness, whether in Khalsa, Sarfikhlas, Paigah, Jagir or Zemindari land, were exempted from every kind of transit impost, such as Rahdari, Hakdari, &c., and Talukdars, Jagirdars, Maktadars, Zemindars and village officials were warned not to levy any dues on commodities sold in, or passing through, their respective jurisdictions.”

“5. Compensation was allowed for the loss sustained by the Surfikhlas treasury, and some of the more considerable Jagirdars, by the remission of these duties. Territory yielding a gross revenue of Rs. 2,85,500 was distributed among them, and in lieu of this concession Government took the whole of the Customs dues into its own hands. An *ad-valorem* tariff was fixed for articles that were to be taxed at the frontier, or at the City, or Cantonment, and a list was made of certain articles that were to be passed free of duty. To realize this duty six principal Customs stations were opened at Naldrug, Mungi Pattan, Lingsugur, Kodar, Warapalli and Rajora Manakgarh with subsidiary Chowkies and Nakas, and other offices were also established at the British Cantonments.

Compensation granted for remission of duty.

“ 6. In 1263 Fasli, seven years before the above arrangements were commenced,
 Revenue in 1263 Fasli. “ the Customs revenue amounted to Rs. 4,65,983-7-3, distributed as
 “ follows :—

Hyderabad Bundi Khana and Sabzi Mandi	...	Rs.	32,300	0	0
Aurangabad Octroi	...	„	58,008	13	9
Salt duty (on Salt from Masulipatam)	...	„	38,707	14	0
Customs of Talukas under Government ad- ministration...	...	„	3,36,966	11	6
Total			Rs. 4,65,983	7	3

“ These figures do not include the proceeds of Customs in Talukas that were still
 “ administered by the Amils and Contractors, or revenue farmers, and the Octroi receipts of
 “ Hyderabad. The latter were devoted to the payment of the stipends of His Highness’ relatives,
 “ and were not shown in the Dewani Accounts.

“ 7. In 1264 Fasli, when many of the Talukas under Amils and farmers had been
 resumed, and brought under direct management, the Customs and Octroi
 Revenue of 1264 Fasli. receipts rose to Rs. 5,70,706-6-6, distributed as follows :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Hyderabad, Bundi Khana and Sabzi Mandi	...	39,200	0	0
Aurangabad Octroi	...	70,491	0	6
Secunderabad Customs	...	1,12,125	0	0
Salt duty (on Salt from Masulipatam)	...	1,14,000	0	0
Salt duty (on Konkan Salt)	...	9,000	0	0
Customs in Talukas under Govt. management	...	2,25,890	6	0
Total			Rs. 5,70,706	6 6

“ In this year, as in 1263 Fasli, the proceeds of the Octroi duty levied at Hyderabad were
 not shown in the Dewani Accounts, their first appearance in which dates from 1271 Fasli, when
 Rs. 6,12,242 were credited under this head.

Revenue from 1271 to 1273 Fasli. “ 8. The total receipts between 1271 and 1273 were :—

1271	...	Rs.	7,04,226
1272	...	„	7,31,634
1273	...	„	9,04,842

“ 9. According to the Departmental returns, the gross receipts in 1274 Fasli amounted to
 Revenue of 1274 Fasli. H. S. Rs. 14,30,808, but these figures do not include *thal-barti*, or local
 export duty, in the districts, and the total receipts under all heads was
 Chulnee Rs. 42,42,687-10-1, or H. S. Rs. 38,56,988. In the Budget Statement for 1288 Fasli
 the following explanation is given of the increase of income in 1274 Fasli :—

“ There are several reasons for the immense stride apparently taken by the revenues
 “ that year. First of all the year was made into one of 16 months by dating the next year
 “ from 1st Amerdad. Secondly, the income from duty on cotton had developed largely that
 “ year. Thirdly, the *thal-barti*, or local export duty, for a portion of 1273 is included in the
 “ above total. Fourthly, in the Restored Districts, where Customs and Transit duties were

“not put in force for some years, *thal-barti* was introduced and levied for the first time during a portion of 1273 and 1274, and Customs duties in the latter portion of 1274, the proceeds of all of which went to swell the general income under this head. Fifthly, the Octroi duty of Hyderabad, which was never shown under the Dewani revenues before 1271, now formed one of the elements that made up the total. *Thal-barti* was a temporary kind of impost in lieu of the transit duties that were levied at every fresh jurisdiction, and proved so vexatious and harassing to traders. It consisted of a 5 per cent. *ad-valorem* export duty on all kinds of commodities, except grain, levied at the exporting stations only, and continued in force from Byman 1273 Fasli to Furwardi 1274 Fasli, the entire proceeds of the above period (Chulnee Rs. 23,19,966) being entered in a lump sum in the accounts of 1274 Fasli.”

“10. Between the years 1271 and 1274 Fasli some important changes were made in the tariff in favor of traders. The *thal-barti* already referred to was entirely abolished; imports of grain were relieved from all duty; and a reduction of about two lakhs of rupees annually was made in the duty on Safflower. In the present tariff, which was sanctioned in the year 1274 Fasli, the following reductions were subsequently made:—

Changes in tariff.

In 1274 Fasli the duty on Madarwood was reduced from Rs. 9 to Rs. 1-8-0 per bullock-load.

In the same year the duty on Indigo was reduced from Rs. 50 per bullock-load to Rs. 35 for 1st quality, and Rs. 17-8-0 for 2nd quality.

In 1277 Fasli the duty on Raw Cotton was reduced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 2-8-0 per bullock-load.

In 1280 Fasli, the duty on Silk was reduced from—

Rs. 96 to Rs. 50 for 1st quality.

„ 72 to „ 35 for 2nd do.

„ 48 to „ 25 for 3rd do.

„ 15 to „ 7 for inferior do.

A bullock-load for the purpose of these calculations is a pulla of 120 Bengal seers.

“I wish particularly to invite attention to the last four reductions because, although they have been in force for fourteen years and more, the full duty, as previously sanctioned, is still shown as payable in the English translation of the Departmental tariff, and a reference to this tariff alone would in consequence be misleading. In the Mahratta copies the requisite alterations have been made.

“With these exceptions the tariff has remained unchanged since the period of its compilation, more than twenty years ago.

“11. In an examination of the Customs Department nothing is more striking than the absence of all material change in its organization in the last twenty years. Where all around has been constantly changing, and the largest and most important reforms have been introduced, and more or less carried into effect, in different branches of the Judicial, Revenue and Police administration, the Customs Department has, so to speak, stood stationary. Constituted by one of the greatest and most masterly efforts of the late Minister, who by one stroke swept

No material change in Department during last twenty years.

away all the petty transit duties which were stifling trade, it has, since its inception, remained untouched by the reforms going on around, and carried on its business on the old lines originally laid down. The officer who has presided over the Department for the last ten years has served in it from the commencement ; to a great extent he has had the same officers under him ; and this, in some measure, may account for the Department having come to be regarded as one isolated, and apart, from all others. But, while it may be suggested that a periodical exchange of officers between the Customs and Revenue Departments might have been beneficial in assimilating in a greater degree the interests of the two departments, and possibly in introducing more reforms, my object in drawing attention to what may be called the conservatism of the Customs Department is not to complain of its past administration, for, so far as I have been able to judge, Mr. Dorabji has the interest of his department thoroughly at heart, and is entitled to much credit for the way in which it has been administered in past years. In fact, if a minute comparison were to be made between the administration of this and other departments in the past, Mr. Dorabji would probably

Reforms necessary.

be able to show on the whole very good results. My object is rather to show that after so long a period of rest, and especially as during this period His Highness' Dominions have made enormous strides in material progress, it is now very desirable that the whole position of the department should be carefully reviewed ; that the future policy of Government in connection with it should be deliberately considered and defined ; and that, if all the changes that are desired cannot at once be introduced, they should at least be set forth as an object to be eventually and gradually attained."

The falling off in the Customs receipts is attributed by the officers of the department to short crops and to the establishment of local tolls in some districts, but the Inspector-General has shown that these reasons cannot be accepted as affording a full explanation. This officer has brought to notice several defects in the working of the department, of which an absence of regular inspection by superior officers is the greatest. Proposals have also been submitted for an amendment of the tariff. In dealing with these points the Government has lately issued orders to the following effect :—

Falling off in receipts.

Government orders.

"The Minister regrets that no satisfactory explanation has been received from the Customs Department regarding the falling off in its revenue. It is manifest, however, that the general supervision of the Department has been hitherto conducted with great laxity, and this circumstance may to some extent account for the decrease in its income. In future the Talukdar, who has not left head-quarters for some years, should be directed to make annual tours of inspection extending over several months in the year, and report the results to Government through the Secretary in the Revenue Department. The latter official should be requested to see that the orders of Government regarding the Talukdar's tours are strictly enforced. The Talukdar should also submit through the Revenue Department proposals for carrying out the Inspector-General's recommendations in regard to the transfer of Superintendents who have been stationed in one district for a longer period than 5 years. The Revenue Secretary should be directed to obtain and submit to Government the Talukdar's proposals on this point as early as possible.

"The Inspector-General's recommendation that District Revenue Officers should be empowered to inspect Custom Offices and Nakas is approved, and the Revenue Secretary is directed to issue instructions on the subject without delay. The Minister is under the impression that the late Board of Revenue submitted proposals on this head. These should be examined by the Revenue Secretary, who should also consult the Subadars and draw up a list of rules regarding the inspection of District Custom Houses by Revenue Officers, defining the powers of the latter. These should be so restricted as not to lead to any undue interference on their part."

A small Committee has also been appointed to report upon the proposed new tariff especially with regard to a contemplated increase of 25 per cent. on the export duty on oil-seeds, and the addition of castor-seeds to the list of duty-payable articles.

The details of receipts are shown in the following three statements :—

STATEMENT showing the Duty on Imports into His Highness the Nizam's Dominions for 1292, 1293 and 1294 Fasli.

No.	Description of Goods.	1292 Fasli.	1293 Fasli.	1294 Fasli.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Grains .....	.....	.....	.....
2	Fruits	97,681	1,06,674	96,458
3	Oils and Oil Seeds	3,785	4,815	6,462
4	Cloth	5,72,466	6,24,471	4,75,458
5	Cotton	348	276	514
6	Yarn, &c.	385	465	418
7	Indigo	9,983	8,940	6,797
8	Scents and Drugs.....	1,35,833	1,51,115	1,51,880
9	Timber, &c.	8,134	4,078	3,921
10	Wines and Spirits of European Manufacture	6,867	9,387	9,221
11	Sugar and Jagri	81,329	84,581	86,195
12	Papers, Sealing Wax, &c.	7,193	10,305	6,766
13	Silk	38,628	38,616	36,794
14	Live Stock	52,119	53,943	42,759
15	Leather.....	.....	.....	653
16	Minerals	1,66,827	1,79,276	1,67,227
17	Miscellaneous	2,70,235	3,03,111	2,84,762
	Total.....	14,46,813	15,80,053	13,76,285
18	Salt	7,22,764	8,50,288	7,91,503
19	Wines and Spirits of Country Manufacture	24,955	23,310	16,310
	Grand Total.....	21,94,532	24,53,651	21,84,098

STATEMENT showing the Duty on Exports from His Highness the Nizam's Dominions for 1294 Fasli.

No.	Description of Goods.	1292 Fasli.	1293 Fasli.	1294 Fasli.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Grains	4,83,706	2,52,285	3,85,213
2	Fruits	6,620	6,289	4,580
3	Oils and Oil Seeds... ..	6,96,082	6,54,690	6,62,085
4	Cloth	64,557	73,048	47,572
5	Cotton	6,55,665	6,28,808	3,38,386
6	Yarn, &c.	9,074	8,427	7,466
7	Indigo	8,016	13,447	22,268
8	Scents and Drugs, &c.	51,168	51,871	52,589
9	Timber, &c.	12,194	15,497	13,927
10	Wines and Spirits of European Manufacture ... ..	...	...	...
11	Sugar and Jagri	47,653	77,640	61,566
12	Paper, Cotton Seeds, &c.	2,719	2,682	3,441
13	Silk	39	89	225
14	Live Stock	1,23,223	1,34,810	66,223
15	Leather and Hides... ..	...	...	42,503
16	Minerals	4,050	4,646	3,041
17	Miscellaneous	35,098	43,066	41,151
	Total	21,99,864	19,67,295	17,52,236
18	Salt	694	133	15
19	Wines and Spirits of Country Manufacture	15,830	16,691	16,665
	Grand Total... ..	22,16,388	19,84,119	17,68,916

STATEMENT showing the amount of Octroi duty at Hyderabad and Secunderabad for 1292, 1293 and 1294 Fasli.

No	Description of Goods	1292 Fasli	1293 Fasli	1294 Fasli
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Grains ... ..	...	...	..
2	Fruits	41,168	47,183	26,108
3	Oil and Oil Seeds	81,082	89,855	1,11,837
4	Cloth	39,887	37,911	27,911
5	Cotton	1,464	2,763	95
6	Yarn, &c.	1,098	1,170	1,836
7	Indigo	3	...	...
8	Scents and Drugs	17,263	22,706	20,404
9	Timber	17,814	23,679	15,624
10	Sugar and Jagri	39,939	48,659	38,426
11	Papers, Sealing Wax, &c.	5,289	5,391	5,702
12	Live Stock	1,57,271	1,96,952	60,140
13	Leather and Hides... ..	...	...	38,006
14	Minerals	20,935	25,503	26,675
15	Miscellaneous	24,909	29,305	29,107
	Total ...	4,48,122	5,31,080	4,66,034
16	Wines and Spirits of Country Manufacture	5,389	5,574	4,991
	Grand Total	4,53,511	5,36,654	4,71,025

The remarks made in a subsequent chapter on the Trade of the Dominions refer equally to the fluctuations in the Customs revenue, and need not be repeated in detail here. The great item of decrease on the Export side is in Cotton, the figures being—

1292 Fasli.....	Rs. 6,55,665
1293 Fasli.....	„ 6,28,808
1294 Fasli.....	„ 3,38,386

This, no doubt, was on account of an unfavourable season. The failure of the Cotton crop was not confined to these Dominions alone. The Resident's report on the Administration of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts shows that in no year since 1881-82 did the acreage under Cotton fall so low, and the outturn, owing to

late rains, was estimated at one maund four seers per acre, against one maund seven seers in the previous year. The quantity of Cotton exported from Berar was 804,174 maunds as against 1,023,112 maunds in the preceding year. The Cotton-producing districts in the Western Division of these Dominions being affected by the same unseasonable rains, and in the Raichur and Lingsugur districts the crop having failed from want of rain, the decrease noticed in the Customs returns was to be expected.

The duty on Live Stock also decreased from Rs 1,34,810 in 1293 to Rs. 66,223 in the year under report. For this no explanation has been afforded

It is more difficult to account for a decrease of about a lakh-and-a-half in the duty on Cloth imports, and of nearly Rs. 60,000 on Salt imports. These are points which the Committee already referred to will be directed to enquire into.

In the Octroi returns the noticeable features are a decrease of about Rs. 21,000 under the head of Fruits, caused, no doubt, by a widespread failure of the mango crop. Oil and oil-seeds are shown to have increased from Rs. 89,858 in 1293 to Rs. 1,71,837 in the year under report, but there is reason to think that there has been some alteration in the classification. Live Stock decreased from Rs 1,96,952 to Rs. 60,140, for which no explanation has been afforded. The revenue derived from Salt duty fell off by about Rs. 58,000. This point has been remarked on in the section on Trade.

A large trade has lately sprung up in the Eastern Division in Castor seed which is largely exported to the Madras Presidency. When the
Castor Seed
Customs tariff was originally framed, no such trade existed, and perhaps for this reason Castor seed was entered in the list of exempted articles. The extent of the trade now being carried on in the seed is apparent from the following report by the Assistant Talukdar who made enquiries on the spot :—

“On the occasion of my visit I noticed a new source by which the Government duty could be increased, and that is this, that in the vicinity of the Taluks of Nalghonda, Devalpully, Khammam, Hanumkonda, Madhia, Paloncha, &c., there are lands which have gradually begun to yield a produce in Castor oil-seeds to such an immense extent that nearly four lakhs of loads of Castor oil-seed annually find their way to Jogiapett in British Dominions, free of Customs duty. I visited in person the villages adjoining the British boundary and witnessed with my own eyes the fact of Castor oil-seed being extensively cultivated. The Patels and Patwaries also admitted before me that in consequence of the cultivation of this seed yielding more profit, the ryots never turn their attention towards cultivating any other grain whatever, so much so that more than half of the land is occupied in each village with Castor oil-seed, and the remaining portion of the

“land is only occupied in cultivating other necessary grains, &c. The reason assigned
 “for this is that the ryots derive three kinds of profit by cultivating the Castor oil-
 “seed. First, the rate of assessment is on a very low scale; secondly, a very small
 “amount of expenditure is required for its cultivation, the produce being at the
 “same time less open to injury on the part of ants, locusts and other flying or grazing
 “animals, and that when the seeds are ripe in the field, they do not require to be
 “taken so much care of as the other grains; thirdly, that no duty is fixed for
 “this seed, and it is therefore allowed to pass free of duty, thereby two kinds of
 “loss accrue to Government, first, in not cultivating any other grains, and thus
 “reducing the export of such grain; secondly, in not levying any duty on the seed
 “which is abundantly produced and exported.

“I went to Jogiapett purposely to enquire into the circumstances connected
 “with the trade of Castor seed, and learnt from the traders of that place that in
 “the bazaar of Jogiapett, in the British jurisdiction, the said seed is sold at 50
 “Government rupees a khandi, and from there it is sent to sea-port towns of the
 “Madras Presidency, where oil is extracted from it.

“In regard to the levying of duty on the seed, I asked the opinion of the
 “traders, who stated that if the Government of His Highness the Nizam fixes a duty
 “of eight annas per load on the seed, as in the case of grain, there will be no objec-
 “tion by, or loss to, the cultivators or traders.

“The traders of Jogiapett purchase for the purpose of trade more than half
 “the quantity of the seed by sending their own Gomashtas, and less than half the
 “quantity is sold by the ryots of His Highness the Nizam in the Jogiapett bazaar.
 “If the Government sanctions the imposition of a duty of 8 annas per load, as is
 “levied on other grains, an increase of about two lakhs of rupees annually will result
 “to Government, and this can be recovered from traders, &c., without any trouble.’

The Talukdar of Customs has lately recommended that Castor seed should
 be entered in the same category as other oil-seeds, and this suggestion has, as already
 stated, been referred to a Committee for report.

A case in which the department has been defrauded to the extent of
 Rs. 21,120 was discovered during the year. The frauds were
 committed in the Hushmat Gunj office in the Residency Bazaars,
 and had spread over a period of five years. Goods brought to be taxed were mis-
 represented, either as regarded nature or weight, by the officials, and while full duty
 was levied from the owners, only a small portion was credited to Government. The
 Sherishtidar of the office absconded, and has not yet been arrested. The Superin-
 tendent in charge of the office has been suspended.

Embezzlements.

SECTION II.—POST OFFICE.

The total income of the Department shows an increase under every head as follows :—

Nature of Income	For 1293			For 1294.			Increase in 1294 F.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Bearing Postage	45,051	0	5	47,679	11	1	2,628	10	5
Banghies	795	5	0	856	15	0	61	10	0
Express	8,935	1	0	10,620	7	1	1,685	6	1
Postal Labels	36,232	12	0	41,843	8	0	5,610	12	0
Miscellaneous	928	7	2	2,508	14	5	1,580	7	3
Total.....	91,942	9	7	1,03,509	7	7	11,566	14	0
Service Covers and Banghies	2,52,005	5	9	3,18,733	4	0	66,727	14	0
Grand Total	3,43,947	15	4	4,22,242	11	7	78,294	12	3

Excluding service covers, the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,03,509-7-7, which was an increase of Rs. 11,566-14-0 on the preceding year.

The increase chiefly occurs in bearing letters, of which there were 80,594 more than in the preceding year. Paid letters also increased by 46,439. The total number of private letters and banghies conveyed during the year was 1,297,107. Service letters and banghies amounted to 1,060,817, being not far short of the number of the private letters. The total number of all kinds of letters and banghies was 2,357,924. No system of service labels prevails in the Department, but had the service covers been charged for, the Department would have earned a total revenue of Rs. 4,22,242-11-7.

The total expenditure of 1294 Fasli is Rs. 2,40,343-11-8 as against Rs. 2,39,894-11-4 in 1293 Fasli, being an increase of Rs. 449-0-4.

Excluding credit for service labels, the Department is thus being worked at a nett charge of Rs. 1,36,834-4-0.

The working of the Department is hampered by the existence of British Post Offices in the cantonment stations and several towns of importance, so that the places where trade is most largely carried on do not to any great extent make use of His Highness' post. It is for this

reason that the number of private letters exceed only slightly the service covers carried by the Post Office. At the same time the Department is progressing as is shown by the following figures of income and expenditure since 1287-1294 :—

	Income. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
1287 Fash	58,041	2,07,530
1288 „	50,731	2,16,900
1289 „	44,354	2,18,214
1290 „	56,234	2,18,765
1291 „	73,240	2,15,274
1292 „	86,189	2,35,941
1293 „	91,942	2,39,894
1294 „	1,03,509	2,40,343

Number of Post Offices.

The details of Post Offices are as follows :—

Hyderabad and Secunderabad	2
Aunungabad	12
Paibhaini	13
Bih	9
Nander	12
Indur	15
Medak	10
Elgundal ..	10
Bidar	12
Gulberga	19
Naldrug	14
Rachur	8
Lingsugur	14
Nagar-Kainul	12
Nalgunda	7
Khaminam	13
Total	<u>182</u>

The Departmental Report does not show the number of complaints of non-delivery, &c.

The strength of the Department is —

	No.	Salary. Rs.
City of Hyderabad, including Mysarem and Kabadigoodah .	136	4,033
<i>Districts.</i>		
Inspectors and their establishments	12	658
Postmasters and Establishments	160	3,575
Peons	326	2,640
Overseers	60	600
Runners	1,289	7,412
Temporary Establishment	24	140
Total	<u>2,007</u>	<u>19,058</u>

During the year there were four thefts of cash amounting to Rs. 248-9-0 and of other articles valued at Rs. 10. One highway robbery was committed, in which the value of property taken was Rs. 626 7-6.

Stamped envelopes were introduced some time ago, but, owing to a failure of supplies, have not been generally made use of during the year.

SECTION III.—MINT.

The value of silver coined during the year under report was Rs. 11,36,888-12-0 and of gold 131-4-0, against Rs. 3,85,892-2-4 in silver and Rs. 1,435-11-9 in gold in 1293 Fasli.

In silver there is an increase of Rs. 7,50,996-9-8, or 66.10 per cent.

Copper weighing 9,860 maunds was coined in the current year against 2,740 maunds in the preceding year.

There is an increase under this head of 7,069 maunds, or 71.69 per cent. when compared with last year.

Income.

The following statement shows the income of Mint :—

Description	1293 Fasli		1294 Fasli		Increase or decrease	Percentage
	Quantity coined	Realty received	Quantity coined	Realty received		
Gold	1,435 11 9	274 13 5	131 4 0	29 13 3	*	218 0 2
Silver	3,85,892 2 4	7,816 6 9	11,36,888 12 0	22,960 13 0	1,1,144 6 3	.....
	Mds		Mds			
Copper	2,790	15,831 10 1	9,860	19,382 2 6	1,1,10 3	.....
Total ...	.....	23,895 14 3	.....	82,372 17 9	58,694 14 4	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	418 13 6	.....	3,372 13 3	2,953 15 9	.....
Grand Total ...	.....	24,314 11 9	.....	85,745 10 0	61,430 14 3	Net increase

From the above it will be seen that Rs. 85,745-10-0 were received for coinage and miscellaneous income in the year under report, against Rs. 24,314-11-9 in 1293 Fasli, being a nett increase of Rs. 61,430-14-3, or 71.64 per cent. The above figures exclude Rs. 25,000 taken in advance from the contractors.

The expenditure of the year was Rs. 43,837-8-9 for coinage, Rs. 27,051-8-6
Expenditure Pay and Contingencies, and Rs. 337-4-9 Miscellaneous, making a

total of Rs. 71,226-6-0 against Rs. 16,877-13-5 for coinage,
 Rs. 28,015-7-2 Pay and Contingencies, and Rs. 484-13-2 Miscellaneous; total Rs.
 45,378-1-9 in 1293 Bashi.

The expenditure increased by Rs. 25,848-4-3, or 36.29, in the year under report, chiefly owing to the greater quantity of work done.

The nett saving in the year was Rs. 14,519-4-0. In the preceding year there was no saving at all

No explanation has been afforded of the increase in silver. The system
System for coinage of copper. under which copper is coined underwent a change. Formerly the rate charged was Rs. 6-12-0 per maund, and copper was accepted from any person who brought it. In the year under report tenders were invited for a contract, which was finally given to one Lukmidass, who now pays Rs. 10-4-0 per maund; he has the monopoly of Mint as regards copper, but is restricted as to the price at which he sells his coin. The effect of this is being closely watched, and at the end of the contract, which was given for 14 months, it will be possible to judge of the results. The Post Office is already complaining of the high rate of copper. The copper coins are roughly-made dubs, the relative value of which to rupees varies according to the demand. Government has not yet seen its way to improving the coinage of the State. The late Minister obtained machinery for this purpose from England, but was never able to make use of it. The matter is, however, being kept in view, and it is hoped may be dealt with at no very distant date.

SECTION IV.—STAMPS.

All stamp papers for use in these Dominions, whether Judicial, Revenue, or
Stamp office, Postal, are prepared in His Highness' Stamp Office. Supplies of general stamps are also furnished to Berar and other offices in British limits; and, lastly, the Sarfikhass and certain Jagirdars are supplied, the latter on payment of a small charge to cover the cost of labor and paper. The presses, if fully worked, are capable of turning out 2,000 impressed sheets per hour, or in a day of six hours 12,000, which is much above the present requirements. But, owing to the establishment being rather underhanded, and the supply of paper having been allowed to run short, there were several complaints of delay in the year under report.

The work done during the year is shown in the following statement. —

Description of Stamps.	1293 Fish.		1294 Fish.	
	Number	Value.	Number.	Value.
REVENUE STAMPS.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Diwani	329,008	2,52 19 5 11 0	244,794	99,003 6 0
Sarfikhas	31,900	15 65 0 0 0	6,155	3,543 0 0
Jagirs	32,850	35,698 12 0	25,505	22,241 4 0
Total	393,788	3,03,544 7 0	276,454	1,24,787 10 0
JUDICIAL STAMPS.				
Diwani	278,368	3,75,532 12 0	227,019	2,02,591 0 0
Sarfikhas	3,800	1,875 0 0	6,767	9,346 12 0
Jagirs	36,025	2,25,125 12 0	13,950	43,575 0 0
Berar and Residency ...	391,707	17,17,915 2 0	610,383	7,39,618 12 0
Total ...	709,900	23,20,448 10 0	858,119	9,95,131 8 0
Grand Total.....	1,103,688	26,23,993 1 0	1,134,573	11,19,919 2 0

It is remarkable from these figures that while the number of stamps impressed increased by 30,885, or 2*72 per cent., the value of them decreased from Rs. 26,23,993 to Rs. 11,19,919, or 55*86 per cent. No explanation has been afforded by the Superintendent of Stamps on this head, and as the decrease is general in each class, it would seem as if the demand for higher denominations had fallen off, possibly owing to excessive stocks having been laid in in preceding years. As regards Judicial Stamps supplied to the districts in those Dominions, it may be noticed, however, that several Judicial officers complained of a scarcity of stamps of the higher denominations, which necessitated the use of several sheets for one plaint, and in this respect the decrease from Rs. 3,75,532 to Rs. 2,02,591 is not altogether genuine.

Work turned out

The following statement shows the number of stamps despatched from the office during the year under report as compared with the preceding year —

Stamp despatched

Description.	1203 Fiscal			1204 Fiscal		
	Printed.		Despatches.	Printed		T. p. then
	Number	Value		Number.	Value	
REVENUE.						
Diwani	329,008	252,195 11 0	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Number	Rs. a. p.
Sarfkhas	31,900	15,650 0 0	12,075	8,975 0 0	6,155	3,543 0 0
Jagirs	32,880	35,698 12 0	32,880	35,698 12 0	25,505	22,241 4 0
Last year's balance	91,494	1,93,654 15 0	...	.....	5,188	330,206 3 0
Total.....	485,282	4,97,199 6 0	309,957	1,90,296 12 0	331,042	4,44,993 13 0
JUDICIAL.						
Diwani.....	278,368	3,75,512 12 0	162,628	1,60,366 0 0	227,019	2,02,591 0 0
Sarfkhas	3,800	1,875 0 0	3,850	3,475 0 0	6,67	9,346 12 0
Jagirs	36,025	2,25,125 12 0	36,025	2,25,125 12 0	13,950	43,575 0 0
Berar and Residency	391,707	1,77,915 2 0	91,707	1,74,291 52 0	610,383	39,618 12 0
Balance of last year	37,653	65,426 3 0	...	.....	114,991	76,757 11 0
Total.....	747,553	23,88,874 13 0	594,210	21,38,881 14 0	973,110	17,57,889 3 0
Grand Total.	1,232,835	28,83,074 3 0	904,167	21,29,178 10 0	1304,772	22,14,883 0 0

Postal stamps.

The work done for the Postal Department is shown in the following statement :—

Description.	1293 Fadh.				1294 Fadh.			
	Number printed.	Value.	Number despatched.	Value.	Number printed.	Value.	Number despatched.	Value.
Postal Labels	532,000	27,335 0 0	696,480	25,912 8 0	1,009,200	41,025 0 0	1,023,120	11,977 8 0
Last year's balance	697,110	1,89,724 8 6	.....	.....	660,155	1,08,900 12 0	.....	.....
Total.....	1,429,110	1,37,099 8 6	696,480	25,912 8 0	1,669,355	1,49,925 12 0	1,023,120	41,977 8 0
Envelopes	145,329	4,554 5 6	142,600	4,456 4 0	215,084	6,769 1 0	220,204	6,881 6 0
Last year's balance	7,670	253 9 6	.....	.....	6,710	221 13 0	.....	.....
Total.....	152,999	4,807 15 0	142,600	4,456 4 0	221,794	6,990 14 0	220,204	6,881 6 0
Grand Total.....	1,582,109	1,41,907 7 6	839,080	30,368 12 0	1,891,149	195,616 10 0	1,243,324	48,858 14 0

The issue of stamped envelopes was checked towards the end of the year on account of a failure of the supply of envelopes.

Expenditure.

The cost of the Stamp Office was as follows :—

Nature of Expenditure.	1293	1294	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Fixed Expenditure.....	27,449 5 9	25,157 2 3	.....	2,292 3 6
Miscellaneous.	29,370 5 9	43,007 11 0	13,637 5 3	.....
Total.....	56,819 11 6	68,164 13 3	11,345 1 9	.....

The increase under the head Miscellaneous was owing to payments having been made for a larger supply of paper and ink than in the preceding year.

Although the Stamp revenue of these Dominions is still very backward when compared with other parts of India, it is steadily progressing, both as regards Revenue and Judicial stamps.

Stamps were first introduced in His Highness' Dominions on the restoration of the Assigned Districts of Raichur, Lingsugur and Naldrug, but from 1271 to 1274 Fasli their use was confined to these districts, and to Indur and Ambar, which were recognised as districts even before the introduction of the Zillabandi system. The income from this source in 1274 Fasli was Rs. 32,902-6-11. On the division of the entire territory into administrative districts, stamps were introduced throughout the country, except in Hyderabad where they were not brought into use till a few years later. In 1274 the income from this source, less commission on the sale of stamps, was Rs. 1,81,052.

The following figures show the revenue under both heads, since 1289 Fasli :—

Year.	Revenue Stamps	Judicial Stamps.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1289 Fasli	86,610 12 0	1,57,603 6 0	2,44,214 2 0
1290 „	95,250 5 0	1,47,608 6 0	2,42,918 11 0
1291 „	1,12,317 10 0	1,88,662 8 0	3,00,980 2 0
1292 „	1,17,209 14 0	1,96,700 0 0	3,13,909 14 0
1293 „	1,19,380 3 0	2,13,422 8 0	3,32,802 11 0
1294 „	1,43,544 12 0	2,77,654 4 0	4,21,199 0 0

Except in 1290 Fasli, when there was a fall of about Rs. 10,000 in the sale of Judicial Stamps, these figures show a slow but gradual increase in the past six years. Comparing the figures of 1289 Fasli with those for the year under report, the increase during this period has been 65·73 per cent. in Revenue and 76·17 per cent. in Judicial Stamps. But although this result is so far satisfactory, there is still much ground to be made up. The Inspector-General of Revenue, who has submitted a report on the Stamp Department, has shown that in Berar, where the population is about one third of that of the districts under the administration of His Highness' Government, the receipts from sale of stamps in 1884-85 amounted to Rs. 6,27,314-5-0, the figures compared with those of this Government being as follows :—

Description.	Berar.	Hydrabad.	Excess in Berar.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Judicial Stamps.....	3,64,544 13 0	2,77,654 4 0	86,890 9 0
Document Stamps	2,33,391 6 0	1,43,541 12 0	89,850 10 0
Hundi Stamps	11,922 12 0	Nil.	11,922 12 0
Receipt Stamps.....	17,455 6 0	Nil.	17,455 6 0
Total R	6,27,314 5 0	4,21,199 0 0	2,06,115 5 0

Two statements furnished by the Inspector-General are reproduced in the appendices showing the sale of stamps in each district, with the population and the average income per head of population. These figures show that in some districts the stamp revenue under both heads is next to nothing, such as, for instance, Indur with a population of 418,359, where the total receipts for Judicial Stamps were only Rs. 3,525. The average income per head of population for all districts was 7 pies for Judicial and 4 pies for Revenue Stamps. The remarks of the Inspector-General in submitting these returns are quoted below, as they show the causes which retard the full expansion of the Stamp revenue.

“ The revenue from Judicial Stamps depends very much on the efficiency of the Courts. The Chief Justice, in his report lately published, has shown that one cause of the smallness of this revenue is the system of accepting an unusually large number of pauper suits, and, as this has now been checked in the Judicial Department, an increase may be anticipated in the receipts of the current year. Another cause is that so many Jagirdars and others are exempted from payment of Stamp-duty. A revision of the list of these men would probably lead to some reduction in their number.

“Judging from the returns, some districts appear to be very much behind their requirements in this respect. In Hyderabad, if the suggestions of the Finance Committee are adopted, the requirements of the city will be sufficiently met. It will be observed that the revenue from these Courts, which in 1289 Fasli was only Rs. 42,517, has now risen to Rs. 91,823, and a further increase may be expected. In Aurungabad, where a new Judicial system was introduced in 1294 Fasli, the revenue has in one year been more than doubled, the figures being :—

1289 Fasli	...	...	...	Rs. 20,015
1290	„	...	...	„ 19,600
1291	„	...	...	„ 23,003
1292	„	...	...	„ 22,478
1293	„	...	...	„ 22,299
1294	„	...	...	„ 46,709

“But in the following districts the revenue is abnormally low, showing that there are either not a sufficient number of Courts, or that the public have no confidence in the existing Courts :—

Districts.	Revenue from Judicial Stamps.	Population.	Income per head of Popu- lation.	
	Rs.		A.	P.
Bidar.....	5,995	326,226	0	3
Gulberga	8,755	216,663	0	7
Raichur.....	8,379	300,793	0	5
Elgundal	5,405	752,063	0	1
Indur.....	3,525	418,359	0	1
Medak	4,127	210,986	0	3
Sirpur-Tandur	1,841	200,462	0	1
Khammam.....	4,699	595,112	0	1
Nalgunda	1,894	387,472	0	9
Nagar-Karnul	5,077	453,466	0	2

“Until the working of the Courts in these districts is examined and reported on by a competent officer, it will be impossible to say how far they are responsible for the backwardness of litigation, but my impression is that one of the chief causes is the delay in disposing of cases by officers who also have revenue duties to perform. I do not advocate a separate Judicial Department as has been established in the Aurungabad Division. For at least several years to come the Revenue officers should be quite able to dispose of all the civil work in their districts, but there is an undoubted tendency to put Civil work aside for Revenue work, and it

will be necessary for the controlling authorities in the Judicial Department to see that no undue delay is allowed to take place in the disposal of civil suits. Litigants will not go to the expense of filing suits unless they can be assured, first, of obtaining a decree within a reasonable period, and, secondly, of getting the decree executed. The latter is a point of much importance. Owing to Jagirdars holding independent jurisdiction, the authority of the Civil Courts is very often disregarded, and decrees frequently run on for years without settlement.

“ Turning now to the question of Revenue Stamps :—

“ The small receipts from document stamps, viz., Rs. 1,43,544 as against Rs. 2,33,391, in a province one-third the size of Hyderabad
 Revenue Stamp . are very remarkable. There is, I believe, much more possibility of improvement under this head than in the matter of Judicial Stamps.

“ First of all, the Stamp Rules require complete amendment, and no time should be lost in framing a suitable Stamp Act for the Dominions; secondly, when a Stamp Act is framed, measures must be taken to see that Talukdars give proper effect to it, and prosecute persons who commit breaches of its provisions; thirdly, better arrangements must be made for the sale of stamps.

“ Within the last few years Deputy Commissioners in Berar have been called
 Stamp Reports . on to submit annually a special report on Stamp Administration, and a similar order in these Dominions would, I think, have a salutary effect, as it would attract more attention to the subject. Hitherto I have failed to find that Talukdars take any special interest in the sale of stamps in their districts, or feel that they have any concern in the matter further than merely to render accounts of sales. The fact of requiring an annual report from them, in which they would have to explain the causes of fluctuations in districts, would, however, draw their attention more to the matter, and bring them to realize in a greater degree their responsibilities.

“ The present system for selling stamps is very defective. The Potedars at
 Sales of Stamps. the Sadr and Tehsil Treasuries receive a commission on sales. The rules permit of private persons being licensed to vend stamps, but almost no licenses have been given. The rules are so little thought of that no return of licensed venders is submitted to Government, and I am unable to show the number actually licensed, but practically the system is almost entirely ignored, and some districts have not got a single vender. How far this is owing to the laxity of Talukdars, or to the desire of the Potedars to keep the profits in their own hands, it is impossible for me to say, but the importance of having a large number of licensed venders scattered over the country is apparent. In Berar there were 384 venders in 1885. Until stamps are made easily available to the people, the sale of them is

likely to be restricted to cases of absolute necessity, and the first measure to be adopted is to insist on Talukdars freely giving licenses for the vend of stamps. I know from my own experience how glad many persons are to get these licenses, and the rule simply requires to be made known to be taken advantage of. Postmasters should also be allowed to sell stamps on commission, and I would withdraw the commission from Potedars, so that they may have no temptation to discourage the work of private venders.

“The Stamp revenue also depends, to a great extent, on the general prosperity of the country, and more especially of the agricultural classes. One great cause of the increase in the receipts in Berar is the value attached to land, the right of holding which is regarded as a valuable security.

“The Registration returns of Berar show that in 1884-85 there were registered—

9,740 Deeds of Sale of immoveable property
9,035 Deeds of Mortgage of immoveable property.
3,473 Leases of immoveable property.

“These documents chiefly refer to transfers, or temporary alienations of fields, and although from one point of view it may appear from the figures that the Berar cultivators must be largely indebted when so many transactions were necessary, on the other hand, it shows that their occupancy of land has a market value, and gives them credit which they would not otherwise possess. In the Hyderabad Districts land has unfortunately as yet no saleable value, and instead of there being a competition for fields, the difficulty is rather to get them cultivated. The consequence is that money-lenders will not accept fields as security, and mortgages and deeds of sale are therefore less frequently executed than in Berar, which accounts, in a great measure, for the deficiency in the Stamp revenue.

“It is certain that the more the position of the cultivators is improved by the general measures of Government, the more they are likely to increase their undertakings, and to enlarge their credit with Sowkars, and the more, in proportion, will the sale of document stamps increase.

“In drafting a Stamp Act, provision might be made for the levy of duty on hundis and the introduction of one-anna receipt stamps. Under these two heads the receipts in Berar were Rs. 29,378, and in the Hyderabad Districts, where hundis are largely made use of, they should yield a considerable revenue.”

The whole question referred to in the above report is now before Government, and will shortly be dealt with.

SECTION V.—EXCISE.

The Abkari revenues are realized in the districts by farming them out to contractors for periods ranging from one to five years. In the City and suburbs, as well as in the British Cantonments of Secunderabad and Bolarum, the collections are made by direct Government agency. In 1263 Fasli the revenues from this source, exclusive of that raised in the taluks under Amils and Subastadars, were very meagre, aggregating no more than Rs. 1,72,725. Towards this sum the City of Hyderabad itself contributed but a paltry amount, of which Rs. 2,500 only were paid into the Treasury by Mirza Sabit Ali Beg, the rest having been stopped by him as a set-off against the debt due to him by Government. In 1264 Fasli the receipts rose to Rs. 4,55,139, exclusive of those from taluks still administered by the old Amils. In 1274 the income from this source had increased three-fold, being Rs. 12,92,362 for that year which, however, consisted of 16 months. This again was more than doubled in 1284 Fasli, rising to Rs. 28,57,570. The enormous increase in revenue was not, however, due so much to any increase in taxation as to the administrative measures adopted by the late Minister, which had the effect of drawing into the Government Treasury revenue that previously had been misappropriated by District officers and contractors. To show the gradual growth of the Abkari revenue at this period, the figures for twenty-one years commencing from 1263 Fasli are given below :—

								Rs.
1263	Fasli	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,72,725
1264	"	...	...	...	.	..	.	4,55,139
1265	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,82,668
1266	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,60,080
1267	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,26,021
1268	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,13,945
1269	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,26,861
1270	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,29,079
1271	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,49,047
1272	"	...	...	..	...	...	...	7,82,248
1273	"	...	...	...	..	...	...	9,25,413
1274	"	...	...	...	...	..	...	12,92,362
1275	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,45,851
1276	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,15,395
1277	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,58,898
1278	"	...	...	..	...	...	...	21,60,320
1279	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,80,032
1280	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,44,880
1281	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,04,283
1282	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,78,414
1283	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,53,979
1284	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,57,570

Comparing the revenue of the past five years, it will be seen from the figures quoted below that the revenue of the year under report reached the highest point yet attained :—

			Dem. Rs.	Opium Rs.	Total Rs.
1290	Fasli	...	20,91,291	7,27,623	28,18,914
1291	"	...	17,40,847	7,70,753	25,11,600
1292	"	...	19,47,783	7,70,881	27,17,964
1293	"	...	27,20,675	9,66,678	36,87,353
1294	"	...	24,19,144	10,82,746	35,01,890

The figures for 1293 Fasli refer to a period of 14 months, which is the cause of the larger demand in that year. Excluding the additional two months, the Revenue Secretary has shown that the proportion for 12 months was Rs. 31,07,364, which gives an increase in the year under report of Rs. 3,94,526.

The demand under different heads in the year under
Details of demand. report were as follows :—

Toddy.....	Rs. 19,01,800
Country Spirits	" 9,58,057
Mowha Flower	" 5,09,577
Opium Shops	" 71,087
Ganja	" 9,248
Poison	" 8,439
Miscellaneous	" 43,682
Total...	Rs. 35,01,890

Excluding opium, which will be referred to separately, a comparison of these
Comparison with Berar. figures with the corresponding ones for Berar shows that the average revenue per head of population is now higher in these Dominions than it is in Berar, the figures being 8 annas 2 pies in Hyderabad territory and 6 annas 11 pies in the Assigned Districts of Berar. The calculations for His Highness' Dominions are made on the basis of a population of 6,681,889, which is approximately the correct figure after deducting from the Census returns the population in the Sarfikhaz and Jagir estates, which have their own Abkari revenue. The above comparison does not, however, afford any reliable data, the circumstances of the two territories being different, in so far that nearly one-half of the population in the districts administered by His Highness' Government is composed

of Telegus, who are much larger consumers of liquor than the Mahrattas, with whom Berar is chiefly populated. Again, Berar possesses no large city like Hyderabad. To make a comparison that can be of any value, it is therefore necessary to exclude from the above figures the revenue derived from the Telingana country and the city and suburbs of Hyderabad, and to compare the Mahratwari districts only with Berar. This comparison at once shows that the administration of the Abkari revenue in these Dominions is still capable of much expansion, the income per head in the Mahratwari districts being only 4 annas 6 pies as against 6 annas 11 pies in Berar.

Revenue by Ethology
510

The following figures give for the three divisions as above the population and Abkari revenue for the year 1294 Fasli:—

	Population.	Total Revenue. Rs.	Income per head of Population. Rs. a. p.
Mahratwari	3,296,547	9,35,786	0 4 6
Telingana.....	3,030,380	1,416,722	0 - 5
City and suburbs	354,962	10,78,295	3 0 7

In the Mahratwari districts the chief consumption is, as in Berar, of locally-made spirits, while in the Telingana toddy is the common liquor.

The increase in the total Abkari revenue is largely due to enhanced receipts in the city and suburbs under the direct Agency of Government. From the figures that have already been quoted it will be seen that, while in 1290 Fasli the revenue from this source was Rs. 7,27,623, it has now increased to Rs. 10,82,746, and if we go back further still, we find that in 1287 Fasli it was only Rs. 3,22,196. When the Abkari department was first constituted the duty on Mowha flowers was Rs. 5 per pulla. In 1283 Fasli the Board of Revenue raised it to Rs. 10, but it was again reduced two years later. Since then it was raised to Rs. 12-8-0 per pulla, and in the year under report it was further raised to Rs. 16 per pulla. A portion of the increase in the year under report may also be ascribed to the fact that imports of Mowha flowers in Jagir villages situated within the cordon round the city were for the first time subjected to payment of duty. But as compensation will probably have to be given in some of these cases, the increase cannot be regarded as altogether of a permanent nature.

Progress in collections,

The following statement shows the progress made in collecting the Abkari revenue, including opium, during the year :—

STATEMENT showing Progress made in collection of Abkari Revenue in 1294 Fasli.

District.	Demand for 1294 Fasli			Collections in 1294 Fasli			Balance		Percentage of Collections on Current demand	
	Arrears.	Current.		Total.	Arrears.	Current.		Total.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
Aurangabad	19,926 5 7	1,42,023 0 0	1,61,949 5 7	6,450 15 9	1,39,710 0 0	1,46,160 15 9	13,475 5 10	2,313 0 0	15,788 5 10	98.37
Birh	1,348 7 3	40,665 0 0	42,013 7 3	1,348 7 3	33,915 0 0	35,253 7 3	...	6,750 0 0	6,750 0 0	83.45
Parbhani	12,570 7 7	74,455 0 0	87,025 7 7	1,184 6 5	74,138 0 0	7,352 6 5	11,386 1 2	317 0 0	11,703 1 2	99.57
Nander	3,121 1 0	88,622 0 0	91,743 1 0	2,770 1 0	8,321 0 0	90,091 1 0	351 0 0	1,301 0 0	1,652 0 0	98.53
Total Western Div....	36,966 5 5	3,45,765 0 0	3,82,731 5 5	11,753 14 5	3,35,084 0 0	3,47,837 14 5	25,212 7 0	10,681 0 0	35,893 7 0	96.91
Metak	2,18,804 11 10	1,96,104 0 0	4,14,908 11 10	8,750 11 9	1,86,215 0 0	1,94,055 11 9	2,10,054 0 1	9,889 0 0	2,19,943 0 1	94.95
Indu.	11,289 3 4	2,53,198 0 0	2,64,487 3 4	9,169 3 4	2,47,778 0 0	2,50,947 3 4	2,120 0 0	11,420 0 0	13,540 0 0	95.48
Elgundal	5,747 7 10	2,68,794 0 0	2,74,541 7 10	2,506 3 5	2,67,922 0 0	2,72,428 3 5	3,241 4 5	872 0 0	4,113 4 5	99.69
Bidar	9,423 14 0	34,537 0 0	43,960 14 0	4,983 5 1	31,560 0 0	36,343 5 1	4,440 8 11	3,177 0 0	7,617 8 11	90.80
Sirpur-Tandur	75 0 0	41,991 0 0	42,067 0 0	76 0 0	41,991 0 0	42,067 0 0	...	...	...	100.0
Total Northern Div....	2,45,341 5 0	7,94,624 0 0	10,39,965 5 0	23,485 7 7	7,69,266 0 0	7,94,751 7 7	2,19,855 13 5	25,358 0 0	2,45,213 13 5	96.80
Raichur	44,577 6 0	2,49,206 0 0	2,93,783 6 0	14,979 15 1	2,47,206 0 0	2,64,185 15 1	29,597 6 11	.....	29,597 6 11	100.0
Lingsugur	25,422 10 11	2,00,858 0 0	2,26,280 10 11	2,521 0 11	1,83,163 0 0	1,84,684 0 11	2,901 10 0	18,695 0 0	41,596 10 0	90.69
Gulbarga	46,650 8 0	1,47,397 0 0	1,94,047 8 0	1,513 12 6	1,47,397 0 0	1,62,710 12 6	31,336 11 6	...	31,336 11 6	100.6
Naldurg	1,129 10 8	16,301 0 0	17,430 10 8	916 8 0	16,158 0 0	17,074 8 0	213 2 8	143 0 0	356 2 8	99.12
Total Southern Div....	1,17,780 3 7	6,13,762 0 0	7,31,542 3 7	33,731 4 6	5,94,924 0 0	6,28,655 4 6	84,043 15 1	18,838 0 0	1,02,886 15 1	96.13
Khammam	4,826 10 9	2,27,411 0 0	2,32,237 10 9	4,380 10 9	2,26,457 0 0	2,32,837 10 9	446 0 0	954 0 0	1,400 0 0	99.58
Nalgunda	12,340 9 5	1,58,902 0 0	1,71,242 9 5	9,372 5 5	1,53,200 0 0	1,62,572 5 5	2,908 4 0	5,702 0 0	8,650 4 0	96.41
Nagar Karnul	19,608 9 3	2,63,498 0 0	2,83,106 9 3	9,089 7 0	2,57,943 0 0	2,67,031 7 0	12,119 2 3	5,556 0 0	16,075 2 3	97.89
Baghat	14,857 1 8	15,182 0 0	30,039 1 8	2,362 5 2	9,845 0 0	12,207 5 2	12,247 5 2	5,337 0 0	17,831 12 6	64.84
Total Eastern Div....	51,632 15 1	6,64,993 0 0	7,16,625 15 1	23,204 12 4	6,47,444 0 0	6,72,648 12 4	27,428 2 9	17,549 0 0	43,977 2 9	97.36
City and Suburbs	1,99,694 4 2	10,82,746 0 0	12,82,440 4 2	51,786 11 4	10,45,089 0 0	10,977 5 11 4	1,47,907 8 10	16,777 0 0	1,84,661 8 10	96.60
Grand Total..	6,51,415 1 3	35,01,890 0 0	41,43,305 1 3	1,47,962 2 2	33,02,707 0 0	35,452 669 2 2	5,03,452 15 1	1,09,183 0 0	6,12,635 15 1	96.88

It will be seen from the foregoing figures that of the total current demand Rs. 33,92,707, or 96·88 per cent., were collected, leaving a balance outstanding of Rs. 1,09,183. This is a better result than in the preceding three years, when the percentages of collections were—

1293 Fashl	94·4 per cent.
1292 „	95·2 „
1291 „	94·1 „

The year under report opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 6,51,415, of which Rs. 1,47,962 were recovered and Rs. 5,03,452 remained outstanding at the end of the year. The arrears, in the City and Suburban revenue stand at the high figure of Rs. 1,47,907, for which no satisfactory explanation has been afforded by the Talukdar of Abkari. This officer has lately been directed to submit a full report on the subject. In the Medak district the large sum of Rs. 2,10,054 comprises an item of about 2 lakhs, which has been outstanding for a period of four years in the name of Somasundrum, a late contractor, whose case is still pending settlement.

No return has been received of the number of liquor shops in the districts or city. The District Abkari is under the management of the Revenue officers, who sell the farms by auction. Each farm is given out by taluka divisions. There is no restriction on the number of stills, nor upon the number of shops, so long as the contractors obtain permission. Considerable difficulty is felt from the number of scattered Jagirdars who possess the privilege of manufacturing the liquor consumed in their Jagirs, and there can be no doubt that smuggling goes on between the Jagir and the Government territories. In the city and suburbs the Department, as already stated, is under the management of a special Talukdar, who has under his orders a small army of Peons and Mutsuddies. Here also a good deal of smuggling is carried on. Although the revenue has steadily risen in the past few years, there is still considerable room for improvement in the management of the Department. More stringent rules to prevent smuggling, and heavier punishments to persons detected smuggling, accompanied by more liberal rewards to informers, would probably tend to lessen the difficulties which are now experienced, and in an equal degree would increase the competition for Abkari farms. It may also be a question whether it would not be advisable, for a time at least, to appoint a special officer to the control of the Department who would be better able to detect and remedy the defects of the Department than the Talukdars, who are not only deeply engaged with other matters, but whose views are confined to the limits of their own districts, and in the absence of a provincial control it is possible that in some parts contractors are found working against each other, the result being that the value of both farms is made to suffer.

As the accounts of expenditure of the Department have not yet been received, they are not referred to here.

It is in connection, however, with opium that the most radical change appears to be necessary. The system of collecting the opium revenue was changed a few years ago with a view to assimilate it with the practice in existence in the adjoining provinces of the British Government.

Opium.
Change in System.

In accordance with the latter practice, the cultivation of the plant was entirely prohibited, and dealers were made to draw their supplies from Indore, where a duty of Rs. 10 per seer is levied on behalf of His Highness' Government. The actual result of this measure, as compared with the preceding years, cannot be shown at this place, returns not having been received. It probably resulted in some increase, against which has to be set a slight loss in land revenue, opium crops having always been assessed a special high rate. It is, however, when compared with the returns for Berar, that the defects of the present administration are seen, the great difference being that while in Berar opium farms are still sold at auction, irrespective of the duty paid at Indore, to which, of course, all the opium imported is liable, His Highness' Government has hitherto been satisfied with the duty of Rs. 10 per seer, and for the retail of opium has merely taken a fixed fee of Rs. 16.

The result of this will be seen from the following figures. —

	Imports of Opium, lbs.	Duty levied at Indore Rs.	Income realized from Shops, Rs.	Total Inc. mt. Rs.	Income per head of Population A. P.
Hyderabad.....	44,380	2,21,900	71,087	2,92,987	0 2
Berar.....	33,810	1,69,050	3,62,000	5,31,050	2 2

While, therefore, Berar imported only 33,810 lbs. of opium, and realized a revenue from the drug of Rs. 5,31,050, His Highness' Government realized only Rs. 2,92,987 on much larger imports. The income per head of population was thus 2 annas 2 pies in Berar as against only 2 pies per head in Hyderabad; or looking at it in another way, the income derived from every pound of opium was in Berar Rs. 15-11-3 as against Rs. 6-9-7 in Hyderabad. It is noticeable from the returns that opium farms are in such demand in Berar that the amounts bid for them are in the aggregate more than double the amount of duty levied at Indore. A similar result would probably be obtained by His Highness' Government if the system of selling farms at auction were introduced, and the matter is now under consideration.

Revenue compared with
Berar.

The opium revenue in these Dominions is also, however, affected by smuggling, for which there are, it is feared, special facilities, not only from beyond the frontier, but also, from Jagir estates, where the drug is still sometimes surreptitiously cultivated. No return has been received of the number of opium shops, or of prosecutions under the Opium Rules. This branch of the revenue would probably benefit even in a greater degree than the Abkari by the appointment of a Special Commissioner.

Smuggling.

CHAPTER XI.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SECTION I.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

As the Fasli year under report commenced in October 1884 and ended in October 1885, it is difficult to adhere to it in giving an accurate
Rainfall, account of the rainfall of the year, and its effect on the crops.

A part of the country coming under the influence of the north-east monsoon, and the crops growing in October being influenced by these rains it is impossible to leave them altogether out of consideration. Taking, for instance, the rainfall registered in Hyderabad from October 1884 to October 1885, the total quantity was 34 inches 45 cents, while from January to January the amount was 40·46, and the latter figures are practically the most correct when dealing with the effect of the rainfall on the crops. It seems desirable, therefore, to place on record here the rainfall as registered by the calendar year, merely referring to the registers by the Fasli year so far as may be necessary in connection with the District reports. The returns kept by the officers of the P. W. Department are also preferred as being more reliable than those kept by the District authorities.

The general feature of the year was a light rainfall in the early part of the monsoon, and heavy, and in some parts unseasonable, rain at the end of the year. In the Southern Districts of Raichur, Lingsugur and parts of Gulberga there was a deficiency of timely rain which caused a general failure of the kharif and rabbi crops.

The following statement shows the rainfall registered in each month of the calendar year 1885 :—

REGISTER OF RAINFALL in H. H. The Nizam's Dominions during the year 1885.

DISTRICTS.	Stations.	1885.												Total.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Hyderabad	Chaddeghat .....	.....	.....	'19	'70	1'32	2'74	8'78	5'91	9'07	4'74	6'15	'86	40'46
Do.	Shamshabad .....	.....	.....	.....	'70	1'87	3'07	4'76	1'48	9'05	3'81	5'61	'65	31'00
Medak	Kandi .....	.....	.....	'78	.....	2'02	6'03	11'47	'09	7'30	2'75	3'04	1'94	42'42
Indur	Kanareddipet .....	.....	'14	'42	'10	1'43	7'17	10'76	6'04	6'04	3'44	2'33	2'51	40'38
Elgundal	Karunnagar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1'35	3'95	8'21	3'60	8'41	6'34	2'94	1'70	36'50
Khammam	Hanamkonda .....	.....	.....	'41	.....	2'78	2'28	7'35	2'01	4'15	4'81	2'31	1'46	27'56
Nalgunda	Nalgunda .....	.....	.....	'50	1'22	'50	3'75	1'25	'87	10'33	2'41	4'73	1'03	27'59
Nagar-Karul	Palmul .....	.....	.....	'03	'20	3'29	5'38	5'62	5'13	4'59	5'61	1'47	2'79	34'61
East Raichur	Raichur .....	.....	.....	'24	.....	'78	4'10	1'87	3'71	5'68	4'70	1'43	'79	23'30
West Raichur	Lingsugur .....	.....	.....	1'07	'99	3'30	'43	2'22	'99	13'07	10'63	1'88	'79	35'37
Gulberga	Gulberga .....	.....	.....	'20	1'17	2'01	3'22	8'50	3'30	11'24	3'26	'81	'67	34'38
Naldurg	Dharaseo .....	.....	.....	.....	'50	1'02	2'67	5'12	3'29	16'08	3'67	'71	1'71	34'77
Bidar	Bidar .....	.....	.....	'50	1'82	3'22	3'88	8'60	7'66	10'71	5'88	1'78	3'56	45'61
Bhir	Bhir .....	.....	.....	'50	'38	'12	2'89	3'90	6'54	10'63	2'62	2'08	2'00	31'66
Aurangabad	Aurangabad .....	.....	.....	'44	'64	1'02	1'28	5'03	2'00	4'74	4'23	'59	1'16	21'13
Parbhani	Parbhani .....	.....	.....	'11	1'14	2'50	4'28	3'16	3'74	9'58	2'57	.....	2'08	29'16
Nander	Nander .....	.....	.....	'36	'50	1'13	3'53	6'82	4'45	6'10	1'12	'09	2'92	27'02
	Average .....	.....	.....	'54	'59	1'74	3'57	6'08	4'02	8'63	4'15	2'23	1'68	33'11

The following statement shows the rainfall of the past 10 years with the average in the same period :—

GENERAL STATEMENT showing the RAINFALL in the past ten years.

DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	RAINFALL.										Average Rainfall.
		18-6.	18-7.	18-8.	18-9.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	
Hyderabad	Chadderghat.....	17-68	36-91	50-45	38-58	30-05	30-00	43-35	25-52	33-21	40-46	34-62
Do	Shamshabad	20-52	29-56	44-44	40-84	32-04	24-31	32-53	36-14	32-04	31-00	32-29
Medak	Kandi	21-45	27-21	43-40	31-03	30-91	24-26	30-19	53-04	36-23	42-42	34-07
Indur.....	Kanareddipet	25-65	18-16	51-96	25-43	25-71	27-38	30-80	54-40	55-64	40-38	36-55
Elgundal	Karimnagar	18-31	24-75	27-97	39-77	27-63	31-59	35-62	45-98	40-07	36-50	32-82
Khammam	Hanamkunda	19-29	22-61	41-44	39-29	28-91	16-86	32-65	45-26	42-31	27-56	31-62
Nalgunda	Nalgunda	14-24	24-38	35-43	29-17	24-80	22-08	33-12	30-38	18-60	27-59	26-47
Nagar-Karnul	Palmur	13-11	30-28	49-54	29-09	27-98	24-41	24-18	31-96	29-31	34-61	29-44
East Raichur	Raichur.....	13-13	20-68	37-23	28-62	30-77	21-27	21-45	22-75	16-03	23-30	24-02
West Raichur	Lingsugur.....	5-45	31-18	38-94	20-28	23-49	28-77	25-74	26-53	11-88	35-37	24-76
Gulberga	Shorapur	7-55	20-18	31-31	28-31	29-42	25-03	21-96	.....	.....	.....	23-37
Do	Gulberga	12-38	30-81	38-04	36-20	31-24	23-97	29-08	35-22	30-06	34-38	30-13
Naldurg	Dhatriaseo	14-06	30-70	49-77	32-90	3-86	36-82	41-13	47-88	34-02	34-77	35-99
Bidar	Bidar	21-37	33-34	56-12	33-16	46-98	38-02	43-42	70-00	44-50	45-61	43-30
Bhir	Bhir	17-94	25-24	34-35	28-73	26-57	30-05	32-10	51-45	27-42	31-66	30-62
Aurangabad	Aurangabad	18-37	22-35	34-11	37-76	30-01	19-28	50-81	42-06	31-70	21-13	30-76
Parbhani	Parbhani	23-45	16-26	48-29	44-40	3-02	30-03	29-83	40-45	34-94	29-16	33-38
Nander	Nander	23-03	33-55	47-95	32-50	35-89	34-81	38-25	51-88	42-20	27-02	36-06
	Average.....	17-05	27-18	41-88	33-77	31-01	22-47	33-12	42-11	32-95	33-11	31-68

Reports from the Western Division show that while the rainfall in the beginning of the year was scanty, it was excessive towards the end of the season. The kharif crops in this part suffered from a scarcity of rain, while the later sown rabbi was damaged by an excessive rainfall. The produce from both these crops was consequently below the average, although not to such an extent as to seriously affect either the condition of the ryots or the Government revenue. Estimates of the outturn of crops are generally understated by district officers, and have to be accepted with considerable reserve. Those from the Western Division are as follows :—

Name of District.		Average of Kharif			Average of Rabbi.		
		Rs.	1	p.	Rs.	1	p.
Aurangabad ...	{ 1293 Fasl	0	8	6	0	9	11
	{ 1294 „	0	8	7	0	10	2
Birh	{ 1293 „	0	6	10	0	12	4
	{ 1294 „	0	9	10	0	10	10
Perbhani	{ 1293 „	0	7	0	0	11	6
	{ 1294 „	0	12	8	0	12	4
Nander.....	{ 1293 „	0	14	10	0	15	7
	{ 1294 „	0	13	1	0	14	7

It will be seen from these figures that the worst results were in the Aurungabad and Birh districts, but, taken as a whole, the revenue of the division, in which the survey settlement has been introduced, was not affected, the total land revenue being Rs. 63,41,330 as against Rs. 63,63,397 in the preceding year. Remissions for one year were made to the extent of only Rs. 442.

In the Telingana districts of the Eastern Division the rainfall was variable, the average as registered by district officers being :—

	1293 F	1294 F
	In. cent.	In. cent.
Khammam.....	31 35	34 81
Nalgunda	23 62	20 49
Nagar-Kurnul	24 65	20 13

In the Khammam district the late sowings of jowari were damaged by heavy rain, and the tanks having filled more than usual remissions had to be made for submerged land. The remissions in this district were—

	Rs.
Total destruction of crops.....	1,056
Damage on account of excessive rain	76,570
Land submerged by tank water	21,564
Inundation of rivers	365

The following taluks in the Nalgunda district suffered severely from want of rain :—

	Rainfall.	
	In.	cent.
Dewerkunda	12	47
Nalgunda.....	17	89
Wemalkunda	18	65

In consequence of the failure of the rains 3,613 bighas of wet land were uncultivated. The remissions in the district were—

	Rs.
Destruction of crops	2,997
Loss owing to want of rain	1,71,259
Dry crops sown instead of wet	9,399
One crop sown instead of two	9,718
Total Rs.	<u>1,93,373</u>

The heaviest remissions were, however, necessitated in the Nagar Karnul district. The taluks which had the lightest rainfall were—

	In.	Cents.
Narainpeth	10	69
Makhtal	16	7
Tarcharu	19	16
Ebiampatan.....	17	65
Nagai-Karnul	18	56

1,333 bighas of wet land were left uncultivated, and in many fields where two crops are ordinarily taken only one was secured. The remissions in this district were—

	Rs.
Destruction of crops	2,418
Loss owing to want of rain	4,60,023
Dry crop sown instead of wet	61,445
One crop sown instead of two	57,761
Total Rs.	<u>5,81,647</u>

In the Northern Division, from which the actual figures have not yet been received, the weather was on the whole favourable. The early rains were heavier than in other parts, and the damage by the later rains to the kharif crops was more than compensated for by an improvement to the Abi and Tabi rice crops.

In the Southern Division a failure of the early rains destroyed the kharif crops in the greater portions of the Raichur and Lingsugur districts, while excessive rain almost totally destroyed the rabbi crops. Famine rates existed for some time in these parts, and in the whole division the remissions amounted to Rs. 2,42,343. In consequence of the failure of the crops, special orders were issued prohibiting the use of coercive processes in the realization of Government rent in the affected taluks.

SECTION II.—HORTICULTURE.

Gardens are maintained at several of the head-quarters of the districts. His Highness's Public Gardens at Chadderghat are beautifully laid out and well kept up. The average expenditure on them has been about Rs. 52,000 per annum.

SECTION III.—FORESTS.

The administration of the State Forests is carried on in two ways. The reserved Forests are managed by a Conservator, Mr. Dobbs, while the management of the District Forests is entrusted to the District Revenue authorities. Until lately both these branches were under the Revenue Department, but in the year under review, in a general organization of all the Departments of the State, the forests under the management of the Conservator were transferred to the Home Department.

The information contained in the Report on these forests is of so meagre a nature, that it is not possible to show here the approximate areas of the different tracts. Orders were issued some time ago for the survey and demarcation of the forests, but they have not yet been given effect to. The principal forests are in the Eastern Division on the banks of the Godavari. The department was constituted about fifteen years ago, but much still remains to be done to place it on a proper footing.

The receipts of the Department in the past five years, exclusive of Sarfikhass, are as follows :—

	Rs.
1290 Fasli.....	1,09,354
1291 „	1,30,893
1292 „	1,54,417
1293 „	1,81,495 (14 months)
1294 „	1,28,620

In 1294 Fasli the principal heads of receipts were as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Teak	62,862	0	7
Bamboos.....	12,169	10	3
Other woods	2,335	9	5
Mines	6,865	4	0
Double Tax	7,359	15	7
Auction Sale			
Fines, &c.			
Sale of Stamp-papers.....	826	14	0
Supply to Railway.....	6,025	6	0
Deposits, &c.	20,175	4	6
Total.....	1,28,620	0	4

The decrease in the receipts as compared to 1293 Fasli is due, first, to 1293 Fasli having extended over 14 months; secondly, to the rates of certain classes of timber having been raised in 1294 Fasli, which had the effect of temporarily checking sales

Expenditure. Compared with the year 1293 Fasli, the expenditure of the Department is as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1293 Fasli.....	96,001	10	3½
1294 „	79,208	2	4

Deducting the expenses, the net income of the Department was—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1293 Fasli.....	72,248	5	7½
1294 „	54,080	5	4

During the year “Eppa” and “Nallamudi” trees, the cutting of which was previously unrestricted, were included in the reserve, and yielded a revenue of Rs. 8,910.

The current demand on account of sale of wood by auction for 1294 Fasli District Forests as compared with the preceding three years is as follows:—

	Aircars. Rs.	Current. Rs.	Total Rs.
1291 Fasli.....	13,587	92,874	1,06,461
1292 „	7,005	75,777	82,782
1293 „	5,387	82,042	87,429
1294 „	6,714	84,299	91,013

The percentages of collection are as follows :—

	1293 Fasli.	1294 Fasli.
Western Division	83·9	96·09
Southern „	94·08	97·2
Northern „	96·6	94·6
Eastern „	81·6	95·4

The collections for the year in the Western and Eastern Divisions are better than those for 1293 Fasli while the difference in the percentages in the two other divisions is inappreciable.

The balances unrealized at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 3,905 as against Rs. 11,266 in the preceding year.

SECTION IV.—MINES AND QUARRIES.

It has already been shown in Chapter IV. of this report that His Highness's Dominions are rich in coal and iron ores. Concurrently with the

Mining rights.

Railway extension scheme, Government has granted a concession of the mining rights to a syndicate in London, to whom the exclusive right of prospecting and testing for gold, silver, iron, coal, precious metals, mineral oils, &c., throughout all portions of the territories of His Highness has been granted on conditions of which the following is a brief summary :—

The concessionaires deposit £100,000 caution money as security of the *bonâ fide* nature of the agreement, and are bound to form, within six months from the opening of the Railway extension from Warangal to Singareni, a limited liability company with a share capital of not less than £1,000,000 with a view to the acquisition of the rights and liabilities of the concessionaires. The concessionaires to be at liberty to withdraw the £100,000 caution money deposited on the formation of a Company, on £150,000 of its share capital being subscribed and £75,000 of it actually paid up; and to have power to withdraw up to £50,000 of the caution money for prospecting purposes. The first object of the Company to be the working of the Singareni coal-fields and the opening them in such manner as to be in a position to supply the railway with 500 tons per week if required, when it is constructed from the fields to Hyderabad or Bezwada, or by the 30th June 1888 at latest.

The Company to be at liberty, up to the 1st January 1890, to select any of the coal and iron mines at Singareni, Khammam, Sasti, Paoni, Nirmal, Hanamkunda, Elgundal, and Medak, and to commence operations on such as are selected within two years from the date of selection.

The Company to have a ninety-nine years' lease of any, or all, of these mines they may have selected. No lands to be taken without the consent of the Government being previously obtained. Every lease to be granted and taken, subject to the payment of the usual land assessment obtaining in His Highness' Dominions. The rights and interests of private individuals to be respected, and compensation granted them in the event of any of their lands being taken up by the Company. All royalties payable to Government to be determined by agreement between a Mining Engineer to be appointed by the Government, and a Mining Engineer to be appointed by the lessee, or in default of their agreement, by an experienced Engineer in India or England, to be appointed by the Government of India. In the case of the Singareni coal-field, however, royalty is to be computed on quantities produced, and to be eight annas per ton if the sales be less than 100,000 tons per annum, but on any excess above that quantity the royalty charged may be at a higher rate, but not to exceed a rupee per ton.

On the completion and opening of the railway, the Company to supply coal to the railway at rates thirty per cent. lower than the rates of sale to the outside public; provided the Railway Company undertake to carry the produce of the mines sold to foreign railways at thirty per cent. below the ordinary quotations for the same class of traffic; and the Mining Company are to provide mineral traffic to the railway to an extent of freight of £45,000 per annum.

An agreement on the above terms was finally executed on the 6th January 1880 between the Minister on behalf of His Highness' Government and the representatives of the concessionaires.

SECTION V.—MANUFACTURES.

The Hyderabad manufactures have suffered in common with those of the rest of India, owing in a great measure to the vastly increased demand for European articles. The manufacture of Warangul carpets, the celebrated brocades of Aurungabad, the Bidri ware of Bidar, the cotton stuffs of Nander and the silk stuffs of Paithan, are all declining for these reasons, and unless some means of creating a demand can be devised, it is to be feared that the manufacture of most of them will soon cease altogether.

Many attempts have been made to direct the attention of the Indian and English public to the beautiful products of the looms of Aurungabad, Warangal, and other places, the first of which was made by Sir Salar Jung in 1856. An Exhibition of the raw products and manufactures of His Highness's Dominions was held in Chadderghat in November of that year, and excited considerable interest. Previous to this, some of the famous Warangal rugs and carpets had been sent to England for display at the great Exhibition of 1851. Ever since that period the Government of His Highness has been a regular contributor to all exhibitions of works of art and manufacture whether held in India or Europe, and a large collection has recently been despatched to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition shortly to be held in London. A detailed account of the manufactures in His Highness's Dominions has already been given in the Historical and Descriptive Sketch of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

There are two Cotton Mills in the State, one at Hyderabad, and a new one lately erected at Gulberga. Both of these belong to limited liability companies. No returns have been received of the out-turn from them.

SECTION VI.—TRADE.

With the exception of grain imported into the country, castor seeds both imported and exported, and a few minor articles, all other articles of trade and produce are subjected to Customs Dues, and the returns of the Department show the extent to which His Highness's Dominions trade with other provinces. Unfortunately the returns are not compiled in such a manner as to show the direction in which the trade flows.

Compared with the two preceding years, there was a falling-off in the trade of the country in the year under report, the figures being—

	Imports. Value. Rs.	Exports. Value. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1292..	4,03,21,913	4,16,92,415	8,20,14,328
1293.....	4,13,98,939	3,83,30,865	7,97,29,804
1294.....	3,60,11,389	3,49,33,924	7,09,45,313

The following statements give the details of these figures :—

STATEMENT showing the Value of Imports into His Highness the Nizam's Dominions for 1294 Fasli.

No.	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	1292 Fasli.	1293 Fasli.	1294 Fasli.	REMARKS
		Value.	Value	Value	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rc.	Rs.	
1	Grains	29,29,707	27,88,687	16,06,571	
2	Fruits	14,27,424	15,13,978	12,67,898	
3	Oils and Oil Seeds	79,980	95,785	1,20,028	
4	Cloth	1,14,48,755	1,24,87,933	95,08,109	
5	Cotton	6,966	5,498	12,863	
6	Yarns, &c.	7,559	8,877	10,009	
7	Indigo	1,99,669	1,49,571	1,35,944	
8	Scents and Drugs	40,23,596	34,43,815	37,08,445	
9	Timber, &c.... ...	69,536	1,04,213	1,00,765	
10	Wines and Spirits of European Manufacture	1,37,305	1,87,674	1,84,250	
11	Sugar and Jagri	11,28,630	12,90,299	13,83,387	
12	Paper, Cotton Seeds, &c. ...	1,39,697	1,87,042	1,34,055	
13	Silk	17,67,049	14,83,189	10,95,518	
14	Live Stock	10,50,056	11,03,573	8,94,776	
15	Minerals	53,25,120	51,81,262	45,22,783	
16	Miscellaneous	54,06,496	60,61,518	57,19,967	
	Total...	3,51,47,545	3,60,92,914	3,04,05,368	
	Salt	50,59,335	52,27,824	55,30,522	
	Wines and Spirits of Country Manufacture	1,15,033	78,201	75,499	
	Grand Total...	4,03,21,913	4,13,98,939	3,60,11,389	

STATEMENT showing the Value of Exports from His Highness the Nizam's Dominions for 1294 Fasli.

No.	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	1292 Fasli.	1293 Fasli.	1294 Fasli.	REMARKS.
		Value.	Value.	Value.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Grains	75,16,584	42,37,095	61,67,843	
2	Fruits	1,50,929	1,44,518	1,02,452	
3	Oils and Oil Seeds	1,36,74,305	1,29,15,695	1,23,49,656	
4	Cloth	12,91,139	14,60,955	9,51,438	
5	Cotton	1,31,13,297	1,25,76,159	84,59,651	
6	Yarn, &c.	1,85,671	1,63,142	1,79,175	
7	Indigo	1,60,325	2,28,619	4,45,355	
8	Scents and Drugs, &c.	9,76,319	8,91,059	9,87,637	
9	Timber, &c.	3,19,301	4,21,945	4,22,584	
10	Wines and Spirits of European Manufacture	2	.....	.....
11	Sugar and Jagri	8,09,462	12,41,983	12,30,659	
12	Paper, Cotton Seeds, &c.	37,604	42,844	56,859	
13	Silk	3,622	4,846	6,806	
14	Live Stock	24,64,161	28,41,690	16,61,160	
15	Minerals... ..	1,39,595	1,64,492	91,369	
16	Leather and Hides ... ..	.....	.....	8,50,057	
17	Miscellaneous	7,02,112	8,61,448	8,23,126	
	Total...	4,15,44,428	3,81,96,490	3,47,85,826	
18	Salt	4,863	898	109	
19	Wines and Spirits of Country Manufacture	1,43,124	1,33,477	1,47,989	
	Grand Total ...	4,16,92,415	3,83,30,865	3,49,33,924	

Looking more closely at the details, it will be seen that the imports of grain fell from Rs. 27,88,000 to Rs. 16,06,000, while the exports of grain increased from Rs. 42,37,000 to Rs. 61,67,000. This change in the trade was probably caused by the scarcity in the Bellary district, consequent on a failure of the rains, which diverted the trade in that direction. The wheat trade to Europe has also, of course, to be taken into the calculation. In 1292 Fash the exports of grain were as much as Rs. 75,16,000, while the imports in that year were Rs. 29,29,000. The object of remitting Customs dues on imports of grain, and of taxing exports, was to draw supplies into the country to provide against scarcity and to cheapen the food of the people. It is worthy of note, however, that notwithstanding this measure the exports of grain invariably far exceed the imports, showing that the country can produce food-grains in excess of its wants, and, except in times of scarcity, has a surplus supply for other provinces.

The imports of fruits, which in 1293 Fash amounted in value to Rs. 15,13,000, decreased by about Rs. 2,46,000, while the exports under this head also show a small decrease.

Oils and oil-seeds, in which there is a large export trade, remained almost stationary, the figures being Rs. 1,29,15,000 in 1293 Fash and Rs. 1,23,49,000 in 1294 Fash. The imports under this head are trifling, the value being only Rs. 1,20,028. It has to be noted that the above valuation of exports does not include castor-seed, which being an exempted article is not registered by the Customs Officers. The trade in this seed has greatly increased in the past few years in the Eastern Division, from whence it is exported to Jogapett in the Madras Presidency. It is now in contemplation to place this seed on the same footing as all other kinds, there being no reason why it alone should be specially exempted from payment of duty.

The imports of cloth are 95 lakhs, and the exports Rs. 9,51,000. Compared with the preceding year the imports of cloth fell off by about Rs. 29,80,000, and the exports by about 5 lakhs.

Cotton is almost entirely an article of export. Owing, no doubt, to a light crop, consequent on unseasonable rain, there was a marked decrease in the value exported, the figures being-

1292 Fash.....	Rs. 1,31,13,000
1293 "	„ 1,25,76,000
1294 "	„ 84,59,000

Yarns were exported to the value of Rs. 1,79,000 and imported to the extent of only Rs. 10,000.

Indigo appears in the returns as an article of export to the extent of Rs. 4,45,355 and of import Rs. 1,35,000. Two years ago the imports exceeded the exports, the figures being Rs. 1,99,000 and Rs. 1,60,000, respectively.

Scents and drugs are imported to the extent of Rs. 37,08,000, and exported to the extent of Rs. 9,87,000. The value of timber exported is Rs. 4,22,000, the imports being one lakh. Live-stock of all kinds was exported to the value of Rs. 16,61,000 as against Rs. 28,40,000 in the preceding year. The imports of live-stock was Rs. 8,94,000.

The only other item in the return which calls for notice is salt, the imports of which during the past three years was as follows :—

1292	Fash	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 50,59,000
1293	,,	...	...	...	...	...	,, 52,27,00
1294	,,	...	...	...	...	...	,, 55,30,000

The increase under this head is remarkable in the face of a decrease on the duty in salt, and can only be accounted for by either the price of salt having risen, or by an error in the returns. The latter surmise is most likely correct, as no appreciable rise in the price of salt has been noticed.

In the chapter on Railways it has been shown that the year 1884 was remarkable for the heaviest goods traffic since the opening of the Railway.

Although the returns in the opening part of this section indicate a very considerable falling off in both imports and exports, it is believed that this is due partly to faulty registration, and partly to temporary causes, one of which was a failure of the cotton crop, which accounts for over 41 lakhs of the decrease. There can be no doubt that, compared with 10 years ago, the trade of the country is gradually developing, although, no doubt, it would do so more rapidly if Government could afford to remit the Customs or transit dues with which it is now burdened.

The value of the import trade at the two centres of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, as shown by the octroi returns, was Rs. 2,03,82,000 as against Rs. 1,99,57,000 in the preceding year. The particulars of these figures are shown in the following return :—

Hyderabad and Secun-
derabad

STATEMENT showing the Value of Imports into HYDERABAD and
SECUNDERABAD.

No	Description of Goods	1292 Fash	1293 Fash	1294 Fash	REMARKS
		Value	Value	Value	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Grains	75,31,673	85,69,011	1,01,35,222	
2	Fruits	9,47,906	10,44,164	6,04,398	
3	Oils and Oil Seeds...	15,98,832	17,00,992	34,82,338	
4	Cloth	7,97,464	7,57,673	5,58,054	
5	Cotton	29,281	55,286	23,937	
6	Yarn, &c.	18,448	19,557	44,068	
7	Indigo	53	.....	4,17,551	
8	Scents and Drugs ...	3,09,925	3,88,764	4,65,029	
9	Timber, &c... ..	3,55,561	5,56,449	6,43,014	
10	Sugar and Jagri ...	6,36,416	7,04,116	1,32,395	
11	Paper, Cotton Seeds, &c. ...	90,832	1,03,863	19,68,278	
12	Live Stock	32,10,335	43,93,691	7,60,006	
13	Minerals'	3,71,867	6,53,883	4,32,422	
14	Miscellaneous	5,01,059	5,89,852	5,87,988	
	Total...	1,63,99,652	1,98,37,301	2,02,54,700	
15	Wines and Spirits of Country Manufacture	1,17,544	1,19,978	1,27,311	
	Grand Total...	1,65,17,196	1,99,57,279	2,03,82,011	

Of the Fairs held in the country an account can only be given of the
Fairs. Malligaon Fair in the Bidar District, which is well known for
the number of horses brought for sale.

At one time the Fair suffered very much from the vexatious transit dues
Malligaon. exacted at almost every village on the roads leading to
Malligaon. When these were abolished by the late Minister the
trade soon began to revive again.

Sir Charles Gough, when commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, visited the Fair and expressed his opinion in an official order as follows:—

“The Brigadier-General, during his present tour of inspection, took the opportunity of visiting Malligaon Horse Fair for the purpose of ascertaining personally the facilities which might be afforded thereby for the purchase of remounts for the cavalry of the force. He noted, after a careful examination of the animals brought for sale, that horses of a decidedly good stamp can be obtained thereat, but few over three years of age. The great majority of the stock were two years old, but they were well furnished, as a rule, and many very promising colts and fillies were obtainable, suitable for remounts at an average of Rs. 200 or 250 each. There were in all 3,391 horses and ponies exposed for sale this year. This shows a considerable increase over former years, and as the Fair is evidently very popular and improving yearly, there can be no doubt that in another year or two, when the full effects of the excellent horse-breeding arrangements lately introduced by His Highness the Nizam's Government have developed, cavalry remounts of a good stamp and fully equal to the requirements of the service will be obtainable at an average cost of H. S. Rupees 300 each. The Brigadier-General, therefore, considers that the attention of all officers commanding cavalry regiments of the force may be most advantageously directed to utilizing the opportunities of procuring remounts afforded by this annual Fair.”

In the year under report the Fair was visited by Major Gough, who is now in charge of the horse-breeding operations of the Government. This officer has reported that the attendance at the Fair was interfered with by heavy rain which fell shortly before the date in which the Fair was to open, and the black soil road being rendered for a time almost impassable, many persons were prevented coming. An enumeration of the horses and ponies brought to the Fair showed that there were—

Colts and Fillies under 2 years old	953
Ditto. between 2 and 4 years old.....	209
Horses and Ponies, 4 years old	59
Ditto. 5 years old and upwards	60
Mares, 4 years old and upwards	312
	<hr/>
Total.....	1,593

Compared with preceding years this number is very small, there having been in

1881.....	3,391	Horses and Ponies.
1882.....	3,891	do.
1883.....	3,935	do.

Major Gough accounts for this as follows.—“In the last-mentioned year, there was, I am informed, a storm of exceptional violence, the results of which were very disastrous. The state of the weather this year just at the time the horses were starting for the Fair, and the recollection of last year's misfortunes, must, in my opinion, have been one of the main causes of the comparatively small number of horses brought this year. Many of those which had to come long distances must, in consequence of the severe weather, have been obliged to delay their journey until it was too late for them to come at all, as, though cloth merchants and petty dealers remain for a couple of months, the dealing in horses comes to an end, and purchasers and breeders take their departure after a few days.” His Highness' Government allot a sum of Rs. 1,800 to be given in prizes to successful breeders. Major Gough, who awarded the prizes, has reported on this point as follows :—

“His Highness' prize of Rs. 200 to the best colt at the Fair, bred from His Highness' Government stallions. Awarded to a fine grey colt brought from Bidar, rising three, and nearly 15 hands high,

Particulars of prizes,

“Four prizes of Rs. 50, 40, 30, and 20 to foals of 6 months, to 1 year old ; the first three of which were taken by foals produced in His Highness' Dominions, and the last by a colt from the Poona district.

“Four prizes of Rs. 100, 70, 40 and 20 to colts and fillies from 1 to 2 years old ; all taken by animals bred in His Highness' Dominions.

“Four prizes of Rs. 100, 70, 40 and 20 to colts and fillies from 2 to 3 years old ; three of which were taken by the produce of His Highness' Government stallions, the other going to a colt from one of the British Government sires.

“Two prizes of Rs. 100 and 70 for the produce of His Highness' Government stallions from 6 months to year old.

“One prize of Rs. 150 to the best colt or filly from His Highness' Government stallions, 2 to 4 years old.

“Four prizes of Rs. 100, 70, 40 and 20 for 4 years old colts, the first of which was taken by a fine colt by the English horse ‘Forger’ of the British stud, but bred within His Highness' territory ; the second by a colt got by one of His Highness' Government stallions, and the remaining two by Deccanees.

“Four prizes of Rs. 100, 70, 40 and 20 for mares fit for breeding, over 4 years old, all of which were taken by mares owned by subjects of His Highness.

“ Four prizes of Rs. 50, 40, 30 and 15 for ponies, all taken by animals purchased for regimental purposes by Captain Knox.

“ It is satisfactory to observe that, out of the 28 prizes awarded, all but three were unanimously given by the Committee to horses and ponies bred within His Highness’ Dominions—a fact which not only speaks well for the comparative merits of the animals, but which goes far to encourage breeders in the future.

“ To compete for the prizes for mares fit for breeding, no less than 140 mares were exhibited, and to my knowledge there were many fine large mares which were not brought up. There were, of course, a large number of pony mares at the Fair, and though they are useful in their way, for breeding purposes, I exclude them from the class of ‘brood-mares,’ and the number of these I estimate at about 150. Although this number is small compared with that of some former years when the Fair was more largely attended, I was much struck with the excellent shape and quality of many of the mares I saw. Many of them, I found, on enquiry, had already been served by the Government stallions standing in the districts whence they came, but during the last few days of the Fair, seventy mares were served by the Government stallions I had with me.

Had they not arrived so late, many more mares would have been served before I left Malligaon. I, however, left four stallions under the charge of the Tehsildar to complete the work. I trust there may be good results. But, to ensure this, and to encourage horse breeding generally, I am convinced that the presence of the Superintendent of these operations, or his assistant, in the horse-breeding districts is most desirable. I consider that eight

months of the year should be spent in those parts of the dominions where good mares are to be found, and where the country is adapted for horse-breeding. We have the high authority of Colonel Ben Williams for the quality, and Mr. Ali Abdoolla’s records as to the quantity of the mares, and I was informed that in the country north and west of Malligaon and about Aurungabad there are not unfrequently five to ten mares to be found in a village. Mr. Ali Abdoolla reports that he personally inspected 480 brood-mares in the neighbourhood of Ashti in the Birh Zillah.”

Success of Hyderabad-bred Horses at the Show.

Brood-Mares.

Number of Mares served at Malligaon.

Presence of the Superintendent, necessary in the Districts.

CHAPTER XII.

LAND ADMINISTRATION.

SECTION I.—GENERAL REVIEW.

The constant wars of the 18th century, which followed the death of Aurungzebe, had left the Revenue Administration of the Deccan in a state of the utmost confusion; and it was not until after the fall of Seringapatam, in 1799, that a period of peace, broken only for a short time by the Mahratta war, dawned upon the Deccan. But the wars of a hundred years had left results which were not to be eradicated until many years had passed. Almost the whole of His Highness' dominions had been parcelled out among military chiefs, or as security to creditors who had provided the funds required for the State necessities. The ancient Ryotwari system under which the Government dealt direct with the cultivator had for the most part been relinquished, and the country was farmed out by Guttidars or contractors, whose only thought was to make as much out of the people as possible. In 1820-21 Mr. (afterwards Sir Charles) Metcalfe, who was then Resident of Hyderabad, introduced a system of administration by European Officers. Large portions of the country were then depopulated, and thousands of acres of good land were everywhere lying waste. In order to induce the ryots to return, low rates of assessment were fixed, and a settlement was made for five years, after which time there was to be a progressive rise. This system lasted for seven years, but it does not seem to have been attended with success. It is true that a large number of cultivators returned to their villages, but not only was there financially a large falling off in the revenue, amounting to no less than twenty-two lakhs of rupees, but there was a considerable amount of friction between the Nizam's Ministers and the English Administrators. In 1828 His Highness Sikander Jah died and was succeeded by his eldest son Nasir-ud-Dowla. One of the first acts of the new Sovereign was to ask for and to obtain the removal of the British Agency. Not only was the system a costly one, but the restraint and the irritation caused by a mixed administration was very considerable. In the words of the then Prime Minister, Maharajah Chandu Lal, "there is not room for two swords in one scabbard." Besides, side by side with a declining revenue the expenses of the State had enormously increased, and

money was required faster than the slowly developing system could bring it in. Accordingly, the British Officers were removed, and the administration of the country was handed over to the Nizam. But matters did not improve with the new regime. For the next twenty-five years a system of Revenue administration was followed which brought the country to the very verge of insolvency.

The lands of His Highness' dominions fall naturally into three classes : the *Kbalsa* or Dewani land, paying a revenue direct to Government ; the *Sarfikbas* or Crown tracts ; and the *Jagirs*. It is from the revenues of the Dewani lands that the expenses of the State are met. The revenue from the Crown lands belongs to His Highness' privy purse, and the *Jagirs* are the property of those noblemen to whom they have been assigned. At the period now alluded to, *i.e.*, from the accession of Sikander Jah, and in 1828 until 1853, there was absolutely no machinery or establishment for the collection of the Government revenue. The Dewani tracts were, it is true, divided into certain districts and taluqas, but the division was a nominal one. The revenue was collected not by means of officials appointed by the Government, but by Talukdars, generally noblemen or persons who never left the capital, or by Sarbastadars or contractors. The Taluqdars engaged to pay to the Government the revenues of the tracts assigned to them, the limits of which were very vaguely defined, after deducting 2 annas in the rupee, or 12½ per cent. Out of this sum they were supposed to defray the whole cost of the Civil Government and to make a small profit for themselves. As a matter of fact, the value of these taluqas was very greatly under-rated, and the Taluqdars, after paying the estimated value (the 2 annas per rupee being of course deducted), put the balance in their pockets. The Taluqdar himself never left the capital, but sent to his district a Naib, a Deputy Naib, and a tribe of subordinate officials who were all invested with arbitrary powers, and who were only retained as long as they sent certain stipulated instalments with regularity to the Taluqdar in the capital. The object of these subordinate officials was of course to make as much out of the ryots as possible. The pay of the Naib was rarely more than Rs. 200 a-month, and that of the remainder from Rs. 50 to 20. Each endeavoured to make as much for himself as he could, and the unfortunate ryot was the one who had ultimately to pay. With the Contractors or Sarbastadars the system was even worse in its effects. These persons sometimes contracted from the Taluqdars, but more frequently from the Minister. They guaranteed a certain sum annually, paid a large deposit in advance, and secured their farm by the payment of Nuzzaranas to the Minister and his subordinates. These contracts were generally given for a specified time, during which the contractor was able to reimburse himself for the expenses he had incurred, but when there was more than a usual scarcity of money in the Hyderabad treasury, it not unfrequently happened that two or even three contractors held nominally the

same district. It grew, indeed, into a Hyderabad proverb, that a contractor, when he set out to join his newly-assigned district, rode with his face to the tail of his horse in order to see whether his successor was not following him. With so precarious a tenure of an office, obtained probably by heavy expenditure in the capital, each newly-appointed Sarbastadar endeavoured to make as much money as possible within the shortest given time. Yet another class of revenue collectors were the creditors of Government, to whom tracts of country were assigned for a certain number of years on payment of a smaller amount than the estimated revenue, the idea being that the creditor during the period of his contract would be able to reimburse to himself the debt which was owing to him.

The misrule and the anarchy consequent on this state of things throughout the country can be better imagined than described. Generally speaking, the farmers and contractors made common cause with the Jagirdars and the Zemindars at the expense of the ryots, whose complaints were seldom listened to. When they did not do so, and either cancelled the leases with the local land-holders, or opposed them in any of their schemes, these persons flocked to the capital to complain. If their complaints were accompanied by presents of money, they were enquired into, and the guilty persons perhaps removed; if they were not thus supported, they were not attended to. In the collection of revenue the contractors were aided, if necessary, by the irregular troops, and it can be easily understood that, while there was so much intention to start with the power of carrying the contract into effect, the ryots were squeezed to the very uttermost farthing.

The first and most ordinary tenure was the *battai*, under which the Government and the cultivator divide the produce equally after the deduction of 6 consoos per candy, or $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., which went in payment of various village and local dues. In the case of the land being manured or watered from a well, the Government demand was one-third, two-thirds going to the ryot. The proportion of the Government demand to the ryot's share often varied with the crop raised, with one kind of crop it being $12/20$, as, for instance, in Rabbi, and only $9/20$ in others, such as poonass, or second crop. Mukta cows, or annual quit-rent, for an allotment of land to be held for a certain period, generally about 10 years, were common. It was upon this tenure that garden lands were usually held; cows for waste land, were on a graduated scale under which the full assessment was not levied until after three or five years. The plough tenure was common all over the country, under which as much as Rs. 15 a plough was given; and in some parts of the Telingana country there existed a hatchet tenure under which from 4 to 8 annas was paid for as much land as a man could clear with his hatchet. In this part of the country, in some of the tract lying near the Goda-

Tenures.

very, there was also a peculiar tenure under which, after a certain number of years, all the ryots changed their respective holdings, a custom which is not unsimilar to a practice prevailing in parts of Tanjore.

As regards the measurement of land, though the quantity of seed-grain was generally taken as the standard, especially under the *battai* system, the word *bigha* was frequently and ordinarily made use of. A bigha consisted of six thousand four hundred square yards, and is exactly similar to the old Madras cawny, or one acre, one rood, eleven poles and seventeen and a quarter yards. One plough was held to be able to till two bighas, and six consoos of rice were looked upon as required for the sowing of one bigha. The extent of land from which a man seated on a platform could scare away the birds was held to be two bighas, or the labour of one plough. These were the ordinary rough measurements, but evidence has been found of exact standards, as, for instance, near a temple at Kamlapoor, in the Khumminun District, a measure has been found cut in the rock with a Telugu inscription that that measure was the length of sixteen cubits, and that ten of those measures go to the side of a bigha.

The general result was that the assessment per acre was very high indeed, amounting in some cases to as much as Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 per acre. These high rates could never have been paid had it not been that the ryots had a means of evading them. There was no accurate survey of the lands, and the measurements and extent were taken from the old village or Paimash accounts. It was on these accounts that the Government valuation of the lands was based, and the result was that the ryots generally managed to hold far more land than they actually paid for. It was also the object of the contractors and their subordinates to countenance this, because having to pay Government according to a valuation based on a comparatively small area of cultivation, they were enabled to make further exactions from the ryots on account of excess cultivation, which exactions they put in their own pockets. On the one hand, therefore, the Government revenues were defrauded, and on the other, the ryot was made to pay as much as could be obtained from him without driving him to absolute insolvency. This, indeed, was the only limit to the Naibs' or Sarbastadars' exactions. Insolvency of the ryot meant killing the goose with the golden eggs, and to avert this contingency he was even willing in time of scarcity to make advances to the cultivators. These advances the ryots had of course to repay, and their indebtedness only served to tie their hands more tightly.

There is at present but little accurate information extant regarding the condition of the country during the period alluded to, but towards the end of it, in 1848 and 1849, there are many valuable reports which were drawn up by British

Officers appointed for the purpose, and submitted through the Resident, General Fraser. The following extract is from a report by Dr. Bradley :—

“At this time the management of revenue matters was in the hands of the Taluqdars and Guttidars, who may be styled respectively the collectors and revenue farmers. They carried on their business relations with the ryots through Sarbastadars and Naibs and Deputy Naibs, who, in conjunction with the Deshmukhs and Deshpandias, made agreements (cowls) with the cultivators for the payment of so much per annum. Over and above the amount shown as realized there was a handsome sum for the Taluqdar or Guttidar, who, provided that were forthcoming, allowed his deputies to exact what they chose from the ryots on their own account. There were no rules or regulations whatever for the protection of the unfortunate peasantry, who were left entirely to the mercy of these petty officials. There were certain regulations for the assessment of the land revenue, but they were never observed by the collectors. Some of these were as follows:—The Sarbastadars were supposed to assess the kharif crop according to the number of ploughs and bullocks used in cultivation. Land ploughed by implements drawn by two bullocks was assessed at from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10, and one with two from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25. In making this assessment the area of the land cultivated was not estimated. Where the system of *battai* or payment in kind prevailed, chiefly in the Telengana districts, the ryot could not cut his crop until after the Talukdar's agent had estimated the probable outturn. When that was done, a paper styled a *kabulyat* was signed, after which the crop was cut in the presence of the Talukdar's sub-agents and peons. The harvest afforded the whole of these petty officials an excellent opportunity to levy black-mail from the cultivators, which they seldom neglected. Under the Nakdi or payment-in-cash system the ryots were equally oppressed. The Sarbastadar, or collector, insisted on the full payment of the assessment, in addition to many illegal exactions, whether the season had been a good one or otherwise. If money were not forthcoming, or the ryot had no credit with the Sahukars, his goods and cattle were distrained by the Mahsuldar (bailiff,) and he and his family were not unfrequently subjected to torture to induce them to disclose the whereabouts of any small hidden stores of money, or ornaments they might be supposed to have.”

The late Colonel Meadows Taylor, who took charge of the Naldrug districts after its assignment in 1853, wrote :—

“The local profits of the Nizam's Taluqdars or collectors had been enormous. They had collected all the revenue for the most part in a local currency, which was little short in value in the market of the Company's Rupee, but instead of giving the Government the benefit of exchange into Hyderabad Rupees, their remittances were made by bills on Hyderabad, which were cashed in the local debased currency of the city itself. Well may it be asked : ‘If this were a specimen of one province, what must have been the result from them all?’ The collections in the Naldrug district the first year after assignment exceeded those made by the Taluqdars by Rs. 1,33,000.

Dr. Walker, writing in 1848 regarding Nagar-Kurnool, says :—

“The process by which revenue is collected in the Nizam's country may be stated as follows :—An individual of some consideration, and who is at least presumed to be wealthy, goes to the Minister and offers his services as a Taluqdar; if they are accepted, he is required to pay into the Government treasury a certain fixed sum to be collected from the districts assigned to him with a deduction of two annas on each rupee for the payment of his subordinates, and the defrayal of all expenses strictly civil. He then receives his sanad, or authority for holding the districts allotted him, under the seal of the Minister, presents his nazar, often a good round sum, and makes his salaam. And here in a great majority of cases the Taluqdar's care and superintendence of his districts are bounded by one idea of making them as profitable as he can. If his instalments are paid into the treasury with tolerable regularity, no more questions are asked, and he is permitted to remain at Hyderabad, sunk in sloth, from which he is roused solely by sensuality and debauchery of the grossest description. Meanwhile, however, he has delegated his authority to a Naib, who occasionally possesses some knowledge of revenue matters, and who is bound to collect two or three lakhs of rupees annually on a monthly stipend of two hundred. This functionary again appoints Chota Naibs, or Tehsildars as they are called in the Company's country, Peshkars and other subordinates, the whole establishment of the former Taluqdar being swept away. With this array he proceeds to his province with the power of a satrap and the pay of an ensign. The persons there with whom in performance of his duty he comes in contact are the zemindars, in some respects congenial spirits, and it often happens that the face of a ryot is not seen in his durbar, nor the complaint of a poor man heard, during the whole period of his stay among them. If the Naib is a man of intelligence and good sense, he courts the Zemindars, and attends to their complaints, whether true or false, of his predecessor, and redresses their grievances; if a good understanding exists between the Government officer and the Zemindars, the remonstrances of the ryots never reach beyond the boundaries of his village and all is supposed to go on well at Hyderabad, but in another case the ears of Government are assailed by complaints which they are compelled to listen to.

“If the Naib, through ignorance or avarice, break cowl, as it is called, with the Zemindars, and threaten them with imprisonment and irons in case of refusal or resistance—threats which in time he puts in execution—the whole country is in an uproar. Zemindar after Zemindar quits his village and repairs to Hyderabad, where, if he gets no redress at the hands of the Talukdar, he goes at once to the Minister with his wrongs, and there obtains redress if he is in a condition to give a good bribe. If he comes empty-handed, his grievances are declared to be without foundation, and he is recommended to return as speedily as he can to make his peace with the Naib, lest worse should befall him. Such are the relations the Naib and Zemindars bear to each other, to the Taluqdar and Government,

“The great difficulty in those days with the Hyderabad Government was to obtain funds; so that the man who offered the highest sum together with a Nazarana (present from an applicant) was appointed Talukdar, having one or more taluks under his charge. His agents were denominated “Sadar Naib” or “Naib,” and these quasi-officials were deputed to settle with

Deshmukhs and Deshpandyas to make a cowl (agreement) for annual payments, which included a large profit over and above the sum contracted for by the Taluqdar. Thus, neither the Taluqdar nor the Guttidar had any direct dealing with the cultivator, who, in matters of land revenue, was subject to the Sarbastadar; but this person, as we have said, had little or nothing to do with civil administration, except that he could levy Nazarana for local privileges, and fines for some specified petty crimes. Government imposed on the Taluqdars or Guttidars no rules or regulations whatever for the protection of the ryot, nor did those contractors or collectors-in-chief impose any restraint on the Sarbastadars, to whose tender mercies the cultivators were left. The result was that the peasantry were squeezed to the utmost extent, consistent with their being able to cultivate and yield revenue either in the shape of money or produce.

“Although nominally land revenue, even at this period, is said to have been realized according to certain regulations, revenue on wet land under a tank being collected in kind, and that on dry or wet cultivation irrigated from wells by contract, according to agreement received from time to time; yet in practice the Sarbastadars were bound by no such rules. The only principle which guided their management was to squeeze as much as possible out of the cultivator. Apart from the actual revenue levied, he was subjected to a variety of illegal cesses. The written cowls still extant in many villages are amply sufficient to show that, if servants were to be paid their wages, if a horse was to be purchased, if a wedding was to be celebrated, if a holiday was to be observed, if a house was to be built, the cultivator had to find the wherewithal with which these expenses were paid. There were hundreds of other ways of extortion, and it may be safely stated that before the regular divisions of the produce took place a paili per khandi, or about 5 lbs. 9 oz., out of every 720 lbs. fell to the Sarbastadar through these indirect means. But if, in spite of these exactions, a cultivator still displayed any signs of prosperity, if, for example, he went about with clean and respectable clothes on, or his women-folk wore a few paltry ornaments, or he owned a few brass or copper utensils, or a few more head of cattle than usual, or if he employed hired labourers, his doom was sealed: a charge of necromancy, or theft, or any other criminal charge was trumped up against him, and he was soon bereft of all his possessions, however poor things they might be.”

The districts held by the military chiefs and creditors of the Government were mismanaged in the same manner, and exactions and oppression were equally unchecked.

Arab and Pathan Jemadars were allowed to farm taluks on their own terms that is to say, a Jemadar who was a creditor of the Government made an offer to farm certain districts, and, after deducting enough to defray his debt, to pay the balance to the Government. It rarely happened, however, that any balance was found to be due to the Government, the Jemadar usually contriving, by means of interest added to the sum originally borrowed, to show that the Government was still his debtor. Hence taluks once handed over to these rapacious creditors soon ceased to yield any revenue to the Government. It was next to impossible to regain possession of such taluks, as the

Jemadars were quite prepared to resist any attempt that might be made to displace them, and they seized every opportunity which offered itself to acquire additional farms. In 1850 it was estimated that the value of the Jagirs in the possessions of the Arabs and Pathans was about sixty-five lakhs of rupees, and in addition to this amount private Jagirs, yielding a revenue of fifteen or eighteen lakhs, were mortgaged to them, and districts of the value of about thirty lakhs of rupees were "protected" by Arab and Pathan Jemadars, that is, the persons to whom these districts were farmed out had advanced loans to Government on the guarantee of the Jemadars that they should not be molested in their enjoyment until their advances had been repaid.

It was after the country had been reduced to the state of confusion which has been sketched in the foregoing that the late Minister Sir Salar
Sir Salar Jung's
Administration com-
menced Jung was placed at the head of the executive Government. The treaty for the cession of the Berars and of the Raichore Doab had just been signed; and although by it the State was relieved from the constant drain of furnishing the funds required for the payment of the Contingent, the revenue which was yielded by the remaining portion of the territories was greatly reduced, and was insufficient to meet the enormous claims to which the Government was liable. Nothing could save the State except vigorous reform in every direction, and it was to this task that the Minister devoted himself. His government lasted for thirty years, and may well be divided into three periods, consisting each of ten years.

First period from 1263 to 1273 Fasli.

The dominions of His Highness the Nizam were formerly divided, for
Divisions administrative purposes, into Subas (provinces), each of which contained a number of Circars (divisions) which in turn were divided into mahals or parganas. A number of turreefs constituted a pargana, and a group of villages (the number was not restricted) formed a turreef. According to Ferishta, this division of turreef had its origin during the Bahmani dynasty. When Mahomed Shah Bahmani succeeded to the throne, in the fourteenth century of the Christian era, one of his first arrangements was to divide his country into four parts, which he termed turreefs, and to each he appointed a Governor, who was called turreefdar. But in course of time the dimensions of a turreef diminished until the term came to be applied to a group of villages only. The territory now forming His Highness' dominions originally consisted of six Subas; but in course of time, and owing to political occurrences, which are matters of history, one entire Suba and considerable portions

of the other five Subas were lost to His Highness' dominions. Such portions of the old Subas as are now included in the Nizam's dominions are as follows :—

1. Suba of Hyderabad, including the Circars of Mahomednugui, Bhongir, Nalgunda, Davarkonda, Koelkunda Kowlas, Malangui, Pangal, Ghanpura Medak, Waiungul, Elgundal, Khammammett, Aramgu and Kanha-i-ilwas.

2. Suba of Aurungabad, including the Circars of Dowlatabad (19 out of 20 Mahals), Jalnapur, Bidh, Haveli, Paitan, Dhauri, Paenda (9 out of 19 Mahals) and Ahmednugui (1 out of 10 Mahals).

3. Suba of Bidar, including the Circars of Bidar Kahan, Akalkote (6 out of 7 Mahals), Muzaffarnagur, Nander, and Raagadh.

4. Suba of Bijapur, including the Circars of Bijapur (2 out of 30 Mahals), Imtiaz Gudh (1 out of 5 Mahals), Puigal (1 out of 15 Mahals), Hassanabad, otherwise called Gulberga; Feeroznugui, otherwise called Raichur, Nusiatabad (4 out of 5 Mahals) and Naldrug.

5. Suba of Bejar, including the Circars of Mahur, Pathie, Baitalwadi, Bassun, Kullenu, Chanda, Mehkur, Gawil, Nainala, Khaila and Ponai.

One of the first things which the Minister decided upon was the complete abolition of Guttidari or contract system, and the appointment of trustworthy persons to superintend the assessment and collection of revenue in the districts. The Taluqdars who held districts were called upon to give them up, as most of them had been guilty of peculation, and all of them were more or less corrupt. When the accounts of the districts which had been assigned to the British Government in 1853 came to be examined, defalcations to an immense amount were discovered. The revenues were habitually put down at a far lower figure than they really amounted to, and the Taluqdars had been in the habit of appropriating the balance; whereas the Assigned Districts were supposed to represent a revenue of from forty to fifty lakhs only, they really represented from between eighty to ninety. The Raichur Doab alone brought in upwards of forty-three lakhs. The assignment of so large an amount of revenue in excess of what was required by the British Government, of course, tended still further to cripple the resources of the Nizam's Government, but the revelations from the examination of the accounts had the good effect of opening the Minister's eyes to the corruption and peculation of the previous system. What had been discovered in the Assigned Districts had also taken place elsewhere. As an instance, it was found that the revenue of Nickhar, in Berar, had been returned in the Taluqdar's accounts as Rs. 1,15,000, whereas the actual sum realised was Rs. 1,90,000. The experience of Colonel Meadows Taylor has already been mentioned. The amount of contraband cultivation, that is, cultivated area returned as waste or not returned at all, must have been enormous in Berar alone.

When it was assigned, the total cultivated area in the Northern Division was returned at 4,25,000 bighas only, whereas by a rapid survey it was found to be upwards of 17,00,000 bighas. These examples will show the nature of the plundering which had been pursued unchecked all over the dominions for years. The Minister's determination, therefore, to remove the Taluqdars who were in charge of the districts, when he came into office, was most judicious, and led to great and immediate changes in the Revenue administration. This task, however, was by no means an easy one, for many of the Contractors and Taluqdars were persons of wealth and influence, who took every opportunity of thwarting and defying the young Minister. But still gradually the old abuses were swept away, and salaried officers were appointed by the Government, whose sole business was to hear the complaints of the ryots and administer justice. These officials, although themselves often not above suspicion, exercised a considerable check over such of the Sarbastadars as still remained, and pretexts for extorting money under the name of various illegal cesses from the impoverished ryots were no longer so plentiful as in former days. Rapidly the area of cultivation and the amount of revenue began to increase, and the country, relieved from the oppression of the armed bands of men with which the former Contractors and Taluqdars harassed the people, began to recover. Improvement, however, was more rapid in the Mahratta than in the Telingana Districts. The former, with a better soil and a more favorable climate, had always enjoyed a higher state of civilization than the latter. It was in the Mahratta Districts that Malik Amber had introduced his admirable revenue system to which the people were accustomed, and to which it was now much easier to revert. The Mahratta Districts are in every respect different from the Telingana. They lie in quite a different geological formation, and the soil, consisting of the *detritus* of trappean rocks is of a very fertile nature, and retains a considerable amount of moisture. The Telingana country, on the other hand, is situated in a granite foundation, and the soil is of a sandy nature, only producing good crops with extensive artificial irrigation. In former days, under the ancient Hindoo kingdom, the capital of which was at Warungal, very great care had been devoted to the extension of irrigation. The country is covered by an immense number of artificial tanks and lakes, some of them, such as the Pakhal Lake, being amongst the largest in India. After the fall of the Hindoo kingdom, this part of the country appears to have been greatly neglected. The Hindoos were for a great part killed off or followed the fortunes of their royal house further south. The tanks were allowed to fall into disrepair, and the channels soon fell into ruins. In course of time the irrigable land became largely over-grown by trees and jungle, and the dense vegetation in the moist lands produced malaria, which formed another difficulty in the way of cultivation. The irrigation, being dependent upon

rain-fed tanks, is of a precarious nature, and the people themselves are ignorant and uncivilized. One of the first changes under the new system was the abolition of *battai* or payment in kind, and the substitution of a fixed money payment calculated on the fertility of the soil. This system was much more easily introduced in the Mahratta than in the Telingana Districts, where the ryots opposed it on the ground that they would be the losers in the event of bad seasons occurring. Still the progress made, though slow, was effectual.

The troubles of 1857-58 also acted as a bar to progress. The Minister's time and attention were chiefly devoted to the maintenance of order, and much of his immediate supervision was therefore necessarily withdrawn from revenue details. In spite, however, of all these obstacles, the revenue at the end of the first decade showed a remarkable increase, that from land being Rs. 1,19,33,459 as compared with Rs. 64,85,099 ten years previously.

Second period from 1273 to 1283 Fasli.

It was during this period, when the results gained by the experience of the previous ten years were consolidated, that the greatest progress was made. In 1871 the Raichur Doab had been restored to His Highness after having gone through a series of reforms instituted by the British Government. The revenue derived from the Berars was found to be sufficient to defray the cost of the Contingent, and the Doab was, therefore, restored. It is probable that the system of administration introduced in the Doab served the late Minister as a model of the reforms which were now carried out. The chief of these reforms was the introduction throughout His Highness' dominions of the so-called Zillabundi or district system. This system is thus described by Mr. Chiragh Ali :—"The work of Zillabundi was entrusted by the Prime Minister to the *Majlis-i-Malguzari*, or Board of Revenue, in 1274 Fasli (1864). After several proposals by the Board and instructions and suggestions offered by Government, all the talukas under the Diwani Administration, including 5 Sarfikhass ones, were comprised under 14 districts and 73 tahsils. The other Sarfikhass taluqas were omitted from these, not being under the Diwani Administration, as also were the Jagirs, Tankahi Mahals and the Taluqas mortgaged in payment of debts. Some Jagir lands, however, were an exception to this rule, as their geographical position did not permit their exclusion from the surrounding Diwani districts." There were thus formed five divisions, containing in all sixteen districts, each district being divided into a certain number of taluqas. Each division was presided over by a Sadr Taluqdar, corresponding to a British Commissioner. At the head of each

district was a Taluqdar or Deputy Commissioner, and Tehsildars were appointed to the taluqas. These officials were also invested with criminal jurisdiction, both original and appellate, and the whole machinery of the internal administration was made to correspond, as closely as possible, to that in force in British Provinces. As might be expected, so extensive a reform could only be gradually effected, and some time elapsed before it could be put into thorough working order. There was also a difficulty in finding suitable officers to carry it out.

One of the immediate effects of the Zillabundi system was the doing away with all traces that still remained of the old Sarbastadars or farmers, and the Government assumed its proper duties as landlord of the soil. As has been shown, this had been the tendency of the Minister's policy hitherto, but until a proper division of the districts took place, it had been impossible to effectually carry it out. It would, however, be incorrect to say that the Sarbastadars were entirely abolished. Some persons to whom tracts of land had been assigned for definite periods, and who had done nothing to forfeit their grants, could not be removed, and to the present day about Rs. 10,00,000 of revenue is derived from such sources.

It has already been stated that one of the first acts of Sir Salar Jung's administration was to abolish the *battai* system, or payment in kind. This indeed was effectually done in the Mahratta and Canarese Districts, where it prevailed to only a very limited extent, but in the Telingana country the system still lingered. The introduction of the Zillabundi system, however, rendered the introduction of cash payments throughout Telingana at last practicable, though considerably more difficult than it had been in Mahrattawari, owing to the absence of any revenue or village accounts and measurements. It was, however, at last accomplished and chiefly in the following manner :—A committee for the management of revenue affairs, whose duty it was to supervise every change, was appointed. The Putwaris or village officials were made to measure every field, and then to determine exactly and separately the area of each field. A statement was then drawn up of the produce during the past ten years ; the actual amount realized, and the market prices were considered ; and an average was struck, which gave the amount of assessment to be paid in future. The classification of the soil was, as a temporary measure, decided in a very simple manner. The field, which hitherto had yielded a higher average crop, was assumed to be of better quality and was assessed accordingly. Still, however, this arrangement left much to be desired, because, owing to the absence of a survey, the correct areas could not be ascertained, and the ryots actually held far more land than they were charged for. For this reason even at the present day a comparison of the rates paid in the

Telingana district would convey the impression that the charge per acre is disproportionately high as compared with the Mahratta country. This, however, is in reality not the case, as Moulvi Nazir Ahmed, the Sadr Taluqdar of the Northern Division, in writing on this subject, explained : " People," he said, "are in the habit of taking exception to the prevailing rent rates in this part of the country as high ; for, say they, by the Zillabundi system, rent has been fixed by striking an average of the prices and realisations of the preceding ten years. But as these ten years, they argue, were very favourable years for cultivation, and the rates were higher, the average struck, as well as the money value given to it, was necessarily high ; but as it is not certain that the seasons will continue favourable, or the price of grain high, it is inevitable that these rent rates will sooner or later press heavily on the cultivator. All this has the appearance of sound reasoning ; and until I had thoroughly examined the country under my charge, and had acquainted myself with its ins and outs, it was with the utmost surprise I used to hear of the existence of such high rent rates as Rs. 80, Rs. 100, and Rs. 125 per bigha, and suspected that these assessments were grievously heavy, and would soon bring about the ruin of the cultivators. But as my information and knowledge of the country increased, I came to the conclusion that these first impressions of mine were ill-founded. Rent rates, practically speaking, are nothing more than the average charged per bigha. But what are these bighas ? I caused, here and there, some fields to be very accurately measured, which showed that what was designated as a bigha was really five, in some cases ten, and in others fifteen bighas."

When the above is taken into consideration, it will be apparent that the rates are only nominally high. As an instance, we find that in 1874 the cultivated area of wet land and the incidence of assessment in the three districts of the Northern Division were as follows :—

	Area.	Assessment.	Incidence per bigha.
	Bigha.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Medak	48,212	6,06,265	12 10 0
Indur	48,890	9,45,415	19 6 0
Elgundal	1,39,212	12,06,691	8 2 0

If, however, 25 per cent. is added in order to arrive at the proper area (which, if an error, is one on the safe side), the incidence for the three districts would be only Rs. 8-6-0, Rs. 12-12-0, and Rs. 5-6-0, respectively ; and as these figures also include double crop land, it will be at once understood that the incidence per acre is not so high as at first sight it appears to be. An important measure from which the cultivators of the province have derived great benefit, and which falls in this decade, is the protection which Sir Salar Jung's government extended to the ryot from the absolute ruin brought on by distraint in execution of decrees for debt. It was ruled that, if a decree of the Civil Court is being executed, the ryot's house,

agricultural implements, cattle, and a supply of grain sufficient to keep him and his family till the next harvest were to be exempted from attachment ; and if an usurious rate of interest has been charged, the Court could at its discretion reduce it to a reasonable sum. The proper working of these rules was of course greatly aided by the Zillabundi system, under which the ryots were brought into direct contact with the Revenue officials.

The advantages derived by the ryots generally during this period from the Zillabundi system are well described by Nawab Wahid Munavur Khan, Sadr Taluqdar of the North-West Division, a nobleman of Hyderabad, and whose father had been a Taluqdar under the old system :—

“The arrangement has annihilated all the power of interference exercised in former days by the Zemindars, Deshmukhs and Deshpandias. Formerly, as is well known, they enjoyed absolute power in all matters, and everything depended upon their decision. The internal management of affairs, as in former times, is still in the hands of Patels and Putwaris (village heads and officials), but the unlawful authority which they formerly wielded of changing the cultivators, of disposing of them, and of increasing or decreasing the *jama* (demand) on each cultivator has completely vanished. This state of affairs was solely continued because of the ignorance of Government as to the gross income and condition of the country. Whatever the *Watandars* presented to Government was entered as Government revenue ; the ryots knew nothing, and Government was equally ignorant of the condition of the cultivators. The revenues of the Government were being embezzled by the Ameers and Watandars. The ryots were quite helpless. If the past and present Government revenue, number of cultivators, and area under cultivation be compared, it will clearly show what great improvement has been made throughout the country. The system, however, is objectionable to some persons, for it has closed all the illegitimate sources of their income. As an instance, I will mention that the districts included in the North-West Division, now in my charge, bring in an income to Government of about 50 lakhs. If this portion were entrusted to me on the same terms on which it was entrusted to my father and grandfather, my personal income, calculated at the Government rate of 2 annas per rupee realized, would be Rs. 2,25,000, or Rs. 18,750 per mensem ; out of this my personal expenses, according to the old notions, would have amounted at the outside to about one-third of my income ; two-thirds, or more than Rs. 12,000 per mensem, would have been my saving or profits. It is thus apparent that I cannot be so well pleased with Rs. 1,500 per mensem, instead of Rs. 12,000, that is, considering my own interests only. But I prefer the present system to the former one, as being better for the country. In the face of these facts it is impossible not to admit the superiority of the present system over the former one.”

The result of these reforms and of the impetus towards prosperity which the people had received was that in 1283 the total amount of revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 1,91,41,896, or very nearly three times the total revenue of ten years previously, the land revenue alone having risen to Rs. 1,55,55,496.

Third period from 1283 to 1293 Fasli.

Two most important events happened during this decade, which served more than any other as a test of the genuineness of the reforms introduced. This was the commencement of a scientific survey and settlement carried out almost entirely by local officials selected and appointed for the purpose, and the famine of 1876-77. The latter event more especially showed how great and beneficial had been the result of the various changes. It is scarcely possible to suppose what would have been the state of the country and of the people if a famine of equal magnitude had occurred twenty-five years previously, when the circumstances of the province, the misrule, and the confusion were such as has been described. A *résumé* of the work done by the Survey Department since its commencement will be found under a separate head, and it is only necessary to mention here that up to date almost the whole of the Mahratta districts have been surveyed and settled. Work has now to be commenced in the Telingana country. The question, however, has been raised whether a thorough scientific survey and settlement is at present adapted to the circumstances of the districts. The country is not only exceedingly wild, more than 50 per cent. consisting of dense forests and thick jungles, but there exist in many parts no village accounts or measurements of any kind. The cultivation is for the most part dependent upon rain-fed tanks, and varies, therefore, from year to year. For these reasons it is contemplated to commence with a modified survey, not of the total area but of the cultivated and culturable land. In the same way a modified settlement will follow, in which the existing principles of classification will be adhered to. The cost of these operations will be about one-quarter that of the survey and settlement hitherto carried on. The settlement will probably be for ten years only, and in the event of the more extended operations being hereafter decided upon, the results now obtained will stand in the same relation to them as the old Paimash accounts which exist in the Mahratwari districts do to the survey and settlement that has just been finished.

During the administration of Sir Salar Jung the Hyderabad Dominions were visited by drought and famine on no less than six occasions. The first was in 1854 and 1855, and the districts which deeply suffered were those situated on the western boundary in the Raichur Doab and on the banks of Tunghabhadra. The scarcity was by no means general, and although in some parts, as, for instance, Naldrug, there was much distress, there was no system of general relief. A few relief-works were undertaken in the worst centres, but that was all. Eight years afterwards, in 1871-72, there was a considerable scarcity in Hyderabad owing to insufficient rainfall. Grain valued at eleven and-a-half lakhs of

rupees was imported from Calcutta and sold below the market rates. Owing to defective transit arrangements, it did not reach its destination until it was too late to be of much service, and the quality was not appreciated by the people. The relief given was of a very indiscriminate nature, and altogether the experiment did not prove a success. Four years later there was again severe distress in Hyderabad and its neighbourhood. Cooked food was distributed for several months, and relief-works were opened, on which Rs. 4,30,289 were spent. In addition, further expense was incurred by increasing the salaries of those who drew small pay. Again in 1871 there was great suffering in Aurungabad, Indur, and Nagar-Karnul. In Aurungabad remissions to the extent of Rs. 1,23,258 were granted, and Rs. 2,005 were spent on relief-works. None of these famines were of an extensive nature. The seasons generally were bad and prices were high, but in only a few localities was there anything approaching an actual famine. The experience, however, gained in them proved to be of the very greatest use in the treatment of the disaster that visited Southern India in 1876-77.

Although the whole of His Highness' dominions suffered greatly, not only from the two bad seasons of 1875 and 1876, but also from the enormous rise in prices, still, with the exception of the districts bordering on the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, it cannot be said that the province fell within the famine area. Even in the eight districts which were affected, viz., Lingsugur, East Raichur, Shorapur, Gulberga, Naldrug, Birh, Nalgunda and Nagar-Karnul, the calamity was not so appalling as it was in the British districts further south. The Hyderabad Districts which suffered formed as it were the outside fringe of the famine area. Already early in the year the state of the country was narrowly watched, and when it became apparent that the rains of June and July had failed, a systematic plan of procedure was settled upon. The various works to be undertaken were planned and submitted in October, and the relief-works were opened early in December. In November a Central Relief Committee had been appointed, with Nawab Mukurram ud-Dowlah as President and Moulvi Syed Mahdi Ali, the Revenue Secretary to Government, as Secretary. Two Special Commissioners were despatched to the Eastern, Southern and Western Divisions respectively. It, however, soon became apparent that in the Eastern Division (Telingana) there were no apprehensions of actual famine, and all the energies of the Committee were therefore concentrated on the Western and Southern Divisions. The main principles laid down by the Minister were (1) that there was to be no interference with private trade; (2) that wherever, on account of drought, agricultural operations had been wholly or partially suspended, and where the ryots had been reduced to want, there should be opened such works (roads, wells, &c.) as would require no masonry skill

from the labourers, but which would ultimately prove beneficial to the cause of agriculture and commerce ; (3) that in districts where the produce of cultivation had not fallen below the average, public works carried out in ordinary years should be immediately discontinued ; (4) weekly reports should be submitted by the District authorities regarding the stocks of grain, the state of the markets and the condition of the people, distinguishing between "cultivators" and "non-cultivators."

Relief-works were opened on the 9th December, and on the 11th January Sir Richard Temple, who had been sent to Southern India as the Famine Delegate, visited Hyderabad. The result of his enquiries and investigations was that the steps taken were pronounced amply sufficient ; in his own words : "the arrangements made to meet the distress and the diagnosis of the coming trouble were creditable to the prudence and foresight of His Highness the Nizam's Government. The distress in the Nizam's country will be more limited and less serious than was at first feared, and will not, it may be hoped, aggravate the pressure and the trouble in the adjoining British districts."

It would be out of place here to give a detailed history of the events of the famine ; this is to be found in the excellent and exhaustive report of the Secretary Mr. Mahdi Ali ; it will be sufficient to give the general results. The relief-works were continued for 287 days, during which time there was an average daily attendance of 21,665 coolies (the estimate originally submitted to Sir Richard Temple was for a daily average of 25,00 men). The total cost incurred was Rs. 8,38,122, or an average daily cost per cooly of As. 2 1'88. The works undertaken were chiefly roads, tanks and wells, and although, as was to be expected, the cost of the works was considerably greater than it would have been in ordinary times, it was not excessive for famine works. The normal rate for road repairs is Rs. 300 per mile, and the famine expenditure for the same work amounted to Rs. 1,32. This may be taken as an example of the value and cost of other works undertaken by the famine coolies, viz., that about one rupee was spent for what in ordinary times would have cost 4 annas.

As regards the distribution of food, ten poor-houses were established. Relief was given to 19,98,038 persons during six months and seventeen days, or a daily average of 15,173, at a total cost of Rs. 2,44,347-2-3.

In carrying out these measures, the whole of the district officials cordially co-operated. The relief-works were under the supervision and control of the Department of Public Works, and the poor-houses and village relief under the Revenue authorities. There was no jealousy and no friction, and all concerned worked in harmony.

In addition to the actual money spent on works and relief, remissions to the amount of Rs. 32,59,169 were granted in those districts which had suffered, and the total loss to Government by the famine amounted to Rs. 46,34,676.

In spite, however, of all the precautions taken, there was considerable loss of life, for it is estimated that 71,658 persons died during the famine, whilst the mortality in cattle amounted to 432,926.

An offer was made to contribute to the Hyderabad Province a portion of the money known as the Mansion House Fund, but at this time (the close of 1877) the famine had almost entirely passed away, and the Minister was able to decline, with thanks, the offer of help thus generously made.

These results show that, although the famine in Hyderabad was less severe than it was in Madras and Bombay, it was nevertheless a great disaster, and that it was due to the precautions and foresight of the Minister, and to the able and zealous manner in which his instructions were carried out, that there was, comparatively speaking, so little distress, and so few deaths from starvation. It was, moreover, a source of gratification to His Highness' Government that the success which attended its endeavours was cordially recognized by the British Resident and by the Supreme Government.

From the time of the famine until the death of Sir Salar Jung in 1883 there are few changes of importance to record. The land revenue in that year amounted to Rs. 1,71,17,441, and although greatly in excess of what it had been thirty years previously, it was easily and promptly collected. After Sir Salar Jang's death, there followed a year of interregnum, and the present Minister was appointed in February 1884.

The changes that have subsequently taken place in the Revenue Department have already been referred to in Chapter II.

The lands of His Highness the Nizam's dominions fall under
 Land tenures. three classes—(1) *Khalsa*, (2) *Sarfikhas*, and (3) *Jagirs*.

The word *Khalsa* as applied to lands means the lands of which the revenue belongs to Government, not being made over in *Jagir* or *Inam* to any other party. It also means lands of which the State is manager or holder. *Khalsa* lands either pay full assessment, or a certain share of the assessment, or quit-rent. The revenue administration of these lands is vested in Government; hence they are very often called *Diwani* lands in contradistinction to *Sarfikhas* and *Jagir* lands.

The *Sarfikhas* are Crown lands belonging to His Highness personally, the revenues of which are enjoyed by him. They also include some personal *Jagirs*.

The administration of these lands is at present conducted by His Highness personally by means of a Committee appointed by him.

The *Jagir* lands are either wholly or partially alienated, and the tenures on which they are held will be described hereafter.

The following principal tenures prevail in Khalsa lands :—(1) Ryotwari ; (2) Peshcush ; (3) Surbustee ; (4) Pun Mukta ; (5) Agrahar ; (6) Mocassa ; (7) Oomli.

1. The Ryotwari lands pay full assessment to Government, and the proprietary rights in such lands vest in the holders who have the right of selling or mortgaging their proprietary right to any one they like. So long as they pay Government the fixed assessment, they cannot be ousted from the possession of their lands.

2. The Peshcush tenure is a sort of permanent settlement, the lands annually paying quit-rent to Government, which has been fixed once for all. No remissions are granted for bad seasons. The lands are administered direct by the Zemindar.

3. Surbusta, or Bil Mukta is a tenure inferior to that of the Peshcush, but very similar to it in other respects. A permanent quit-rent has been fixed, which is paid annually by the holder, no remissions being allowed for bad seasons.

4. The Pun Mukta tenure is similar to the Peshcush and Surbusta tenures, excepting that the holdings are very small. A portion of the lands of any one village, or all the lands of one or more villages, are held on this tenure. The holders pay quit-rent to Government, and this is fixed permanently.

5. The Agrahar tenure applies to lands held by Brahmins only. These lands are granted towards the support of Hindu temples, &c., or as charitable grants to the Brahmins. They pay a certain fixed quit-rent to Government.

6. The Mocassa is a tenure under which in the times of the Peshwas the holders of lands under this tenure paid a certain fixed share of the annual revenues to Government. This tenure has its origin in the Mahratta chouth, which was at one time levied throughout the Deccan, and by which the chouth or one-fourth of the Government collections were made over to the Mahrattas. The fourth of this chouth, or 25 per cent., was reserved for the Raja, and collected by the *Pritinidhi*, the Peshwa, and the *Punt Sehir* under the name of *Bahiti*. The remainder of the chouth was called Mocassa, and was apportioned among the Sirdars on condition of maintaining troops and bearing certain expenses. Under the Mocassa tenure the holders do the annual Jamabundi themselves, merely sending in the papers to Government. The annual share paid to Government varies according to the revenue realized every year.

7. Oomli resembles the Mocassa tenure, excepting that it is only held by Deshmukhs, Deshpandias and hereditary village servants. The annual Jamabundi is made by the Taluqdar, and a certain fixed share of the annual revenue is taken by Government, the rest being given to the Oomlidars.

Jagirs are held on four different tenures—(1) Allankha Jagirs, where they are held on permanent perpetual and hereditary grants. (2) Zat Jagirs or grants made of

large portions of lands for the maintenance of the grantees, and mostly personal. (3) Jagir Nizedast, Jamiat or Paigah. These are assignments of groups of villages or pargannahs on a feudal tenure to some of the nobility or gentry of the State for the purpose of maintaining a certain number of troops, whose expenses are to be defrayed from the proceeds thereof. (4) Tankhai Mahalath, which is somewhat similar to the tenure described above and is of a later origin, and the tenure is not recognized as legal. This tenure had its origin at a time when the State was involved in pecuniary difficulties, when the Jemadars or military chiefs took charge of khalsa taluqs as guarantee for the regular payment of their establishments, and paid their troops from the proceeds thereof. Subsequently other recipients of cash allowances, such as Mansubdars, Roosumdars, heads of offices and establishments, creditors of the State, followed the same example. In this sense Tankha Jagirs are no more than assignments of villages in lieu of certain State debts or advances made to Government, or for the pay of offices, establishments or troops. (5) Khairath Jagirs are granted for religious or charitable purposes, and are conditional on the maintenance of durgas or mosques, or Hindoo temples, or on the performance of certain charitable or religious functions.

Besides grants of villages known as Jagirs, there are grants of portions of lands in villages which are known as Inam. These are (1) personal, the revenues of which are enjoyed in perpetuity by the grantees or their heirs, and which are either rent-free, or pay a certain quit-rent, (2) charitable, which are held on condition of the performance of certain religious functions; and (3) service Inams, which also depend upon the performance of certain services. Among the last may be included Inams held by the hereditary village and taluqa officers, such as Deshmukhs, Deshpandias, Patels, Putwaris, &c.

The system on which the annual Jamabundi settlement is made in the Telingana districts is as follows :—About the beginning of Aban (September) the Putwaris carry out an inspection, field by field, of the kharif and rabi crops, which then arrive at maturity. A statement, termed “Nuzzur Andâzâ,” is then prepared for each village, giving the names of the different registered occupants, the lands held by them the previous years, and those held during the current year. Entries are also made of the different crops cultivated in each field. The statement also shows what lands were left waste during the year as compared with the previous one, and also explains the causes. Any new waste field that may have been taken up for cultivation during the year is shown as “Nivoi lavui.” Remissions are generally granted for dry crop lands thrown out of cultivation in the following cases :—(1) In the case of dooba chelka lands, which require to be left fallow for two years after every one

Manner of conducting the settlement.

year of cultivation. (2) Where, by reason of the death of his cattle, or otherwise the occupant has not had the means of cultivating his entire field, or any portion thereof. In the latter case remissions proportionate to the extent of the waste are granted, (3) Where, owing to a deficient rainfall, the occupant was enabled to cultivate land near a tank during the previous year, but where, owing to the tank being full, he was unable to do so during the current year. (4) Where the occupant has relinquished his holding or any one or more field. With respect to irrigated land, remissions are made in the following instances :—(1) Deficiency of rainfall by which water for irrigation purposes could not be obtained. (2) Impoverished state of the cultivator, owing to which, and to no other fault of his own, he was unable to cultivate his field. (3) Where any damage is caused to the crops by locusts, hail, excessive rainfall, &c. The remissions granted in such cases are proportionate to the extent of the damage done. (4) Where lands are taken up for public purposes, such as roads, extension of the village-site, &c. (5) Where the occupant has resigned his holding, or one or more fields.

In the village papers the increased area of cultivation as regards dry crop land is shown under the following heads :—(1) Where the cultivator takes up a waste number. (2) Where he takes up a portion of the number he had resigned the previous year. (3) Where, owing to deficient rainfall, the water in the tank being lower than usual, a cultivator takes up for one year land under a tank for kharif and rabi cultivation. For irrigated lands the increase is shown under the following heads :—(1) Where waste numbers are taken up. (2) Where the cultivator had left a portion of his field waste the previous year, for which proportionate remission had been granted to him, but has again taken up a part of it or the whole for cultivation

The Putwari or village accountant measures all the waste brought under cultivation during the year, and also portions of those occupied numbers which have been left waste for reasons given above. The measurements are made by chains, ropes, and bamboos.

When the “Nuzzur Andaza” statement is sent to the Tehsildar about the end of Aban, that officer sends out a few of his establishment to the different villages to inspect a certain percentage of such fields as are shown under the heads of “increase” and “decrease.” The Tehsildar, his Peshkar and Carkoons are bound to inspect between them ten per cent, of all the villages. Where the crops have been damaged, a “punchnamah” is made on the spot to show the extent of the damage, and the cause which gave rise to it.

For rabbi and tabi lands similar inspections are made by the Putwari in Baiman and Isfundar (December and January). The extra work he has to do now is

to ascertain on what lands a single crop of rabbi only has been cultivated, and where double crops have been grown, the kharif having been removed, and then the rabbi sown. In the same way he has to inquire whether single or double crops have been raised with respect to the abi and tabi cultivation. As regards sugarcane cultivation, very often a biennial crop is raised, the cane being cut at a certain length from the roots, when it springs up again next year. A note is made of this in the Putwari's inspection papers. This being done, the Putwari prepares a Faisulpatti, in which the "increase" and "decrease" under different heads are shown. The Tehsildar records his opinion on every item shown under these two heads, and submits it to the Talukdar at the time of Jamabundi. This Jamabundi operation commences from the beginning of Ardebehesht and lasts up to the end of Theer (May). Cultivators who have taken up new lands, or who apply for remissions, are generally present at the time, and the Talukdar decides each case on its merits in their presence. Where remissions have to be granted, the Talukdar and his establishment test a certain percentage of the numbers coming under the head of "decrease." If damage has been done to any crops, all the punchnamahs on the subject are also submitted to him. The Faisulpatti is then handed over to the Putwari, who at once fills up the Jamabundi papers. A statement is prepared showing opposite the name of each registered occupant the numbers held by him and the assessment fixed thereon, with remissions or enhancements, as the case may be, and figures are also given of the previous year, so as to make it a comparative statement, showing the difference between the previous and the present year. Subsequently, an abstract of the results arrived at, with reference to the *jama* fixed for the year, is given at the end of the Faisulputti. The last operation is to make the necessary entries on the debit side of the ryots' receipt books, showing, in detail, the assessment that has been imposed on his holding for the year, with the road-cess, Ayapatti, &c. The ryots are then called before the Talukdar, the assessment fixed for the year is explained to each, and the amount of instalments they have paid is compared with the entries made in their receipt books. It may be mentioned here that the realizations of instalments are not postponed until the Jamabundi operations commence. They are realized by the Putwaris as they fall due, the instalments being as follows :—

Azoor	(October)	3 annas.
Dhye	(November)	3 „
Ardibehesht ...	(March)	4 „
Amerdad	(June)	6 „

SECTION II.—SURVEY.

In the most of the Mahratta districts Rajah Todarmull's revenue system had
 been introduced by Malik Ambur and Moorshed Koli Khan.

Historical

The operations were conducted in the eleventh century of the Hijera, and a rough survey and settlement were introduced into these districts. According to Grant Duff's "History of the Mahrattas," the lands were, in the first instance, assessed with reference to their fertility, in a proportion varying from one-half to one-seventh of the gross produce according to the expense of culture, or the description of the article cultivated. The Government share was then commuted for a money payment, and in time, when a measurement, classification, and registry had been completed, the regulated assessment was fixed at a fourth of the whole produce of each field throughout the year, and thus became the permanent rent of the land. Such was the method introduced by Shah Jehan in the districts north of the Bhima, under the superintendence of Moorshed Koli Khan, an able officer, who was employed for nearly twenty years in its completion. Malik Ambur's mode of assessment, according to the same officer, was on this wise. He revived a mode of assessing the fields, by collecting a moderate proportion of the actual produce in kind, which, after the experience of several seasons, was commuted for a payment in money, settled annually according to the cultivation. Grant Duff further mentions, on the authority of Mahratta MSS., that Malik Ambur's assessment was two-fifths of the produce of Government lands. Tradition says, his money commutation was about one-third. The total area of culturable and unculturable lands of each village was calculated in "chaours" of 120 bighas each, and this maximum area was called the "rukha" of the village. The maximum assessment fixed on the culturable lands was termed the "tunkha," a corruption of the word "toongha," the name of a silver coin current in Akbar's time, and in which currency Todarmull had ordered the revenues to be collected, instead of in "tukka," a copper coin, in which the collections were previously made. It is doubtful whether, in this revised mode of settlement, the assessment was fixed in the gross on every village, or whether it was distributed on individual holdings.

Moorshed Koli Khan exerted himself in recalling the cultivators who had fled, and in restoring, as far as he could, the old system of the village community. Where there were no patels, he appointed one from among the most influential of the villagers, and gradually succeeded in repopulating the deserted villages. He enabled the cultivators by judicious advances of takkavi to purchase bullocks and ploughs, and gradually much of the land that was thrown up was, by the excellent means employed, again brought under cultivation. Under his benevolent rule the country seems to have prospered.

The next revision in the settlement appears to have been made under the Mahratta rule by Naro Babji, the Subadar of the Ahmednuggur provinces. It was about the year 1187 Fasli that a second survey of some of the districts appears to have been made. The Mahrattas seem to have carried out a regular detailed field survey of all the cultivated lands by means of chain measurement, and attempts at a rough classification of the soil appear also to have been made. Under this classification the culturable lands were divided into three descriptions, known as "Ootum" (best), "Mudhdhum" (middling), and "Kainst" (very poor). The first comprised best black soil; the second, brown and reddish soil; and the last, soil of very little depth and containing a large admixture of gravel. Up to the introduction of the Bombay system of Revenue Survey and Settlement the same classification of the lands prevailed in the Mahratta districts of His Highness' territories, under the denominations of "Raygud," "Mahsub" and "Gurrub."

Under the Mahrattas, the results of the measurement of each village were embodied in the form of a "*Bot Kbut*," which contained an enumeration of the cultivated fields with the names of the occupants. From this was compiled the Terij patrak, which showed opposite each cultivator's name, the number, area, and description of his fields. Under the Mahratta rule the assessment on all the villages was raised, and the amount fixed in excess of the *tunkba* was called "*toufeer*," and the aggregate amount of *tunkba* and *toufeer* produced the "*kamal*," by which term the maximum assessment thenceforward came to be recognized.

Before what is known as the Zillabundi system (1264 Fasli), the bigha as a measure seems to have varied very much. In garden lands the bigha was very small, but it was upwards of twice the size in all poor lands. On the introduction of the Zillabundi system a standard bigha of 3 600 square yards was adopted.

Consequent upon the disorganization following the wars carried on in the early years of the first Nizam's reign, the revenue system fell into great disorder; there was no security of tenure; the assessment on each village varied each year, and was simply regulated by the amount that could be extorted from the cultivators through the village officers, and thus the survey settlement introduced by Malik Ambur, Moorshed Koli Khan, and Naro Babji fell to pieces.

Up to the year 1263 Fasli, it had been the practice to farm out the land revenue to irresponsible individuals, who naturally enough made it their object to extort as much money as they could from the ryots. Having this end in view, they employed every means in their power to attain it. The farmer's chief officials were the Sadr Naibs and Naibs, on whom devolved the duty of fixing the annual assessments and collecting the revenues. The annual settlement was made on the most

Disorder that existed
prior to Survey.

primitive principles, the Sadr Naibs assessing each pergunna in a lump sum, and the Naib distributing this sum over each village. The Patel and Putwari in their turn apportioned the sum fixed on their village among the cultivators, and holding lands themselves, it was their interest to see that their own and their brethren's share was made as light as possible. Thus, while the favored few escaped with light assessments, the main portion of the cultivators were ground down with inordinately heavy exactions. This inequality of assessment led to the impoverishment of most of the ryots. About 1264 Fasli, the system of revenue farming was abolished, and the State undertook to deal directly with the cultivators, the practice of assessing villages in the gross was discontinued, and a method of assessing each individual cultivator was introduced. These measures were highly beneficial to the ryots. The cultivator's tenure was now secure, and he did not live in fear of annually enhanced assessments. The area under cultivation steadily increased, and there was a proportionate enhancement in the revenue. In spite however, of these improvements, much yet remained to be done. The fields had not been accurately measured; the soils had not been classed according to their relative values; and, as a natural consequence, it followed that the assessments were very unequally distributed amongst the different holdings. From 1275 to 1284 most of the Revenue officers continued to represent this state of things to Government, and to urge the necessity of fixing equable assessments on the lands. Government sought to remedy these evils by having some talukas surveyed by Putwaris. But this experimental measure did not succeed; in fact, it only made matters worse. The Revenue officers then urged upon Government the necessity of a regular survey settlement. Government, therefore, finally decided in 1285 Fasli upon starting survey operations without any further delay. Experimental operations were first commenced in the Paitan taluka, and as they proved successful, the work was gradually extended to other districts. But before giving an account of the operations of the survey settlement, it is necessary to mention briefly the results of the rough survey and settlement conducted under the supervision of Talukdars in some of the districts.

In 1284 Fasli, the late Mr. Shaik Davood, then Talukdar of Aurungabad, introduced revised rates of assessment in the whole district based on unsound principles. He caused a rough survey to be made by Putwaris of the different fields, and then had the soils classed, simply by asking the villagers, who were collected in the place, to specify the colour of the soil of each field. If the soil of a field was said to be black, it was put down as first class, if brown or red, as second class; or if gravelly, as third class.

The statements of the villagers were not checked by any tests, but were simply accepted as facts. When the statements were contradictory, as very often

Rough Settlement by
Shaik Davood in Au-
gust 1284

they were, the statement which set down the soil at the highest class was accepted. As may be imagined, the so-called classification of the soils was thoroughly wrong ; low classes of lands being often put down as first class, and *vice versa*. But the mischief did not stop here. The Talukdar introduced arbitrary rates of assessment. He calculated the cultivated area of each village in bighas, and the amount of the total assessment paid thereon. From these he produced an average rate, and this rate he proportionately divided into three classes, fixing the assessment on each class of land accordingly.

The result was that great variations occurred in the assessments on the fields ; a cultivator who hitherto paid only Rs. 10 for his holding had his assessment raised tenfold and *vice versa*. The consequence was that complaints poured in from all sides against the new settlement, thus necessitating the introduction of a regular survey and settlement to remedy this evil.

Some of the talukas in the Indur and Elgundal districts were also some years back roughly surveyed under the supervision of the Rough Survey of Indur and Elgundal. Talukdars. As these officers had no knowledge of survey work, the natural consequence was that the work turned out was in no way accurate. For instance, in the Biloli taluka of the Indur district, the survey operations were not conducted on any principle. The lands of some villages were measured by plane table, others by cross staff and chain and in some villages the measurements were made by chain alone. A very rough and therefore incorrect, classification of the soils was next attempted, and revised rates of assessment, based on these rough measurements and incorrect classification, were introduced. When the rates were announced, there was naturally much dissatisfaction among the cultivators, and to appease them the Talukdar, on his own authority, made reductions in cases where the assessment so fixed was considered to be heavy, and granted all the registered occupants a lease for ten years.

The Sadr Talukdar being dissatisfied with the course adopted by the first Talukdar, annulled the latter's proceedings, and, in the course of a tour made the following year (1291 Fasli), introduced new rates of his own, fixing the period of settlement at ten years.

In the Malungar taluk of the Elgundal district the case was still worse. Rough Survey of Malungar Taluk. The late Mr. Gooroo Bhimra, then Talukdar of the district, although an energetic officer and an old servant of Government, was unacquainted with the principles of land revenue administration. He considered the outlay incurred on a scientific survey and

settlement a waste of money, and he had an idea that a rough survey and settlement would equally answer the purpose of a regular survey. With this object he submitted to Government a scheme by which the lands were to be surveyed by Village Putwaris, under the supervision of a few experienced surveyors, who were to test the work done by the former. As the introduction of a regular survey in the Elgundal district would have taken some time, Government thought it expedient to introduce, as an experiment, a rough survey into the Malungur taluka. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 4,500 was sanctioned for the payment of the salaries of the testing surveyors, and under the supervision of the Talukdar these survey operations were started. When, however, it was found that the work could not be done by the Putwaris, the Talukdar, acting on his own authority, and without consulting his immediate superior officer, employed trained measurers to carry on the work, paying them out of deductions made from the remuneration allowances of the Patels and Putwaris. He also employed a number of chain-bearers, paying them from the *aya* allowances of the *begarries*. He allotted to the measurers more work than they were able to perform in a day, and as there was no efficient supervision exercised over them, they sent in false returns of their work, and in several instances they entered false areas in their field-books without doing any field-work whatever. Things went on like this for a whole year, and it was only on the arrival in the district of a newly-appointed Talukdar that this fraud was detected. The work had eventually to be abandoned.

There are other instances of this kind, but it would be superfluous to enumerate them here. Experience, however, showed that survey settlements made on these rough and ready principles completely revolutionized existing rates; the new rates so fixed were not equally distributed; dissatisfaction was created among the cultivators, and they began to lose confidence in the justice of Government. At last the revenue officers urged upon Government the necessity of a regular survey and settlement, and, as has been observed before, it was finally decided in 1285 Fasli to start survey operations without any further delay under the personal supervision of Mr. Mahdi Ali, Munir Nawaz Jung, now Financial and Political Secretary. Experimental operations were first commenced in the Paitan taluk of the Aurungabad district, and as they proved successful, the survey was gradually extended to other districts. About the beginning of the year 1287 Fasli, survey operations were started in the Southern Division, and a survey party was formed for that purpose under a Superintendent about the end of the same year. This was followed by a third survey which, under the supervision of Moulvie Nazeer Ahmed, then Sadr Talukdar, commenced operations in the Medak district in the Northern Division. Later on, by an order of Government, this survey was brought under the control of the Settlement Commissioner.

The experimental operations were conducted on two different systems, with a view to ascertain, by actual trial, which was best adapted to the country. In some villages of the Paitan taluk the measurements were conducted on the principles prevailing in the North-West Provinces, while in others the Deccan system was adopted. The points of difference between these two methods were carefully noted, and their relative advantages and defects minutely observed. Mr. Mahdi Ali's long and intimate acquaintance with the system prevailing in the North-West Provinces naturally prejudiced him in its favor, and had the matter solely rested with him, it would perhaps have been introduced in preference to the system obtaining in the Bombay Presidency and in Berar. The Government, however, did not leave the choice entirely to Munir Nawaz Jung but desired to see for itself the results of both these systems before making a final selection, and it was determined to inaugurate the survey in a few villages by way of experiment with both of these methods. This resolution having rendered it necessary for Munir Nawaz Jung to inquire into the principles of the Bombay system, to which he was a perfect stranger, he took pains to study its rise and progress as set forth in the various reports written by the gifted officers with whom the system in question originated, and in the controversy which was carried on for some time between the Board of Revenue, North-West Provinces, and the Bombay Survey Authorities. And, not to rely on mere secondary knowledge and information, in obedience to Government orders, Munir Nawaz Jung travelled over the Poona, Ahmednagar, Khandesh and Akola districts, and made himself personally acquainted with the working of the survey in these parts. These inquiries proved very useful in the end, for they convinced Government that the Deccan system was more suited to this country, and that the introduction of the other would not only be attended with serious consequences, but would revolutionize the whole system on which the administration of the land revenue was carried on. Because, however suited the latter system might be to the North-West Provinces, where the zemindari tenure is the prevailing form of occupancy, it would not answer in this country, where the ryotwari system prevails. Moreover, in fixing upon the Bombay system the Government thought it would be following a sure guide, for it is now nearly forty years since it was first introduced into the greater part of the Bombay Presidency, during which period it has been attended with signal success. Ultimately, therefore, on the recommendation of Munir Nawaz Jung, Government adopted the Bombay system. The present operations are conducted on that system, with the exception of a few trivial changes in the minor details, effected to suit local circumstances.

Upwards of half of the Paitan taluk was surveyed, and several villages were classed under Munir Nawaz Jung's direct supervision. At the outset the survey had great difficulties to contend

Bombay System of Settlement decided on.

Difficulties at outset.

against. Munir Nawaz Jung and most of the men under him were new to the work. The supervision, therefore, was not all that it ought to have been. The work, for want of method and experience, was not conducted on any uniform principle. The measurements were carried out both by the plane table as well as the cross staff and chain, and, while some field-books were kept in one form in Persian, others were kept in another form in Mahratta. The division of land into survey numbers was not in all cases made according to rule. The work of erecting boundary marks was not satisfactorily performed. The holders of land had been directed to construct their own marks, and as they had no time to spare from their own field work, they were naturally remiss in doing so, and thus weeks elapsed before the marks were erected, and a great deal of the measurer's time was in consequence lost. In many cases, owing to the ryot's ignorance, most of the marks that were constructed were not made to fall straight on the boundary lines. Acting on the experience gained in the year, the practice of getting the ryots to erect their own marks was discontinued, and the work was given out on contract to experienced men.

It may here be mentioned that, about the middle of the year 1293 Fasli, some modifications were introduced by General Glasford, the then Settlement Commissioner, in the system up to then followed regarding the demarcation of fields. Before that time it had been the practice to demarcate fields by having earth mounds erected, or stones fixed at each corner, and stones put up at each bend along their boundaries. Besides this, earth mounds were put up at specified distances along boundaries where the fields were large. The modification made was to have the four corners only of fields demarcated, doing away with fixing stones at the bends, and erecting earth mounds at specified distances along the boundaries. In his report to Government, in pointing out the saving that would be effected in the cost of the marks, General Glasford stated that in many parts of the Telingana country the people had already marked the corners of fields by stones firmly embedded in the soil, and he believed there would be no difficulty in extending the custom to other districts, so that when the survey of a district was commenced the fields would be readily distinguished. In Telingana, therefore, in future, General Glasford said, no boundary marks would have to be erected by the Survey Department, the work of inspection would be comparatively light, and no accounts would be required to be kept. This new system, General Glasford further mentioned, had already been introduced into Telingana, and that in the Western and Southern Divisions fields would have to be demarcated by mounds or by stones, whichever proved the cheapest and easiest of construction, at their four corners only, and that for the ensuing year, at all events, these boundary marks would be put up by cultivators as had been hitherto done. The Settlement Commissioner also stated that the exterior boundaries of villages would continue to be demarcated in the same manner as before.

Since, about the middle of the year 1893 Fasli, this new system has been followed, and although in some districts it has worked with fair success, it has not done so in other districts. It can easily be understood that, during the cold and hot weather, when survey operations are carried on in the different villages, the ryots are mostly employed in their agricultural work, and cannot spare the necessary time or labor to construct marks along the boundaries of their fields. The consequence is that serious delay arises in carrying out this work, a great deal of correspondence ensues with the Revenue authorities; and the surveyor is often delayed for days together in a village after his own legitimate work has been completed. In the Indur district, where survey operations have lately been started, the occupants have flatly refused to put up their boundary marks, and the Talukdar has written more than once to say that it was impossible for the ryots to do the work, and that it should be given out on contract. The consequence is that the survey work in Indur is greatly retarded. The system of getting ryots to put up their own marks has many advantages to recommend it, but there are also many difficulties in the way which must not be lost sight of. In prosperous talukas, where the ryots are fairly well off, where labor is scarce, and where they are obliged to devote their whole time and attention to their fields, they are averse to having to construct the boundary marks themselves, and would prefer getting the work done by contract through the Survey Department. On the other hand, where the ryots are not prosperous, and where labor can easily be obtained, it is an undoubted advantage to the ryots to put up their own marks. The present system, therefore, of enforcing the cultivators to construct their own marks, may have to be slightly modified according to the circumstances of the different districts.

But to revert to the difficulties that were experienced in carrying on the Revenue Survey operations in the Paitan Taluk. The bigha ^{Measurement by Acre adopted.} was the standard of measurement first adopted, and the lands of upwards of a hundred villages were measured accordingly. At this stage it was found that, according to the standard adopted, the maps that were prepared by the survey would not correspond with the maps got up by the British Survey, for this reason that their standard of measurement was the acre, while that of the Aurungabad Survey was the bigha. Their measurements were made by a 33-foot chain, and their village maps prepared on a scale of 20 such chains to an inch, whereas the Aurungabad measurements were carried out with a 36-foot chain, while the maps were got up on the same scale of 20 chains to an inch. Government, therefore, adopted the English statute acre as the unit of measurement instead of the bigha. The boundaries of such village maps as were prepared on the bigha measurement were extended to meet the new scale.

It was difficult to get an organised staff of trained men for the survey although, when commencing the work, a few hands from Training of Surveyors Poona and elsewhere had been obtained. Gradually, however, a number of qualified hands were obtained from Berar. But this slight accession of strength was insufficient for carrying on the work, and more officers and surveyors were necessary. Munir Nawaz Jung, therefore, proposed that men should be specially trained for the work, and his proposal was sanctioned by Government. Two measures were adopted for training these men. The first was to give them practical knowledge of the working of the Revenue Survey, by sending them to the actual spot where the operations were being conducted under the supervision of the Superintendent at Aurungabad; the second was to impart to them a theoretical knowledge of the work, for which purpose a school at Hyderabad was established under the personal superintendence of Munir Nawaz Jung. In establishing this school, the main object in view was to induce suitable persons in Hyderabad to undergo a thorough training in the work of the Revenue Survey, so as to obviate the necessity of bringing in outsiders. In Aurungabad this scheme was partly successful, and a few of the natives of the country, besides some foreigners, received a very good training, and are now employed in the departments where they give general satisfaction. But in Hyderabad the plan did not work successfully. The prospect of getting a monthly salary attracted at first nearly three hundred students to the establishment, but most of them could not stand the hard work necessarily involved in the training they had to undergo, and their names had to be struck off the roll, owing to irregular attendance and idle habits. Of the remainder, nearly eighty students were able to pass the necessary examination, and were pronounced qualified for service.

The head of the department is the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, who Constitution of Survey Department, submits his annual Budget to Government, specifying the amount required for each survey under different heads. Once the budget is sanctioned, the Commissioner has power to divert the sums sanctioned from one head to another head, so long as he does not exceed the total sum sanctioned for each survey. The details of all administrative arrangements connected with the work and establishments over which he exercises control are left to the Commissioner. Owing to diversity of circumstances, a certain method of practice in one survey may be found unsuitable in another survey, and as the Commissioner is the best judge of these matters, he arranges all details as seem to him best suited to the state of the country in which the survey is working. The internal arrangement of the survey is left to the discretion of the Superintendent. The appointment of assistants and sub-assistants rests with the Commissioner, but, as a rule, the Superintendent nominates them, and sends

up their names to the Commissioner for sanction. As these officers have to work directly under the Superintendent, who is the responsible head of his survey, it is necessary he should have a voice in the appointment of his subordinates. With the exception of the assistants and sub-assistants, the appointment of other officers in the different branches of the survey rests entirely with the Superintendent. With the exception of the *aval karkoon*, or head clerk, the appointment of the office establishment rests with the assistant in charge. The confirmation of the Superintendent is required to the nomination by the assistant of any measurer or classer.

The office routine work of the Superintendent, and the manner in which the survey work is carried on, may be explained as follows:—In the Superintendent's office, there are two different establishments, the one under the Superintendent himself and the other under the Manager, as that officer is now called. The old designation of this officer was Deputy Superintendent, but it was changed into Manager about three years ago. Besides exercising general supervision over his own and other office establishments, the Superintendent has special control over the different measuring and classing establishments. To the Manager is entrusted the supervision over the accounts, stores, printing and mapping branches. The Superintendent himself cannot directly send for any sums of money from the Treasury, nor can he make any disbursements of money except through his Manager. The former merely issues the necessary orders, while the latter executes them. Owing to this system regularity and accuracy are insured in the accounts, while the work in the stores and mapping branches is carried on with efficiency. It may be mentioned that in the Northern Division the appointment of Manager does not exist, as the survey there is carried out on a small scale, and, therefore, the Superintendent himself conducts all the duties appertaining to a Manager. Each Superintendent has a staff of assistants under him. Each assistant, placed in charge of a measuring establishment, has a Deputy with about 30 measurers; if in charge of a classification establishment, he has a Deputy with about 20 classers. Up to the end of the year 1292 Fasli, the measurement and classing work was carried on by two different establishments; the papers of each *taluk*, after having been surveyed, were handed over to the classing establishment which classified the lands. In the year 1293, however, a change was introduced in the system, since which both the measurement and classification work has been carried on by the same establishment. The lands of a village are first measured, and after that classed by the same individual, when the papers are ready for settlement the following year. Most of the establishments now work on this principle, and there are very few in which the old system of carrying on the work of measurement and classification by two different establish-

ments is kept up. This new system was introduced by General Glasford, the late Commissioner, and although it ensures a certain amount of economy, the work is said to suffer in efficiency by being carried on simultaneously. Two of the three Superintendents have expressed an opinion adverse to this system, and the matter is under the consideration of the present Commissioner. In addition to the foregoing establishments, each assistant has three karkoons and four peons. The establishments under these assistants are named alphabetically, being called the A, B, C, &c., establishments. The measurers make daily reports of the amount of work performed to the assistant in charge, and the latter reports weekly to the Superintendent, who, when on tour, forwards his diary, as well as those of his assistants, to the Survey Commissioner, and this official is thus enabled to supervise the whole of the work done by the Superintendent and his subordinates. Each measurer or classer is expected to turn out a certain amount of work every day, and if this is not done, and no valid reason shown for the deficient outturn of work, a proportionate amount of fine is levied upon him. About ten per cent. of the work done is tested by the Superintendent, the assistant and the sub-assistant, and this ensures accuracy in the measurement and classification work. During the rainy season, when the establishments return to their respective headquarters, the maps and the calculations of areas, and the figures regarding the classification work are checked, and all errors rectified.

When once the survey operations were fairly started in the Aurungabad district, it was considered desirable, for the satisfaction of
Inspection by Mr. Beynon. Government, that the work done should be checked by some able and experienced officer of the British Revenue Survey. The services of Mr. R. R. Beynon, then Superintendent Berar Revenue Survey, were accordingly obtained from the Resident by His Excellency the late Minister. From about the end of November 1877 until about the beginning of January 1878, Mr. Beynon travelled over the Aurungabad district and personally tested the measurement and classification work in some of the taluks, including Paitan, where the survey had been first started. The results were very satisfactory, as will be seen from the following extract from the concluding portion of Mr. Beynon's diary :—"It is only necessary for me to add, in conclusion, that the work has been carried on exceedingly well. Out of all the numbers I have tested, in only one has the difference in measurement amounted to three per cent., while in classification the difference has in no case amounted to 2 annas. The mounds and stones have been erected according to regulation, although in some villages the *bandhs* have been somewhat in arrear. The office records in all branches are neatly and carefully kept, and the work has progressed rapidly, except when delayed by sickness among the measurers, or owing

to villages being deserted by famine, and, at the same time, the expenditure has been reasonable." Speaking about the cost of the survey, Mr. Beynon says :—"The total cost for the department, last season, was very reasonable, and, owing to the small pay of the superintending officers, the low rate (about one-half) paid for boundary marks, and also to the fact that flag-holders and chainmen receive no payment, the cost per acre was much less than in Berar. The cheapest rate at which the work was ever done in Berar was in the season 1862-63, when the cost per acre was 2 annas $\frac{3}{4}$ pie, and that was when the boundary marks were erected by the villagers and not by contract; while, latterly, the cost per acre was generally over 3 annas, while the cost of the Aurungabad Survey last season was only 1 anna $1\frac{1}{2}$ pies (British) per acre." As regards the rates at which contracts for the erection of boundary marks were given out, Mr. Beynon writes :—"The total expenditure on the boundary marks last season was Rs. 1,18,779, of which Rs. 79,186 were spent on mounds and Rs. 39,593 on stones. The contract rates were Halli Sicca annas 6 for mounds and 6 annas for stones; these rates are very reasonable and much less than the lowest contracts entered into in Berar, where the rates were Government annas 10 and annas 6 respectively." As regards the system of testing, Mr. Beynon said :—"With the large number of measurers at present attached to each establishment, a large amount of testing has necessarily to be left to the *Nimtandars*, or testing karkoons, as the assistant is not able to do the whole of it himself, and there is, consequently, a natural tendency to throw the chief portion of the testing on the former. I think, therefore, it would be more satisfactory if the measuring establishments were reduced to an average of about 22 men each, which is considered a fair complement in Bombay and Berar, and let the whole of the work be done by the assistant himself. If the Bombay or Berar Progress Reports are consulted, it will be seen that hardly any testing by native agency is allowed, on an average not more than one or two tests per establishment during the whole season, and these only in very exceptional cases when circumstances have prevented the assistant from taking the test himself. I observe that some of the measurers appointed draw only H. S. Rs. 10 and even Rs. 8 per mensem; considering the work they have to do, this is too little. In Berars *sheknars*, or learners, received Rs. 8 and Rs. 10 (Government), and articles of consumption are much dearer now than they were formerly. On being appointed to a village, a measurer received Government Rs. 12, and after six months, if his work turned out well, he was entitled to an increase to Rs. 15, and after that his pay was raised by periodical increments to Rs. 40. In Berar there were three peons attached to each establishment on Rs. 8 per mensem, while here there are four, the additional one being required for the "*Nimtandar*." The peons draw H. S. Rs. 7 each, being an aggregate of Rs. 28 per establishment. If the establishments are organized as

they were in Berar, the Nimtandar being abolished, it would then only be necessary to retain three peons, and in that case I would suggest that their pay be increased to Rs. 8 each, or Rs. 24 per establishment. It is evident that men in the position of measurers and survey peons have numerous opportunities of extorting money or provisions from villagers, and it is difficult to find fault with them unless their pay is such as to raise them above want; if their pay is sufficient, they can have no excuse." It may be here explained that when the work was first started no trained agency for testing existed. The assistants had to be trained to the work, and being new to it, their manner of work was rather slow; and therefore testing karkoons were employed to assist them. Had it not been for this measure, the assistant alone would never have been able to do all the testing work himself. But directly the assistants acquired experience in the work, the testing karkoons were done away with. This occurred in the latter part of the year 1878, and since then all the work has been done by the assistants themselves, and the percentage of testing by them in each establishment is slightly higher than that obtained in the Berar Survey. The salaries of the measurers have latterly been raised, and no measurer is now employed on less than Rs. 15 per mensem.

In January of the year 1880, His Excellency the late Minister visited Aurungabad, and a little later he was joined there by the Inspection by the Resident and other Officers. then Resident, Sir Richard Meade, Colonel Bell, Judicial Commissioner, Berar, and Colonel Trevor, the then 1st Assistant Resident. His Excellency inspected all the records of the Revenue Survey Offices, and under his supervision the measurement and classification of a few fields of a village were tested with very satisfactory results. On the 28th of January, the Resident and Colonels Bell and Trevor visited the Survey Offices in company with the Minister, and the following copy of a letter from the Resident to His Excellency will show that Sir Richard Meade was very much pleased with his inspection :—

AURUNGABAD, 29th January 1880.

MY DEAR NAWAB,

Now that I understand we have finished all that your Excellency wished me to see in connection with the affairs here, I think I may assure you in this way of the very great gratification that has been afforded me by this opportunity of observing their condition and working.

The state of the building, and the general character of the manner in which the work is carried on, so far as can be gathered from all that came before me, are in every respect excellent, and reflect much credit on the officials in whose hands the control of the same lies.

The work and records of the Survey Department appeared to me to be admirable and to leave nothing to be desired, and the care that has been bestowed on everything connected with this department was very striking.

The settlement operations are, of course, quite distinct from the survey work, but I gathered that they are being conducted with equal care.

I will only add that the state of the offices is worthy of the grand city in which they are located, and that it was a real pleasure to visit them.

Altogether I cannot thank your Excellency too heartily for the great treat you have afforded to Lady Meade and myself by this most interesting visit to Aurungabad and its charming surroundings. All our party will carry away with us most pleasant memories of this trip.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

(Sd.) RICHARD MEADE.

The Revenue Survey has done one very important work, and that is the settlement of long-existing boundary disputes, which have been a fruitful source of quarrel between Jagirdars and district officers, and among the ryots of the villages in which they existed. The following statement will show in detail the number of boundary disputes which were taken on the file from 1285 down to 1293 Fasli; the number of cases decided (1) between Government villages only, and (2) between Government and Jagir villages; and the number remaining to be decided at the end of the last-mentioned year :—

BOUNDARY DISPUTE CASES, 1285 TO 1293 FASLI.

Division	NUMBER OF DISPUTES FILED.			NUMBER DECIDED.			REMAINING UNDECIDED ON THE FILE AT THE END OF 1293 FASLI.		
	Between Government Villages only	Between Government and Jagir Villages	Total.	Between Government Villages only	Between Government and Jagir Villages	Total	Between Government Villages only.	Between Government and Jagir Villages.	Total.
Western	554	304	858	554	300	854	. . .	4	4
Southern	221	974	1,195	221	959	1,180	. . .	15	15
Northern	43	87	130	38	71	109	5	16	21
Total...	818	1,365	2,183	813	1,330	2,143	5	35	40

BOUNDARY DISPUTES FOR 1294 Fash.

Name of Division	Remaning at the end of 1293			Number filed.			Total.			Number decided.			Balance remaining.		
	Between Government Villages only	Between Government and Jagr Villages	Total.	Between Government Villages only.	Between Government and Jagr Villages.	Total.	Between Government Villages only.	Between Government and Jagr Villages.	Total.	Between Government Villages only.	Between Government and Jagr Villages.	Total.	Between Government Villages only	Between Government and Jagr Villages.	Total.
Western .....	.....	4	4	43	41	84	43	45	88	42	40	82	1	5	6
Southern .....	.....	15	15	60	96	156	60	111	171	56	42	98	4	69	73
Northern	5	16	21	44	51	95	49	67	116	42	52	94	7	15	22
Total...	5	35	40	147	188	335	152	223	375	140	134	274	12	89	101

As numerous boundary disputes existed in the Southern Division (Gulberga), and as Government had to deal there with powerful and often obstreperous Jagirdars, it was considered desirable to appoint a special boundary dispute Settlement Officer, with a few assistants under him, for the settlement of these disputes. A Settlement Officer was accordingly appointed for this special work, with about seven assistants under him. The work done by these officers did not come up to the expectations of Government, and this branch of the department was accordingly abolished about the beginning of 1292 Fasli.

From 1285 down to 1293 Fasli, the measurement work turned out by the three surveys in the Western, Southern and Northern Divisions amounts to about 14,174,552 acres. The following table will afford detailed information on this head :—

MEASUREMENT, 1285 TO 1293 FASLI,

Divisions.	Number of Villages surveyed.	Survey Numbers	Area measured in acres.	REMARKS.
Western	3,815	329,841	7,723,753	
Southern	1,962	211,405	5,034,383	419,707 acres surveyed in the Lingsugur districts under the supervision of the late Mr. Shaik Davood, then Talukdar, have been included. No information regarding the number of villages and survey numbers is forthcoming as regards this area.
Northern	501	78,226	1,416,416	
Total...	6,278	619,472	14,174,552	

It may here be stated that the measurement operations were started in the Western Division about the middle of the year 1285; in the Southern Division about the beginning of the year 1287; and in the Northern Division about the end of 1287. Hence the difference between the three divisions as regards the amount of work turned out. Then, again, in the Northern Division, where wet cultivation forms the chief feature in agriculture, the fields are very small in size, and consequently the outturn of work is proportionately less compared with the Mahratta country, where dry crops are mostly cultivated, and where, therefore, the fields are much larger in area.

During the year 1294 the amount of work turned out by the three surveys is as follows :—

MEASUREMENT, 1294 FASLI.

DIVISIONS	Number of Villages surveyed	Survey Numbers	Area measured in Acres
Western.....	532	49,956	910,143
Southern	326	41,662	804,818
Northern	170	21,437	426,692
Total...	1,028	113,055	2,141,653

In the Western Division, the Aurungabad, Birh, Pabhaini, and six taluks of Nander district have been measured. In the Southern Division, the measurement of the Naldrug, Bidar and Lingsugur and two taluks of the Raichur district has been completed, and measurement operations are in progress in four taluks of the Gulberga district. In the Northern Division the measurement work has been completed in the Medak District and in two taluks of the Nagar-Karnul district, and is in progress in four other talukas of the Nagar-Karnul district.

The following statement will show the number of fields and area submitted to test in each division down to the year 1293 Fasli :—

Measurement Tests

MEASUREMENT TESTS, 1285 TO 1293 FASLI.

DIVISIONS	No. of Fields and Area tested.		Test Percentage on Measurement Work.	
	Fields.	Acres.	Fields	Acres.
Western	34,943	783,562	10.59	10.14
Southern	23,150	414,522	10.95	8.23
Northern	7,337	47,277	9.37	3.33
Total.....	65,430	1,245,361	10.56	8.80

The percentage of the fields and area tested in the three surveys is satisfactory
For the year 1294 Fasli, the tests taken are as follows :—

MEASUREMENT TESTS, 1294 FASLI.

Divisions	No. of Fields and Area tested.		Test Percentage on Measurement Work.	
	Fields.	Acres.	Fields.	Acres
Western	5,226	78,167	10½	9½
Southern	4,798	84,623	11½	10
Northern	2,345	18,201	11	7½
Total.....	12,369	180,991	10.94	8.45

Classification Work.

From 1285 down to 1293 Fasli, the classification work
turned out by the three surveys amounts to 12,560,963 acres.

The following table will afford detailed information on this head :—

CLASSIFICATION, 1285 TO 1293 FASLI.

Divisions.	Number of Villages classed.	Survey Numbers.	Area classed in Acres.	REMARKS.
Western	3,652	321,059	7,468,694	215,365 acres classed in the Linsugur district under the supervision of the late Mr. Shaik Davood, then Talukdar, have been included in this statement. No information as regards the number of villages or survey numbers classed is available.
Southern	1,978	210,541	4,733,796	
Northern.....	156	5,196	358,473	
Total...	5,786	5,36,796	12,560,963	

The work done in 1294 Fasli is as follows :—

CLASSIFICATION, 1294 FASLI.

Divisions.	Number of Villages classed.	Survey Numbers.	Area classed in Acres.
Western.....	692	62,383	1,160,549
Southern	461	64,500	1,192,189
Northern	142	51,209	2,75,965
Total.....	1,295	178,092	2,610,334

In the Western Division the classification work of the Aurungabad, Bih and Parbhaini districts and six out of seven taluks of the Nander district has been completed. In the Southern Division the work has been finished in the Naldurg, Bidar and Lingsugur districts, and two taluks of the Raichur district; and classification operations have been started in five taluks in the Gulberga district. In the Northern Division the work has been completed in the Medak district, and operations have been started in the five taluks of the Nagar-Karnul district.

The following statement will show the number of fields and area submitted to test in each division down to the year 1293 Fasli :—

Classification Tests.

CLASSIFICATION TEST, 1285 TO 1293 FASLI.

Divisions.	Number of Fields and Area tested		Test Percentage on Classers' Work	
	Fields	Acres.	Fields	Acres
Western	37,649	714,040	11·72	9·56
Southern	27,876	414,597	13·24	8·76
Northern	5,894	22,155	11·35	6·18
Total.....	71,419	1,150,792	12·24	9·16

The number of fields and area submitted to test in 1294 Fasli is as follows :—

CLASSIFICATION TEST, 1294 FASLI.

Divisions.	Number of Fields and Area tested.		Percentage on Classers' Work	
	Fields	Acres	Fields.	Acres.
Western	6,581	94,012	10·50	9·25
Southern	7,684	90,493	11·75	8·25
Northern	4,416	9,918	8·75	8·50
Total.....	18,681	194,423	10·48	7·44

The total expenditure of the three surveys from the commencement of survey operations down to 1293 Fasli, and on which the cost per acre of the survey operations has been calculated, amounts to

Expenditure in Survey and Classification.

Rs. 22,64,175. The subjoined table will afford the necessary information on this head :—

Fiscal Year	MEASUREMENT			CLASSIFICATION				Total Expenditure on Measurement in Classification	Cost per Acre of the Expenditure shown in Col. 8.
	Total Area measured	Expenditure on the area measured	Cost per Acre	Total Area classified	Expenditure.	Cost per Acre.			
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1285.....	192,709 0	21,013 3 9	0 1 9	70,569 0	7,897 7 9	0 1 9½	28,910 11 6	0 3 6½	
1286.....	872,199 0	97,075 0 0	0 1 9¼	168,758 0	5,121 0 0	0 0 5¼	1,02,196 0 0	0 2 3	
1287.....	1,840,520 5	2,25,894 8 11	0 1 11½	690,013 4	20,041 15 0	0 0 5½	2,45,936 7 11	0 2 5	
1288.....	2,352,893 6	2,64,327 3 2	0 1 9½	850,106 4	37,073 9 11	0 0 8¼	3,01,400 13 1	0 2 5½	
1289.....	2,685,309 18	2,56,817 3 2	0 1 6¼	1,613,199 16	81,735 5 5	0 0 9¼	3 38,552 8 7	0 2 4	
1290.....	1,517,698 14	1,83,261 13 11	0 1 11	1,637,219 12	1,00,223 12 10	0 0 11¼	2,83,485 10 9	0 2 10½	
1291.....	1,735,786 21	2,21,889 15 6	0 2 7	1,818,196 7	1,00,654 12 10	0 0 10½	3,22,544 12 4	0 3 5½	
1292.....	1,774,147 19	1,99,371 3 6	0 1 9¼	2,247,624 9	1,30,989 3 7	0 0 11	3,30,360 7 1	0 2 8¼	
1293.....	1,203,289 22	1,50,027 2 2	0 1 11½	3,465,279 15	1,60,760 0 1	0 0 8¼	3,10,787 2 3	0 2 8½	
Total.	14,174,552 25	16,19,677 6 1	0 1 9½	12 500,964 27	6,44,497 3 5	0 0 9¼	22,64,174 9 6	2 7½	

From the foregoing statement it will be observed that the cost per acre of measurement operations amounts to one anna $9\frac{3}{4}$ pies; of classification to $9\frac{3}{4}$ pies; and the cost of the combined operations, including settlement, amounts to 2 annas $7\frac{1}{2}$ pies per acre. 2 annas $7\frac{1}{2}$ pies Halli Sicca amounts to 2 annas 2 pies Government currency at the present rate of exchange, *viz.*, 20 per cent. This cost per acre may, therefore, be considered very satisfactory. It may be mentioned that the cost of the Survey Commissioner's Office is not included in this; if it is, the cost would amount to 2 annas $8\frac{1}{2}$ pies per acre.

The total expenditure for 1294 Fasli is as follows :—

Fasli Year	MEASUREMENT			Total area classified	Expenditure	Cost per acre	Total Expenditure on measurement and classification	Cost per acre of the Expenditure shown in Column 8
	Total area measured	Expenditure on the area measured	Cost per acre					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1294	21,41,653	1,75,000 3 7	0 1 3	2,610,333	1,30,614 15 8	0 0 9	3,05,615 3 3	0 2 1

It will be observed that the cost per acre of measurement amounts to 1 anna $3\frac{3}{4}$ pies; of classification to $9\frac{3}{4}$ pies, and the cost of the combined operations, including settlement, amounts to 2 annas 1 pie per acre. It will be seen that the cost of measurement for 1294 Fasli is less by 6 pies per acre than the average cost incurred for eleven years, *i.e.*, from 1285 to 1293 Fasli; the cost of classification remains the same, while the cost of the combined operations, including settlement, is less by $6\frac{1}{2}$ pies. This result may be considered as very satisfactory.

The total expenditure on the erection of boundary marks from 1285 to 1293 Fasli amounts to Rs. 18,38,109. Of this cost, the sum of Rs. 17,37,005, spent on erecting marks on occupied lands, has been, and is being recovered from the cultivators; and Rs. 1,01,104 expended on

Expenditure on
Boundary Marks.

erecting marks on waste lands has been included in the cost of the survey.
The subjoined statement will afford detailed information on this head :—

WESTERN.			SOUTHERN.			NORTHERN.			TOTAL.		
Boundary Mark Expenditure on Occupied Lands.	Expenditure on Waste Lands.	Total Expendi- ture.	Boundary Mark Expenditure on Occupied Lands.	Expenditure on Waste Lands.	Total Expenditure	Boundary Mark Expenditure on Occupied Lands.	Expenditure on Waste Lands.	Total Expendi- ture.	Boundary Mark Expenditure on Occupied Lands.	Expenditure on Waste Lands.	Total Expendi- ture.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
60,45,463 6 0	62,321 1 4	11,07,784 7 4	6,55,569 15 0	31,451 13 0	6,87,021 12 0	0,35,971 14 2	7,331 4	4,43,303 2	6,17,37,005 3 2	1,01,104 2	81,83,109 5 10

For 1294 Fasli the expenditure has been Rs. 1,96,773. Of this, the sum of Rs. 1,90,159, spent on erecting marks on occupied lands has been, and is being, recovered from the cultivators, and Rs. 6,614, expended on erecting marks on waste lands, has been included in the cost of the survey. The following statement will give detailed information on this head:—

NORTHERN.			TOTAL.		
Boundary Mark Expenditure on occupied Lands.	Expenditure on Waste Lands.	Total Expendi- ture.	Boundary Mark Expenditure on Occupied Lands.	Expenditure on Waste Lands.	Total Expenditure.
.....	1,90,159 11 6	6,613 9 3	1,96,773 4 9

In the Western Division, down to the year 1294, Survey rates have been introduced into the districts of Aurungabad, Bidar and Parbhaini. In the Southern Division the Naldurg and Birh districts have been settled. In the Northern Division settlement operations have not as yet been introduced. The settlement papers of three talukas of the Lingsugur district were received by Government from the Settlement Commissioner's office last year, but as a difference of opinion existed between the Commissioner and the Superintendent as regards the grouping of the villages and the rates of assessment to be introduced into these talukas, the papers have been referred to the Subadar of the Division, and his opinion in the matter has been invited. Thus during the year 1294 in the Western Division only was the settlement introduced into five talukas of the Parbhaini district.

The following table will show the difference between the old rates and the Survey Settlement rates in each division :—

WESTERN DIVISION.

Old Rates.			Survey Rates.		
Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per Acre.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
45,62,355	4,34,39,25	0 15 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,374,766	47,79,139	

